

**Report of the  
Commissioners  
of the  
District of  
Columbia**

**1904/1905  
Vol. 1**

**(Washington, DC)**





District of Columbia. Commissioners

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**REPORT.**

OF THE

**COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

FOR

THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

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**Vol. I.**  
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# ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE

# COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
*Washington, December 1, 1905.*

The PRESIDENT:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia herewith submit for the information of Congress, pursuant to the requirements of section 12 of an act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, approved June 11, 1878 (20 Stat., 108), a report of their official doings for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

#### RECEIPTS.

The receipts from all sources, including those on account of the water department, were as follows:

Cash balances July 1, 1904 .....	\$284, 347. 18
Taxes and other general revenues .....	4, 847, 644. 54
Trust and special fund collections .....	827, 295. 14
Advances to the District of Columbia by the United States under the act of April 27, 1904 .....	863, 375. 22
United States payment from appropriations under act of June 11, 1878. ....	5, 621, 763. 23
	<u>12, 444, 425. 31</u>

#### EXPENDITURES.

From District of Columbia appropriations .....	\$11, 179, 088. 31
From District of Columbia special and trust funds .....	852, 372. 34

#### BALANCES.

Cash balances June 30, 1905, as follows:	
To credit of disbursing officer, District of Columbia ...	\$255, 569. 79
To credit of special disbursing agent, municipal building commission .....	8, 107. 76
To credit of special disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park .....	106. 65
To credit of trust and special funds .....	149, 180. 46
	<u>412, 964. 66</u>
	12, 444, 425. 31

the details of which are set forth in the accompanying reports of the accounting officials of the District.

While the foregoing exhibit shows the total receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year, it embraces a large expenditure for objects



not connected with the ordinary current conduct of the District government, the principal of which are payments on account of trust funds, amounting to \$852,372.34, and expenditures on account of public works of extraordinary character and magnitude, as follows:

Elimination grade crossings in connection with Union Station .....	\$233,899.88
Connecticut Avenue Bridge over Rock Creek .....	179,614.95
Bridge over Anacostia River .....	10,044.08
Sewage-disposal system .....	889,623.28
Municipal building .....	196,885.78
Filtration plant .....	1,221,707.98
Highway bridge across Potomac River .....	598,308.40
Total .....	3,330,084.35

If these amounts, namely, \$852,372.34 and \$3,330,084.35, be deducted from the total actual net expenditures of \$12,031,460.65 the remainder, \$7,849,003.96, will represent the cost of conducting the ordinary current operations of the District government for the period embraced in this report.

In the management of other municipal governments, and those of States and counties, it is customary to provide for extraordinary works of construction by an issue of long-time bonds, whose redemption is thus distributed over an extended period so that future beneficiaries of the improvements shall bear an equitable share of the burden.

The portion of the expenditure (less the cost of extraordinary improvements and trust funds) chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia was \$3,971,509.90. The revenues of the District from taxes on private property and privileges, etc., applicable to its proportion of expenditures, was \$4,847,644.54, leaving a balance of \$876,134.64, which, with a corresponding contribution from the United States, would have been sufficient for sinking-fund and interest purposes, if the extraordinary works had been financed separately, and for the prosecution of other works, the improvement of public school, fire, police, and health conditions, and the betterment of many other features of administration.

#### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF WATER DEPARTMENT.

The revenues of the water department during the fiscal year 1905 amounted to \$395,798.52. The balance to the credit of the water fund at the beginning of that year was \$50,355.09, making a total available for expenditure during said year of \$446,153.61.

The actual net expenditures on account of the water fund during the fiscal year 1905 amounted to \$409,558.80, leaving a balance available for expenditure June 30, 1905, of \$36,594.81.

#### DEBT.

Funded debt of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1905, all of which was incurred under the forms of local government which existed in the District prior to July 1, 1878 .....	\$12,051,350.00
Unfunded debt of the District of Columbia due the United States on June 30, 1905, arising from advances made by the United States from appropriations charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia in excess of the revenues thereof .....	2,240,030.14
Total funded and unfunded debt June 30, 1905 .....	14,291,380.14

The District has a further matured liability of four payments of \$150,000 each to the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to meet the District's half of \$1,500,000 required to be paid in connection with the railroad terminal improvement under section 8 of an act of February 12, 1901.

#### DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES.

No change has occurred in the status of the conditional obligations of the District to redeem certain drawback certificates issued for overcharges of special assessments levied by former municipal governments of the District, which the Commissioners have discussed at length in preceding annual reports.

#### GENERAL ASSESSMENT.

The assessor reports the assessment of taxable real and personal property in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, based upon a valuation of all real estate "at not less than two-thirds" of the true value thereof, and of a valuation of personal property at "a fair cost value over and above the exemptions" provided by law pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," as follows:

Total assessed value of taxable real estate .....	\$217, 608, 296. 00
Personal property .....	20, 871, 060. 71
Street railway taxes on gross receipts .....	3, 741, 181. 92
<hr/>	
Total assessed value of taxable real estate and personal property in the District of Columbia on June 30, 1905.....	242, 220, 538. 63

#### RATE OF GENERAL TAX.

The rate of general tax on real and personal property by the act of July 1, 1902, above mentioned, was fixed at \$1.50 per \$100 of the assessed valuation.

#### POPULATION.

On March 24, 1905, the Commissioners ordered that an annual census of the inhabitants of the District of Columbia should be taken by the police department, with a view to ascertaining the number of the population, and the sex, color, and ages, and with respect to attendance upon schools, as a basis for vital statistics, and for use in connection with public school questions and otherwise. The first census under this order was taken in the second week of April, and was satisfactorily conducted. The police department reported that the total population of the District of Columbia was 323,123.

City of Washington .....	259, 100
Other portions of the District .....	64, 023
<hr/>	
Total .....	323, 123

Of these, 95,695 were returned as colored.



## EXTRAORDINARY AND CURRENT EXPENDITURES.

The Commissioners have prepared their estimates of the appropriations for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, on the principle they have been following in recent years, namely, that they should adequately represent to Congress what is needed for the District of Columbia, at the same time distinguishing and asking Congress to distinguish between items for extraordinary projects of improvement calling for large amounts of money and benefiting the future, and items of current expenditure. The Commissioners could take no other course without cutting either one of these classes of estimates or the other so as to injure the public interest. Neither the extraordinary projects of improvement nor the different services of the District government could go forward under such a reduction.

The recommendations for appropriations made to the Commissioners through official channels for both extraordinary improvements and current expenditures amounted to \$13,066,520.15. The appropriation fund amounts to the estimated revenues of the District for the next fiscal year, estimated at \$5,567,549, minus the amounts charged by law upon these revenues for interest, estimated at \$54,000, due the United States on July 1, 1906, on advances made to the District; the sum of \$750,000 pledged the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company on terminal improvements and whatever might be demanded in repayment of the advances made by the United States to the District up to the 1st of July next, which advances are estimated at \$2,715,883.29, repayable under the last act on the subject, that of March 3, 1905, "within five years" from the 1st of July next; together with a contribution from the United States under the organic act equal in amount to the net amount of the District revenues. The water department of the District of Columbia, maintained entirely by the payments of the water takers, is excluded from consideration in this connection.

If Congress had adopted the plan recommended by the Commissioners for financing the District's share of the cost of the extraordinary municipal improvements authorized and directed by Congress to meet the necessities of the District, they could have brought their estimates within the amount of the appropriation fund, because the estimates would have covered only current expenditures and a reasonable sum for the repayment of advances with interest, the repayment being calculated on a gradual reimbursement of the United States Treasury which would carry the whole extraordinary improvement account separately on its books. The authorization of extraordinary improvements, the appropriation of every dollar required for them, and the custody and control of the District revenues would continue under this plan exclusively in the United States, which would only be accommodating its partner, the District of Columbia, by giving it time within which to meet its share of the extraordinary appropriations, instead of providing an issue of bonds for the purpose, as is done in every other municipality, in order not to compel the present to bear what the future should share, or to cripple its municipal services.

Congress having provided no permanent and complete arrangement of this sort, but only temporary advances on a general account, combining extraordinary and current expenditures by annual legislation, which expires on July 1 next, without provision for the District's share of extraordinary expenditures in following fiscal years, the



Commissioners had to proceed on the theory that such permanent and comprehensive legislation, which they again earnestly recommend, would be enacted by the new Congress. Although this, in their judgment, justified them in submitting estimates exceeding the probable appropriation fund, they felt so hampered by the unsettled condition of the District's finances, and the fact that a distinction had not been established on the United States Treasury books between the two classes of expenditures, that they reduced the estimates for current expenditures more than they would otherwise have done.

Buildings for the public schools, additional fire department stations, and other things needed by the District for the improvement of its municipal services and their extension with the growth of population and its spread over the territory outside of the city of Washington, which could easily be provided if the Commissioners' plan of settling the District's finances was adopted, had to be deferred, because the Commissioners felt obliged to include items aggregating \$2,594,000, as estimates for extraordinary municipal improvements. The Commissioners reduced the estimates submitted to them through official channels by \$1,605,000, of which amount \$978,962 was in the estimates for current expenditures, of which they recommend \$8,867,520.15, exclusive of the self-supporting water department.

It can not be too emphatically stated that the District's revenues are not deficient, but, on the contrary, are entirely sufficient for all its needs, if the cost of extraordinary improvements is treated as it is treated by all other municipalities. The District taxpayers are now contributing a fair measure of taxation, and are misrepresented by a situation for which they are not responsible and which makes them seem unable to provide their share of necessary current expenditures, so that the estimates for the latter have to be reduced by the Commissioners and are afterwards reduced by Congress, under the attempt to pay for extraordinary permanent improvements currently out of the revenues.

#### BILLS RELATING TO THE DISTRICT.

The Commissioners during the last session of the Fifty-eighth Congress reported upon bills and resolutions relating to the District of Columbia referred to them for report, according to custom, by the committees of the Senate and the House. From the Senate 98 bills were referred, and from the House 104 bills were referred to the Commissioners. There were also submitted to the Senate and the House Committee on the District of Columbia 41 Commissioners' bills and resolutions. The President of the United States before acting upon bills relating to the District of Columbia which had passed both houses of Congress referred them to the Commissioners, according to custom, for their remarks, and they reported favorably upon all bills so referred.

#### COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS METHODS.

The Commissioners have given careful attention to the report of the committee appointed by them on August 12, 1903, to examine all the departments of the government of the District of Columbia with a view of suggesting improvements in their method of doing business. This report gave a comprehensive and detailed account, the first of its

kind, of the actual business methods of the departments, together with detailed recommendations for changes, some requiring legislation and others subject to the orders of the Commissioners.

Those recommendations to which no objections were raised were adopted by the Commissioners, and a number of changes have already been made by legislation or the order of the Commissioners. The objections raised by different departments to other recommendations were referred to the committee, which has submitted a supplemental report, now under consideration by the Commissioners, who will decide what other changes should be made. The members of the committee deserve praise for their diligent labors, carried on frequently at night and on holidays, so as not to cause a neglect of their regular duties.

#### CIVIL SERVICE.

The Commissioners will resubmit to Congress a bill to provide a civil-service law for the District of Columbia, which, under the uniform decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, is a municipal corporation not a part of the National Government, and therefore not entitled to the benefits of the United States civil-service law. A merit system of appointments and promotions, with removals only for cause and never for political reasons, has been maintained by the Commissioners, and through the courtesy of the United States Civil Service Commission applicants for appointment to the police and fire departments and to certain technical offices have been examined by that Commission; but a permanent civil-service system should be established by law, in order that the District of Columbia may be placed on an equality in this respect with the Departments of the National Government and the larger municipalities of the country.

#### CHANGE OF INAUGURATION DAY.

The national committee on the proposed change of inauguration day, appointed by the Commissioners and composed of fifteen residents of the District and forty-four governors of States and Territories, met at the District building on November 28, 1905, and upon consideration of the views of those present and absent—the latter communicating in writing—determined to continue to advocate the change of inauguration day from the 4th of March to the last Thursday in April, the day named in the resolution prepared by the late Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, and twice passed by the Senate. In order that the ceremony of inauguration of President and Vice-President, which draws larger numbers of people to the national capital than any other event, may occur at a time when the weather, and especially the temperature, may be more favorable to health than that of the 4th of March, as shown by the records of the Weather Bureau for many years past, the proposed change should be made.

#### REPRESENTATION AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

It is hoped that Congress will approve the recommendation which the Commissioners renew, that the District should be given two representatives at the Military Academy instead of one, Congress having

already acted favorably upon a similar recommendation as to the Naval Academy. The District's unique character, the increase in its population, and the limitation of opportunity for its young men to reach the Military Academy are among the reasons which would justify such action by Congress.

#### CONSTRUCTION-WORK CONTRACTS.

The Commissioners renew their recommendation that provision be made so that contracts for construction work, like all other contracts, shall be valid when signed by a majority of the Board of Commissioners, instead of requiring, as at present, the signatures of all three of the Commissioners.

#### LEGAL MATTERS.

During the year several important local questions were decided by the courts. The authority of the Commissioners to narrow certain streets was, for instance, sustained, while another decision held that the act of Congress under which the board of medical supervisors was authorized to revoke licenses of physicians and surgeons was too vague and indefinite, and, therefore, unconstitutional. In the litigation instituted to prevent the payment of any money by the District in connection with the union railroad depot project the court dismissed the complaint, but an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States has been noted. Of the final judgments rendered 3 were against the District and 7 were for the District. During the year there were 25 law cases instituted against the District for damages, 5 mandamus cases, 7 equity cases, 2 certiorari cases, 342 lunacy cases, 10 justice of the peace cases, while 14 condemnation cases were instituted by the District. There were 25 cases argued and submitted to the court of appeals of the District, and 3 cases argued and submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The routine work of the office included 403 written opinions submitted at the request of the Commissioners; 227 written communications to interested parties relative to pending municipal matters and suits; numerous municipal contracts, leases, and bonds have been prepared and examined, besides a large number of oral opinions which have been rendered at the request of District officials concerning current business of their offices. There was a remarkable increase in the number of tax deeds prepared and examined, about 600 having been submitted to this office. This increase is largely due to the fact that the holder of the tax-sale certificate must now take his deed after the two-year redemption period expires for his own protection, and because of the fact that if cancellation is made at any time interest is only paid for the two years at 6 per cent, regardless of the age of the certificate.

Besides the 14 condemnation cases instituted, numerous proceedings have been taken in those already instituted, and there are still 10 ordered by the Commissioners but not yet instituted. Under the provisions contained in the appropriation act approved March 3, 1905, authorizing the Commissioners to employ special counsel in connection with the settlement of claims for damages incident to changes of grade in the matter of the construction of the Union Station, the Commissioners, on May 25, 1905, appointed A. Leftwich Sinclair to the position.



Special effort has been made to collect money from the estates of lunatics, where such lunatics have been treated at the Government Hospital for the Insane at the expense of the municipality, and many such cases have also been transferred to the independent or pay roll of the asylum and their expense paid out of their estates through the efforts of this office. In two cases it was necessary to file proceedings in court in order to have the District reimbursed. It is also suggested that legislation should be enacted allowing the physicians who testify in these lunacy cases a fee of \$5 for their expert testimony and examination of the alleged lunatic, instead of the present fee of \$1.25.

The death of Mr. Andrew Brown Duvall, who had held the office of corporation counsel since June 1, 1899, was a severe loss to the District. Mr. Duvall was a faithful and wise counselor. On September 19, 1905, the Commissioners appointed Mr. Edward H. Thomas, assistant corporation counsel, to be Mr. Duvall's successor.

#### CHILD LABOR.

The District of Columbia is one of only four jurisdictions in the United States which have no child-labor laws. While the Commissioners are not aware that any large number of the children to be protected by such legislation are now employed in the District of Columbia, and the serious evils existing in some jurisdictions from the employment of such children are not known to exist here, they believe that as a preventive measure such a law should be on the statute books, and will recommend again the measure which they submitted to Congress at the last session.

#### A JUVENILE COURT.

The Commissioners will renew their efforts to secure legislation providing for a separate juvenile court and an adequate probation system for first offenders similar to those which have been so useful in other jurisdictions. While awaiting such legislation, a makeshift arrangement, utilizing the house of detention, securing separate trials for juveniles at the police court, and providing as much probation work as can be done by one probation officer under the Board of Children's Guardians, has been in operation with good results.

#### PUBLIC EDUCATION.

The public schools of the District of Columbia have maintained their high reputation. Their housing and equipment are better than ever. This, the most important interest of the District of Columbia, requires the largest amount of the annual appropriation. The Commissioners would have been glad to approve all the estimates of the board of education for the increase and improvement of buildings and other facilities, but felt obliged to recommend at this time only those indicated by the board of education as the most pressingly necessary. The Commissioners will present the desired increase in the inadequate salaries of teachers and other employees in the form of a permanent schedule in a separate bill and not in their estimates for the appropriation bill. They will recommend again the proposed substitute for the ineffective compulsory education law.

The centenary of the public schools will be celebrated under the auspices of the board of education by a public meeting on December 18, 1905, and a public exhibition of the work of pupils. The President will receive those officially connected with the public schools as part of the celebration.

The president of the board of education, Henry V. Boynton, died on June 3, 1905, and was buried at Arlington Cemetery on June 7, 1905. The Commissioners adopted memorial resolutions, ordered the flags of the District to be displayed at half-staff for thirty days, and attended the funeral at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Charles W. Needham, LL. D., president of George Washington University.

The school enrollment for the year was 51,230, an increase of 1,441 over the preceding year. Of this number 34,600, or 67.54 per cent, were white, and 16,630, or 32.46 per cent, were colored. Of this number 24,231, or 47.30 per cent, were boys, of which 32.94 per cent were white and 14.36 per cent colored, and 26,999, or 52.70 per cent, were girls, of which 34.60 per cent were white and 18.10 per cent colored.

The whole number of teachers provided in the appropriation act was 1,478—1,003 white and 475 colored. This number includes 86 kindergarten teachers, 56 white and 30 colored.

The pupils were distributed as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of pupils in normal schools.....	12	158	170
Number of pupils in high schools.....	982	1,896	2,868
Number of pupils in manual-training schools.....	612	434	1,046
Number of pupils in grammar and primary schools.....	21,602	23,465	45,067
Number of pupils in kindergartens.....	1,023	1,056	2,079
Total .....	24,231	26,999	51,230

The number of male teachers, including supervising principals and teachers, was 189, and the number of female teachers 1,289. There can be no material increase in the number of men teachers until better pay is offered.

The schools were in session one hundred and eighty-one days.

The night schools enrolled 2,267 pupils and continued sixty-one nights, except at Franklin and Stevens where they were open sixty-two nights.

Of the entire enrollment of the schools, 2,079, or 4.06 per cent, were in the kindergarten; 45,067, or 87.97 per cent, were in the first eight grades; 2,868, or 5.60 per cent, in the high schools; 1,046, or 2.04 per cent, in the manual training schools, and 170, or 0.33 per cent, in the normal schools.

During the year two new school buildings were completed and occupied for school purposes, the Nathaniel Parker Gage and the William Ludlow, affording accommodations for about 730 pupils.

An eight-room building in the first division, the John W. Ross, designed to relieve the congestion on Columbia Heights, and the Henry T. Blow, an eight-room building in the sixth division, which will relieve the Pierce and Webb schools, will be occupied early in the next school year, while appropriations have been made for the erection of a new eight-room building in the fifth division, the

Anthony Hyde, and one in the thirteenth division, the Francis L. Cardozo. The latter buildings will be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1906.

The new Business High School building will probably be finished before January 1, 1906.

The crowded condition of the class rooms in the McKinley Manual Training School Building, which still necessitates the use of two schoolrooms in the Henry Building and one in the Central High School building, makes it imperative that an extension of this building contemplated in the original plans should be built at the earliest possible day.

The land needed for future extension of the Armstrong Manual Training School should also be purchased. These, with the other more pressing needs, were recommended in their estimates by the Commissioners who also transmit all the recommendations of the board of education for additional buildings.

The necessity of providing a suitable home for the Washington Normal School No. 1 grows more serious in the estimation of the board of education every year. It has been found necessary in order to supply our local demand for trained teachers to increase the membership of this school. Owing to the discontinuance of the Hearst Kindergarten Training School, whence our chief supply of trained kindergarteners has heretofore been drawn, the board of education has thought it best to organize a kindergarten department in the normal school, which has still further increased the enrollment, and as the new department of Normal School No. 1 could not be accommodated in the Franklin building, it was necessary to occupy rented premises in the neighborhood.

For these reasons it becomes more important each year to secure a site for a permanent home for this school, as has heretofore been recommended, with ground enough for a normal school building, such practice schools as are needed, and grounds for school gardening. Such a site may be found in the lots adjoining the John W. Ross School on the east, extending to Eleventh street, and southward on Eleventh street to Princeton street. It is hoped that favorable action will be obtained from Congress at its next session looking to the purchase of this ground.

In spite of the increase in the school enrollment, the provision for new buildings, which has been made during the last few years, will cause a marked reduction in the number of half-day schools above the second grade.

Notwithstanding the steady increase in the number of graduates from our high schools and manual training schools the number of girls entering the normal school No. 1 to be trained as teachers is much smaller than formerly, and for the last two years no boys have applied for admission. Meanwhile the demand for trained teachers increases, and during the year just closed the losses caused by the frequent changes in the teaching corps exhausted the entire list of eligibles of the normal school and it was found necessary to replenish our teaching force as vacancies occurred by the selection of such graduates of approved normal schools elsewhere as could be induced to come to Washington. In nearly every instance these were persons who had relatives or friends living here, which in part overcame the objection to the small remuneration offered. A better scale of salaries, particularly in the higher



grades and principalships, would induce more of our own graduates to choose the profession of teaching and would attract some young men to the normal school.

We are now suffering, on the one hand, from the loss of experienced teachers who go elsewhere to get better living salaries, and, on the other hand, from a diminished output of trained normal school graduates.

In arranging a permanent scale of salaries for teachers and, school officers it should be kept in mind that it is not the salary paid to the beginner that determines the character of the pay schedule, but the assurance that continued and efficient service will be rewarded by a substantial increase of pay.

The initial salary in Washington is not much below that paid to teachers in cities of corresponding grade. A weak point in our method of paying teachers, in the judgment of the superintendent of schools, lies in the absence of any definite annual or periodical advance after a reasonable term of effective service. If this is corrected the outflow of seasoned teachers, from which we have suffered for a number of years, will be checked. It will also serve as an inducement to the graduates of our high schools to choose teaching as a permanent occupation.

#### PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS.

Congress, at the last session, in consequence of the recommendation by the Commissioners, made provision for public playgrounds to the extent of appropriating \$1,500 for those connected with the public schools, and \$2,000 for those not so connected, the former appropriation to be applied to equipment, the latter to equipment and maintenance. These were understood to be experimental appropriations, made in view of the successful efforts of the committee of citizens to maintain public playgrounds through private contributions. The appropriations were expended in cooperation with the citizens' committee, which raised \$1,350 from the citizens to supplement the amount of the appropriation, and such good work was done in nineteen playgrounds that the Commissioners felt warranted, in the interest of the children of the community, in recommending an estimate of \$50,000 for the purchase of a playground site selected by the citizens' committee as the one that should be first purchased, and also \$12,800 for the equipment and maintenance of general and public school playgrounds.

Large expenditures for this form of popular education have been made in a number of the large cities of the country with such satisfactory results that the practice of making such appropriations has been well established and with general approval.

#### THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The report of the trustees of the Public Library of the District of Columbia shows that the year was one of forward movement in every department of the library's activities.

There were 11,322 volumes added to the book collections, and the net strength of the library at the end of the year was 73,045 volumes. There was an increase of 12 per cent in the number of registered borrowers, of whom there were 38,779 at the end of the year. The total

home circulation of books was 353,493, an increase of 75,308 volumes, or a gain of 27 per cent over the previous year. The daily circulation increased from 906, the figures of last year, to 1,146. With this great increase in circulation there was a decrease of 12 per cent in the proportion of fiction circulated. In the juvenile department the increase in circulation was 53 per cent over last year, accompanied by a reduction in the proportion of fiction circulation of 16 per cent. The attendance in the reference reading room increased from 4,379 to 6,191, a gain of 40 per cent.

Among the factors that have contributed to the expanding usefulness of the library are a series of progressive improvements in the library's methods of facilitating access to its resources. These included the placing of nonfiction works in the open-shelf room and at other points directly accessible to the public; the publication of lists of new books in the daily newspapers; the reduction of the age limit in the case of children; posting picture bulletins; conducting story hours, reading clubs, and talks to children on timely topics; closer cooperation with schools; the establishment of a special reference library for teachers; lending books in bulk to schools; the establishment of three new substations, and planning arrangements for systematically rendering assistance to the members of literary clubs.

The use of the lecture hall for one course of the board of education free lectures and for other meetings devoted to public ends has contributed to the library's popularity, as have also the exhibitions of books suitable for Christmas gifts and of railway and steamship travel literature. The opening of the library on Sundays and holidays since July 1, 1905, has been deservedly popular, and the Commissioners heartily recommend the continuance of the necessary appropriation.

The report of the library trustees plainly shows that the greatly increased and more effective work of the library has been accomplished with a very inadequate force of employees and with insufficient funds for maintenance. To keep pace with the rapidly increasing demands made by this highly intelligent and book-loving community it is important that the appropriations asked for by the library trustees and recommended by the Commissioners be granted by Congress. The vital needs of the main library are more books and more assistants. The special appropriation of \$40,000 for books, made in 1902, is now exhausted, so that the regular annual book fund must be increased or the library will materially retrograde. It is highly desirable that the library be enabled to occupy its entire central building, including the children's room in the basement and the periodicals room on the second floor. To do this will require not only an increased book fund but the increase in force included in the library's estimates. Some of these additional assistants are also much needed even now when the entire building is not yet occupied by the active work of the library.

The Commissioners recommend favorable action on the request that Congress authorize the building of at least one branch building with a part of the money offered by Mr. Andrew Carnegie for the establishment of a system of branch libraries. They also express the hope that the appropriation of \$13,000 asked by the office of public buildings and grounds for the improvement of Mount Vernon square and the approaches to the library building may be granted, so that the curbing and walks in the grounds may be completed to the east and west of the building.



## SUPERVISION OF CHARITIES.

The five years of effort by the board of charities, with the earnest approval of the Commissioners, to bring about "unification of control and the proper coordination of the various agencies comprising the public charitable and reformatory work of the District" has had important results. Through the action of Congress and through the gradual acceptance of the principles which the board has advocated, many of its objects have been attained and greater efficiency and economy secured. The work has been so quietly done that its success and significance have not been generally appreciated, although it affects one of the most important of the public services and although the cost of the public charitable and correctional work is the second largest item in the District budget.

The Commissioners desire to repeat their hearty indorsement of the policy of the Board and to renew their recommendation that provision be made for the appointment of the members of the Board of Charities and of the Board of Children's Guardians by the Commissioners. They specifically indorse the recommendations in the annual report of the Board of Charities.

That report reviews the work of the year in the various institutions subject to the supervision of the Board, and notes numerous improvements that have been made—some as the result of changes in the laws, and others by improved administration.

Many important changes in the law are noted, which were made by Congress last year in response to the recommendations of the Board of Charities and the Commissioners. As a result of these changes the subsidy system of lump-sum appropriations to private agencies has been largely eliminated, and the contract system of payment determined by the amount and character of service rendered has been substituted.

Attention is called to the numerous improvements at the Washington Asylum made by the new superintendent appointed by the Commissioners last year.

The Board has continued its careful investigation of the cases of alleged indigent insane persons, and, as in former years, has succeeded in lessening the number of such cases chargeable to the District by returning nonresident persons to the places of their legal residence and by compelling payments in the cases of persons who are found not to be indigent. During the year 84 cases were taken from the roll of those chargeable to the District of Columbia.

Following the careful review of the work accomplished, the Board submits these recommendations:

1. It is recommended that the contract system of making payments to institutions on the basis of services rendered be continued, as being decidedly better than the subsidy system of lump-sum appropriations not based on the amount or character of service rendered.

2. It is recommended that the Reform School for Boys and the Reform School for Girls be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice and be placed under the control and management of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

3. It is recommended that an appropriation be made for the erection of a hospital for indigent consumptives on the ground owned by the District on Brightwood avenue. In connection with this recommen-

dation attention is called to the deplorable lack of facilities for the care of this class of cases and the menace to the community that is involved in the neglect to properly provide for these patients. The board urges this appropriation as the most important immediate need in the District charities.

4. It is recommended that the work of the hospital on the Washington Asylum grounds be limited to the care of prisoners from the workhouse and jail, and that provision for the care of general city cases now sent to that institution be made as soon as possible in buildings to be erected on the new hospital grounds on Brightwood avenue.

5. It is recommended that the appropriation for the care of indigent patients under contract should be made in a lump sum, allowing the board to apportion the same according to the needs of the service.

6. It is recommended that a juvenile court be established having jurisdiction in all cases involving delinquent and dependent children.

7. It is recommended that the Industrial Home School for white children be moved to a location farther out in the country, where larger grounds can be secured. About half of the ground and nearly all of the buildings of the present school plant lie within the limits of the Naval Observatory circle, and the Navy Department desires to acquire this property in order to complete the circle as authorized by law.

8. It is recommended that the members of the Board of Children's Guardians be appointed by the Commissioners.

9. It is recommended that the institution for the care of the aged and infirm, now almost completed, be known as the "Home for the Aged and Infirm," and that the use of the word "almshouse" be discontinued.

10. It is recommended that a parcel of ground, comprising approximately 19 acres, adjoining the tract on which is located the home for the aged and infirm, and on which is to be located, also, the industrial home school for colored children, be acquired. This parcel of land is so located as to seriously interfere with the proper utilization, by the District, of the land already owned.

#### ASSESSOR'S OFFICE.

The operations of the assessor's office were materially increased during the year by the triennial assessment of real property in the District of Columbia. After the numerous appeals from the action of the board of assistant assessors were considered by the board of equalization and review, the final figures were collected into the triennial numerical book, which was completed and photolithographed before the 1st of November, an expedition previously unparalleled in the history of the office and accomplished by much additional labor on the part of the employees of the office. For many years Congress appropriated from \$4,000 to \$6,000 for the purpose of preparing this book. This year the volume was issued with an expenditure of \$2,000 only. In addition to this work there was an increase of 506 in the number of parcels of land transferred by deeds, wills, etc., which transfers were recorded in the assessor's office, where a card-record system makes the information at all times easily accessible.

The office has also begun to carry into effect the act of February 23, 1905, entitled "An act to designate parcels of land in the District of

Columbia for the purposes of assessment and taxation and for other purposes," providing for the rearrangement and redesignation of all parcels of land in the county of Washington, and appropriating \$15,000 for the preparation of maps and clerical labor. The work incident to this new law is progressing as rapidly as is consistent with accuracy, and it is hoped that before very long it will be completed and that it will prove of inestimable benefit, eliminating erroneous descriptions and ambiguities of all kinds. When the work is finally completed a succinct and specific designation will have been given to every parcel of land in the District of Columbia.

The Commissioners will not submit to Congress during the present session any proposed legislation which will materially affect the tax laws now in force. It is believed, however, that a law should be passed making a flat rate of 50 cents as a charge for advertising against each lot or part of lot or parcel of land whereon exist dangerous wells, weeds, and other nuisances concerning the abatement of which notice must be given by advertisement in the newspapers in the cases of nonresident owners.

It is also essential that the present license law, approved July 1, 1902, shall be amended in certain particulars wherein the court of appeals, by recent decisions, has declared certain of its provisions inoperative on account of their ambiguity. For instance, remedial legislation should be had at once in the case of stockbrokers and contractors and claim agents so as to thoroughly define their status, while in the case of cigar dealers, who are now taxed \$12 per year, it has been held that this description does not include dealers in cigarettes and smoking and chewing tobacco. The paragraph should, of course, be amended so as to read "cigar and tobacco dealers."

The Commissioners also suggest the propriety of amending the same law so as to give the Commissioners discretion to reject licenses when, in their judgment, such action is in line with good public policy.

A most important question relates to the necessity for a new law upon the subject of corporations and their taxation in the District of Columbia. The present law in relation to corporations, as amended, is practically prohibitive, inasmuch as it requires the total capital to be paid up before incorporation.

#### COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The various sources of the aggregate receipts of the government of the District of Columbia during the year ended June 30, 1905, were as follows:

Realty tax .....	\$3,285,161.59
Personal taxes .....	662,698.22
Special reimbursable tax .....	388.97
Penalty, realty taxes .....	30,577.85
Penalty, personal taxes .....	3,356.94
Penalty, special reimbursable taxes .....	27.36
Miscellaneous .....	859,853.42
Total, general fund .....	4,842,064.35
Special and trust fund .....	814,758.93
Repayment to appropriations .....	145,723.64
Miscellaneous receipts, United States .....	22,898.99
Total receipts .....	5,825,445.91
Amount deposits Treasurer United States .....	5,825,445.91



The Commissioners again call attention, with much gratification, to the fidelity with which the taxes are collected. For the year which ended on June 30, 1904, there is of course a considerable amount of outstanding tax, which sum will be practically eliminated during the current year. The total sum of unpaid taxes, however, from 1877 to 1904, a period covering twenty-six years, inclusively, is only \$100,828.96, or an average of about \$3,800 per annum, an insignificant fraction when it is considered that \$3,000,000 is annually collected. A comparison with the receipts of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, shows an increase of \$72,870.46 on account of realty tax, \$31,948.20 on account of personal tax, \$49,855.98 on account of miscellaneous collections and a reduction of \$15,877.45 on account of penalties and interest, making a net increase on account of the general fund of \$138,797.19.

The collection of personal-tax arrears by employees assigned to that duty has proven very successful. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, the collections on account of arrears of personal tax aggregated \$66,055.51, a result due to the appropriation of \$2,500 made for that purpose. There remains unpaid on account of the personal-tax levy of 1904 the sum of \$15,448.11, and of 1903, \$9,403.41. It is safe to say that with additional facilities a large portion of this delinquency could have been collected, and the Commissioners recommend that the appropriation be increased to \$5,000.

In connection with the sale of realty in arrears for taxes a question has arisen as to the disposition of the report of such sales filed by the collector of taxes with the recorder of deeds. It has been the custom, after the report has been duly recorded, to return it to the office of the collector of taxes, where it becomes a permanent record for the information of parties interested. The validity of this custom has been questioned, and while there has been no judicial decision upon the subject the Commissioners will ask Congress to enact a law which will remove all doubt upon the subject.

#### AUDITING DISTRICT ACCOUNTS.

The Commissioners are continuing their earnest efforts to secure a complete audit of every branch of the District government which has to deal with the receipt of money or wherein supervision of account books is a matter of public safety. In this work, which has only been undertaken in late years with any degree of thoroughness, the Commissioners have been seriously handicapped by a lack of sufficient auditing force. The examination of 18,033 vouchers, of semimonthly pay rolls containing 7,000 names, and the comparison of 106,000 coupons, which comprises only part of the routine duty of the office, necessarily occupies a very large portion of the time of the clerical force. Even with these demands the books and records in the office of the water registrar have been examined and audited to January 1, 1904, those in the office of the permit clerk of the engineer department to January 1, 1905, and those in the assessor's office to March 1, 1905.

It is highly important that the audit of the books of the assessor, the water registrar, and other offices in which bills for miscellaneous fees are prepared should be kept current, in order that the best results may be attained and the errors disclosed by such audits may be promptly corrected. Only one clerk can be spared for audit work outside of

the office, in addition to which he is required to audit the dockets and weekly returns of the fees of the clerk of the police court, the dockets and monthly returns of fees of the justices of the peace of the District of Columbia, and also to examine the books and records of the insurance department, the surveyor's office, the office of the inspector of buildings, and the office of the electrical engineer, with respect to bills issued for miscellaneous fees payable to the collector of taxes.

The audit of the accounts of the police court has been completed to October 1, 1905; that of the justices of the peace to July 1, 1905. The audit of the books and records of the insurance department and of the surveyor's office has been completed to July 1, 1905. No audit or examination has yet been made of the books and records of the offices of the inspector of buildings and of the electrical engineer with respect to bills issued from said offices for miscellaneous fees.

It also seems desirable and in line with good business administration that periodical examinations should be made, by a clerk from the auditor's office, of the books and records of the Washington Asylum, the Industrial Home School, the office of the inspector of gas and meters, the office of the superintendent of the bathing beach, the offices of the several market masters, the office of the pound master, the accounts of collaterals received at the several police precinct stations, the accounts kept in the police department of various funds and moneys received in the nature of trust funds, and of all other institutions and establishments connected with the District government where money transactions are involved. It is believed that such periodical examinations would be beneficial to the public service and would justify the additional expense that would be entailed for the compensation of the clerical force required. With the present clerical force assigned to the auditor's office it is entirely impracticable to make the periodical examinations above referred to. The addition to the equipment of the auditor's office which the Commissioners have recommended is therefore imperatively needed.

#### CENTENNIAL INAUGURAL RELIEF FUND.

During the fiscal year 1905, by authority of the Commissioners, the investment of the centennial inaugural relief fund in real-estate notes secured by deeds of trust was changed by reason of the fact that the American Security and Trust Company, with which said account has been and is now kept, declined to further guarantee said real-estate notes. The fund is now invested in approved bonds, aggregating in amount \$34,000, bearing interest at the rate of 4 and 5 per cent per annum. Said bonds are on deposit in the safe-deposit box assigned to the District, in the vaults of said company, and access thereto can be had only by the secretary to the Board of Commissioners and the auditor or deputy auditor, accompanied by an officer of the company.

The interest coupons are deposited to the credit of the account of the Commissioners with the American Security and Trust Company and can be drawn upon only by check of the Commissioners for the purchase of fuel and clothing for the poor of the District of Columbia, pursuant to an opinion of the attorney for the District (now known as corporation counsel) rendered to the Commissioners under date of March 7, 1898. The details as to the denomination and kinds of bonds in which this fund is invested are set forth in the auditor's report.

## REVISION OF BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS.

In connection with the shortage or deficiency existing in the deposit accounts of individuals and corporations formerly kept under the head of "Whole cost deposit fund" (now denominated "Miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia"), and in the appropriation for "Assessment and permit work," arising from the defalcation of James M. A. Watson, a former employee of the auditor's office, it was found necessary to make a thorough revision and examination during the past fiscal year of the books and accounts kept in the auditor's office pertaining to said whole cost deposit fund and the permit fund, and also of the books and records of the collector of taxes relating thereto, from 1887 to July 13, 1903. This work occupied the time of an expert accountant of the auditor's office for seven months, and disclosed 878 discrepancies arising from false entries and other errors in the books formerly kept by Watson, all of which have been duly corrected by proper entries made by the clerk now in charge of said books, in accordance with the detailed and itemized statements prepared and verified during the course of the examination.

The result of the examination made and the itemized statements prepared and filed in the auditor's office show that the actual net shortage in the account formerly styled the "Whole cost deposit fund," now known as "Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, District of Columbia," is \$53,052.61, being \$475 less than the amount included on account of the shortage in said fund in the deficiency estimates submitted to Congress at the last session, but for which no appropriation was made. This sum of \$475 is the amount of a check erroneously included in the list of checks appropriated by Watson to his own use, but now ascertained to have been properly deposited. The shortage in the appropriation for "Assessment and permit work" remains the same as formerly reported, namely, \$23,007.49, of which a deficiency appropriation for \$11,503.74 is necessary to reimburse the United States for the one-half of said sum on account of the appropriation specified.

The total appropriation required, payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia, to make good the Watson defalcation, is therefore as follows:

On account of the net ascertained shortage in the whole-cost deposit fund, now known as miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia.	\$53, 052. 61
On account of the ascertained shortage of \$23,007.49 in the appropriation for "Assessment and permit work," to reimburse the United States for one-half thereof .....	11, 503. 74
Total deficiency appropriation required .....	64, 556. 35

## DISBURSEMENTS.

The growth of the District is well illustrated in the increasing labor performed by the office of the disbursing officer. The sum total placed to the official credit of that officer during the year, subject to expenditure by his check, was \$8,714,915.82. The total number of checks issued during the year was 45,816, exclusive of those drawn on account of the municipal building commission and the board of control of Rock Creek Park. The excellent administration of the office was demonstrated by the fact that not one of these checks miscarried throughout the year. The total actual cash handled by the disbursing office and



paid out to the officers and employees of the District, to the laborers and mechanics employed on the public works, and to the witnesses and jurors in the police court, coroner's jurors and witnesses, physicians and witnesses in lunacy inquisitions, and other payments of a miscellaneous character amounted to \$1,388,441.68. The disbursement of this sum involved the preparation and payment of cash in envelopes to over 3,000 persons twice a month, which, with miscellaneous payments made over the counter, aggregated about 100,000 separate payments for the year.

The volume of work dispatched by the office during the past fiscal year showed a marked increase over that of the preceding fiscal year. The disbursements made by the disbursing officer during the fiscal year 1905 exceeded those made in the fiscal year 1904 by \$701,223.18. This increase was due in large part to the fact that certain appropriations made for a number of charitable institutions which had theretofore been expended by the fiscal officers of such institutions were, during 1905, expended by check of the disbursing officer. A further cause was by reason of the many large payments made in connection with projects of public improvement nearing completion.

Under the law the duty of stating and rendering monthly to the accounting officers of the Treasury Department the accounts relating to expenditures by the disbursing officer devolves upon the auditor of the District of Columbia. It is gratifying to report that in the final review and examination by the Treasury officials the said accounts, covering over \$8,000,000 in expenditures, and representing about 150,000 individual items of payment, were settled without any material differences.

#### ANACOSTIA RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The Commissioners hope that Congress will provide at the coming session for the general improvement of Anacostia River, so as to do away with the insanitary and ugly flats in the interest of the health and beauty of the national capital, and provide additional public wharves and commercial facilities. The project for the improvement of the Anacostia River below the Navy-Yard bridge, the estimated cost of which was \$1,218,525, has been carried on by the War Department under the appropriation of \$150,000 made in the river and harbor act approved June 13, 1902.

The Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, states that \$149,950.36 has been expended, but, as a result—

a channel 20 feet deep at mean low tide, and at least 300 feet wide (except at Buzzard Point, where the width is about 240 feet), has been secured for a distance of 9,130 feet upstream from the mouth of the Anacostia or up to the lower limits of the navy-yard. Incidental to the improvement of the channel about 110 acres of flats have been filled by the deposit of excavated material to an average height of 4 feet above low tide. Harbor lines have been established up to the Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge.

The Commissioners are informed that at the coming session of Congress the Attorney-General will report upon the nature of the lands embraced in the flats of the Anacostia River from its mouth to the boundary line of the District of Columbia, and the Secretary of War will submit a survey and outline map of land owned by the United States within that territory, under the direction for that purpose

given them by Congress in the act approved July 1, 1902. Thereupon it is hoped that Congress may take steps to remedy the conditions which are so dangerous to health and so detrimental to the interests of the national capital.

#### VETERINARY WORK.

The veterinarian reports that he has made 2,304 professional visits to all departments in the District; 13 visits outside of the District for the purpose of examining horses offered for sale for use in the several departments of the District government. Sixty-nine horses were certified for purchase and 38 condemned as unfit for the services for which they were used; 9 horses were destroyed and 7 died. The District owns 428 horses, of which 56 were in the hospital during the year for a total number of five hundred and ninety-three days. One of the 36 cows owned by the District died. The District owns 124 hogs and pigs.

#### THE STREET-CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

Warner Stutler, superintendent of the street-cleaning department since 1897, resigned on December 29, 1904, after a protracted trial. He was succeeded on January 16, 1905, by Harrison Stidham, an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and a former assistant of Colonel Waring in the New York department of street cleaning. Business methods, higher standards, and stricter discipline have been instituted by Mr. Stidham, and appreciable improvement is noted in many branches of this important work. Five inspectors resigned—one under compulsion—and one was dismissed. The appointees to the vacancies thus created have measurably bettered the morale.

Much of the desired improvement in the work of the department must wait upon the proposed reorganization, which will require the consent of Congress. The new plan involves only a readjustment of salaries within the limits of the present appropriation. In place of seven sets of inspectors, each in charge of a different class of work, it would provide for the subdivision of the District into small sections, each in responsible control of a foreman, with the necessary carts, machines, and laborers to perform all of the varied street cleaning duties in the fixed area assigned to him. Every five of these foremen would report to one of four overseers, who in turn would be held responsible by the superintendent for the continued cleanliness of all parts of the city. It is believed that this proposed departure will do away with the present complication and with overlapping of responsibility, will extend supervision to areas now neglected, and will be productive of effective results.

The winter of 1904-5 was exceptional in severity and amount of snowfall. Nearly as much was spent on gutter and cross-walk clearing as during the entire five preceding winters.

The conditions during and immediately after inauguration week were especially such as to call for emergency treatment. No cleaning had been performed for nearly six weeks because of snow and ice covering the roadways. With the spring thaw streets and alleys were left with a full month's accumulation of slime mixed with dirty masses of ice. For the first time in its history the department organized special gangs



of hired carts and laborers, and a cleaning that ordinarily would have dragged on through much of April was completed by the end of March.

The average cost of hand cleaning was 18.6 cents per thousand square yards against 17.4 cents in 1904 and 17.9 cents in 1903, due not only to the unprecedented emergency of the spring, but to a marked improvement in the character of this work. The standard of cleanliness is notably higher, and the work has been extended (with no account taken of the increased area involved) to care for the sidewalks, alley mouths, and the abutting gutters of unimproved or machine-swept streets. It is believed that hand cleaning is at present more economically performed than in any other American city of the first class where the same standard obtains. Each mile of street averaging 39 feet in width requires two and one-third sweepers, at a cost of \$1,250 annually.

In machine sweeping a gratifying increase in quality and quantity for money expended has been secured by insistence upon the specifications governing the contract. Perhaps the most important present need in the prosecution of this class of work is for the employment of auxiliary gutter and roughing-up gangs in winter, when for days at a time the streets on the machine schedules are left unswept because of freezing, rendering impossible the laying of the dust. This desirable end will be attained under the contemplated reorganization scheme, when it is also planned to perform this sweeping directly at a lower cost and more efficiently than through contract.

For alley cleaning a larger appropriation is urgently necessary. It is most important that many of these narrower thoroughfares, especially those used in connection with the congested rear tenements, be swept more frequently than only once weekly, as is the case under the existing contract. The alley schedules have been found to be in chaotic condition and are now being revised as to the areas used, the question of public or private ownership, and the elimination of portions which exist only on the surveyor's plat or are shut off from traffic. If this work is to be continued under contract, a complete field survey will be necessary, at an estimated cost of \$1,000.

Special attention is invited to the needs of the department as regards street sprinkling. Not only should all of the unpaved residential streets be cared for, but a comprehensive system of sprinkling or flushing of the paved thoroughfares is urgently required. Washington is, so far as known, the only city of the first class that has no adequate sprinkling of its paved streets. Rochester, with a population of 162,000, spends \$42,000 annually; this year we expended only \$8,429 and sprinkled only a portion of the city's thoroughfares.

A total of 36,417 tons of garbage and 91,176 cubic yards of ashes were collected and disposed of, an increase over 1904 of 12.8 and 31.2 per cent, respectively. Under the fixed contract prices per annum the costs were \$1.09 per ton of garbage and 32.2 cents per cubic yard of ashes, as against \$1.39 and 43.2 cents, respectively, in 1904. The collection service has been somewhat improved, but is still by no means satisfactory. It is believed, however, that the new contracts, awarded in the spring of 1905, and which will go into effect before the close of the calendar year, will afford effective practical resource in compelling contract service without the undesirable alternative of canceling the agreements.

Among the general improvements in the work of the department may be mentioned the increased attention given to the cleaning of unimproved streets, at a lower cost per cubic yard of débris removed; the fight against dirt spilling from overloaded or improperly protected wagons; the better control of street littering; more vigor in reporting instances of dumping refuse into public alleys and in tracing the offenders; the building up of the department plant by purchase and repair, and the introduction of new devices; the keeping of detailed shop costs; the introduction generally of card indexes for recording complaints, correspondence, the personnel, etc.; the creation of an eligible list from which applicants for laborers' positions are selected in their order; transfers of inspectors to break up routinism; and the starting of new appointees in the lowest positions and promoting where possible.

#### THE SNOW AND ICE LAW.

Congress having failed to appropriate for the removal of snow and ice from sidewalks by municipal effort, the Commissioners continued their endeavors to compel property owners to do this work. After consultation with the corporation counsel, they adopted a police regulation, on February 8, 1905, for the removal of snow and ice from the paved sidewalks of the District within the fire limits. The enforcement of this regulation resulted in the institution of a test case, the court of appeals finally deciding that the regulation was void as being an illegal exercise of authority and unwarranted by any power conferred by Congress upon the Commissioners; that as the law now stands the duty is upon the municipality itself to cause the removal of snow and ice from the sidewalks, and that it is not competent for the Commissioners by any regulation whatever they may adopt to remove that burden from themselves as the responsible agents of the municipality and impose it upon individual citizens.

In a case of a similar character, which was also decided adversely to the District, an attempt was made in behalf of the District to have the Supreme Court of the United States, by proceedings in certiorari, review the judgment, but that court refused to grant the writ.

The Commissioners have instructed the corporation counsel to prepare a draft of law which will, if possible, overcome the objections of the courts. The question of an appropriation will again be brought to the attention of Congress.

#### ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATION AND LIGHTING SERVICE.

The electrical department has done well some of the most essential municipal service, especially for the protection of life and property. Besides managing the public lighting and the District telephone, fire-alarm and police-patrol box services, which were extended and improved, the electrical engineer and his assistants, under the authority of the act of April 26, 1904, giving the Commissioners the authority they desired over electrical wiring and apparatus in buildings, and the regulations made by the Commissioners under that act, according to the standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, have inspected all new electrical installations in buildings, and have, as time permitted, inspected old electrical installations and secured their improvement.

The weekly inspections of theaters and the electrical apparatus of theatrical companies, with special inspections of theaters at the end of the license year, have improved their safety. Under the supervision of the electrical department the removal of poles and overhead wires from the streets has been steadily carried on. The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company has not confined itself in this good work to the area prescribed by Congress within which poles and overhead wires were to be removed from the streets. The telegraph companies are preparing to put their wires underground, and the electric lighting company is gradually decreasing the amount of overhead wires. The Commissioners are gratified by the steady progress toward the entire removal of all poles and wires from the streets of Washington.

The electrical department has taken down 118 poles, in all parts of the District.

This department placed underground the wires connecting 42 fire-alarm boxes, 34 patrol boxes, 5 schoolhouses, 6 engine houses, and 3 police stations. It drew into conduits 16.59 miles of cables containing 941.93 miles of wire, and built 2.32 miles of conduit and 16 manholes.

Five fire-alarm boxes were erected on the streets and 6 in private and Government buildings.

Sixteen miscellaneous telephones were installed, connected to the District system, besides 45 additional ones in the various public schools.

Seventeen patrol boxes were added to the system and all the defective circuits rewired and placed in good condition.

The net increase in street lamps was: Naphtha, 135; Welsbach, 357; incandescent electric, 118; arcs, 3; street designation lamps on fire-alarm posts, 30; on patrol posts, 13, and on plain gas posts, 61, making a total of 717. The number of gas lamps was reduced by 153, making the net increase in street lamps 564.

The total number of lamps of all kinds in service July 1, 1905, was 11,247.

#### PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

No extraordinary demand for the services of the fire department occurred during the year, but it showed by what it did that it was useful as ever. Its inspection work, in connection with that of the electrical department, carrying out the policy of the Commissioners to do everything possible to prevent fires, has been diligently done. The chief engineer of the department, who must personally make many inspections besides those made by the fire marshal and his assistant, has a constantly increasing burden of duty and should be relieved as promptly as possible from all responsibility for the business administration of the department, so that he can confine his attention to the direct work of inspection and fire fighting.

The Commissioners renew their recommendation that the fire department be given a superintendent to perform its administrative duties, corresponding in his functions to the superintendent of the police department and to similar officers elsewhere. It is impossible to administer the business affairs of this constantly growing department, with property valued at over \$1,000,000 in thirty companies, scattered throughout the District, in a systematic and thorough manner, except by a man who has nothing else to do. Provision will be made for such an officer, together with the reorganization of the entire force of the fire department, in a bill which the Commissioners will submit to



Congress and which they hope will be enacted, since it would secure a better administration for the fire department and more adequate compensation for its members.

Of late years no very large fires have occurred in the District of Columbia, but this fortunate condition can not be expected to last. The Commissioners are very desirous that the fire department be so increased and equipped as to be ready for any emergency. The spreading of the population over the higher ground outside of the city of Washington greatly increases the danger that two or more large fires may occur at the same time and far apart, and it will be found that the department is not strong enough to cope with them. It is able to do as much as any other department of its size, but no more, and its territory is peculiar in its extent and in the importance of the buildings it contains.

Therefore the Commissioners would have been glad to approve all the recommendations of the chief engineer for the increase of buildings and apparatus, and confined their approval to the most pressing only because of circumstances. They put first, as most important, the proposition to install special water mains in order to provide a high-pressure gravity fire protection service for the heart of the city of Washington, at an estimated cost of \$750,000, according to the recommendations which they have heretofore made. This would greatly strengthen the fire department in the city of Washington, and would release apparatus for the protection of the outside territory.

The protection of the river front, including the navy-yard and the buildings of the War College and engineer barracks, has been improved by the addition of the fire boat named the *Firefighter* and by the installation of No. 13 and No. 18 engine companies in southwest and southeast Washington, respectively, which also serves to increase the safeguards of the rest of the District.

The older buildings of the department make increasing demands upon the inadequate repairs fund, and several of them are in such a condition that they ought to be rebuilt, while the repairs fund should be increased for the benefit of others.

The general conduct of the men of the department has been excellent, although the maintenance of discipline has required the punishment of a small proportion by dismissal or otherwise, chiefly because of intemperance in the use of liquors. An improvement in the training of recruits is made possible by the erection of a 70-foot Harris training tower, long desired, but for which means were not before available, upon which all kinds of practice work can be shown.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, according to the report of the chief engineer, there were 564 bell alarms and 416 local alarms. The total estimated loss amounted to \$221,132, or 15 per cent of the total insurance, a decrease as compared with the fiscal year 1904, when the total estimated loss was \$250,924. The highest amount in the estimated loss in the fiscal year 1905 was \$50,000, in the case of Downey's livery stable.

The preventive work was chiefly done by constant inspection of theaters, hotels, apartment houses, mercantile and manufacturing establishments, and other places where large numbers of people gather, and of places for the storage and sale of inflammable oils and other combustibles. Special inspections were also made of public buildings and charitable institutions. In all cases where it was necessary instruc-

tions were given as to the employment of methods and apparatus necessary to improve the fire protection. In the case of the theaters, on the recommendation of the chief engineer, in addition to all the other means taken for their improvement in this respect, a special requirement was made that they should install standpipes sufficient to provide all the water necessary for fire-fighting purposes. The Commissioners believe that much of the immunity from large fires enjoyed during the past five years is due to the more rigid and thorough preventive work of that period.

A special arrangement has been made for the protection of public school buildings and the buildings of the District municipal charities by means of telephones connecting with fire-alarm headquarters, each building being given the character of a fire-alarm station with a number of its own.

The department machinist, who continues to do admirable work, renews a recommendation, which the chief engineer approves, for a suitable department repair shop. Besides 181 emergency repair jobs done by the machinist, 148 cases had to be taken to outside shops, involving delay as well as extra expense because the machinist did not have the facilities to make the repairs.

#### EXAMINATION BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters, through a committee of experts, made an examination of the fire risks and fire protection in the District of Columbia in the month of May last, and transmitted to the Commissioners a detailed report on the general conditions in the municipal departments dealing with fire prevention and fire protection, with recommendations, the most important of which had already been submitted by the Commissioners to Congress for their action. The attention of Congress will be drawn by the Commissioners to the detailed recommendations of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. It is gratifying that the report commended the administration and, in general, the equipment of the District departments affected by it.

#### INSURANCE.

The department of insurance has been in operation since January 1, 1902, when it began with a superintendent and one clerk and a mass of duties imposed by law requiring a much larger force, so that it was impossible with such inadequate means to prevent arrears from the beginning. But through the zealous efforts of the superintendent of insurance and the addition by Congress of two assistants with temporary clerk hire, the department has caught up with the current work. It needs, however, additional men for actuarial and appraisal work. It has done all that could be done under the deficient and ambiguous insurance sections of the District code to systematize and improve the supervision of insurance transactions, to drive out life and fire insurance companies of doubtful financial responsibility, and to protect the interests of good companies as well as of the public. Important results have been secured.

The superintendent of insurance is now engaged in the preparation of a bill to provide a complete insurance law for the District of Columbia, based on the best laws elsewhere; but meanwhile he recommends some amendments of the present law as so urgently needed that they

can not wait for the general revision of the statute. These special recommendations are intended to provide:

First. That no "old-line" legal-reserve life insurance company be permitted to organize, under the laws of the District of Columbia, without first having a paid-up capital of \$100,000, or its equivalent, invested in securities mentioned in section 652 of the code.

Second. To prevent the reinsurance of any and all kinds of local insurance companies, assessment associations, or fraternal beneficial associations, in any insurance company or companies, assessment association or associations, or fraternal beneficial association or associations, chartered by special acts of Congress or under the general laws of the District of Columbia, or the reinsurance of such described local companies in a company or companies, assessment association or associations, or a fraternal beneficial association or associations, that are chartered outside of the District of Columbia, without first procuring the consent of the superintendent of insurance and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Third. To require insurance policies or renewal receipts to be countersigned by agents who are located in the District of Columbia, according to the laws of forty-three of the States.

Fourth. To require every local company to make a deposit of securities in the registry of the supreme court of the District of Columbia for the protection of policy holders and to meet the reciprocal requirements of many of the States.

Section 654 of the code fixes the time at which all licenses expire as April 30. The same section provides for the payment of license fees in the month of March for the forthcoming license year, which is from one to two months—depending upon the time in March that they may be paid—in advance of the time (May 1) when they can be used. The law does not permit such funds to be held by the collector of taxes. Changes are apt to occur, among agents especially, between March and May 1, and to be compelled to pay license fees from one to two months in advance of the expiration of their existing licenses works a hardship upon them, and, besides, licenses may be refused, when such fees must be returned. In view of this we would recommend that the law in this respect be changed so as to make fees payable on May 1.

The amount received from companies in 1904 for taxes on their 1903 net premium receipts was \$55,441.45, and there was received for licenses to companies, agents, solicitors, and brokers, including assignments, \$16,941.53, making the total revenues of the department for the year \$72,385.98.

Premiums paid by insurants in the District of Columbia in 1904 amounted to \$4,548,090.64.

Losses paid by insurance companies and associations in the District of Columbia in 1904 amounted to \$1,952,051.27.

The aggregate amount of assets of companies and associations reporting to this department on December 31, 1904, was \$2,842,175,643.54; liabilities, \$2,287,607,434.55; surplus, \$554,568,208.99.

#### PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

The solution of the practical problems involved in the purchase of the large amounts of supplies used by the District government continues to occupy the earnest attention of the Commissioners. During



the fiscal year the amount expended for supplies purchased for the various offices, departments, and institutions of the District of Columbia aggregated \$1,392,435.89. Within recent years the system of purchasing and handling supplies has been materially simplified, resulting in the greater expedition of business and much economy. Other plans to still further accomplish these results are now under consideration, including, for instance, the rental of a storehouse for the supplies for the public schools. The lack of storeroom facilities now compels the purchase of supplies in numerous small quantities, resulting in a consequently large number of requisitions and vouchers for small amounts.

It would seem advisable, also, to have the police department, fire department, Washington Asylum, and other large departments and institutions of the District, purchase nonperishable supplies in larger quantities than at present and store them, in order that supplies may be available at all times and the number of requisitions, orders, vouchers, etc., may be reduced. The District would also be enabled to save money if contractors offering to furnish supplies could bid upon a basis of delivery of goods to certain central points, in large quantities, instead of delivering small quantities of goods at various times and at various places, as is now the case, in addition to which uniformity in the method of inspecting supplies could be obtained.

The Commissioners have asked an appropriation for the construction of a wharf on the river front for the storing of sand and gravel. The District is without a proper wharf at which materials of this kind can be landed and stored, and is subject to much embarrassment therefrom.

It is also essential that a sufficient amount of land be secured adjacent to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the purpose of establishing a property yard on said railroad. At present the District is occupying part public space and part private property under rental at Third and Parker streets NE. It is understood that this property will have to be vacated at the end of one year at most. In this connection some attention has been given to the advisability of establishing a District fuel yard and buying coal direct from the mines and hauling it with District teams to the various places to be supplied. This matter has been given consideration in view of the fact that apparently exorbitant prices were asked for furnishing fuel during the present fiscal year. It is probable that some change will be made in the system of inviting deliveries of coal in the hope that lower bids can be secured from the wholesale dealers.

#### WORK OF THE POLICE.

The police force has been directed and disciplined in a manner to maintain for it an enviable reputation for efficiency and good conduct, although it is still numerically inadequate. When it is considered that the police jurisdiction is coextensive with the District of Columbia, embracing an entire territory of the United States, with an area of nearly 70 square miles, including cities and towns, a nearly proper conception is had of the great landed extent over which the available force of about 400 patrolmen, divided into different reliefs, must be distributed. The general and local government interests concentrated in the capital city, including the White House, governmental institutions, legations, municipal buildings, courts, and other interests, neces-

sarily demand attention and surveillance, which compel deductions or details from the aggregate force, thus limiting the effective organization for general duty.

The scattered villages and the costly university, railroad, and private improvements located throughout the District require equal protection with the more densely populated sections, and this results in a vast scattering or distribution of the available men for the general work. If these many and diversified interests were concentrated in the city of Washington, without the numerous dependent villages and towns within the District boundary, the force would be more nearly adequate. It is impossible under the circumstances to police the suburban districts so as to relieve all apprehension. In addition to the demands of large territory, there are numerous laws and regulations to be enforced, in order to maintain the sanitary, orderly, and inviting conditions which should characterize the capital city of a great country. These demands would involve constant, unusual, and intelligent action on the part of a large force of police, but with a limited personnel double the amount of labor and activity is imposed.

The record of efficiency presented by the police force should bring prompt and liberal response to the recommendation for the passage of the measure which provides for a reclassification with three grades of pay for the privates and for the several other recommendations of the major and superintendent for improved and humane conditions of station houses and cells, for a target range to be constructed on property owned by the District, and for laws concerning fugitives from justice, burglary, the carrying of concealed weapons, and other police matters.

In his annual report the major and superintendent of police suggests desirable amendments to the existing law for the relief of disabled members of the police and fire departments, whereby the fund will be made accumulative and under which partially disabled members who may have been retired may be employed in certain emergency times.

The Commissioners note with pleasure the reelection of the major and superintendent of the District police department for the fifth year to the presidency of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and commend his efforts which have brought about a uniform cooperation among the police heads in the detection and suppression of crime; and they freely indorse his proposition for action on the part of the Government for the establishment of a National Bureau of Criminal Identification, having for its object the dissemination of criminal information and adoption of measures intended to operate against enemies of the State.

The seat of government should be afforded measures and men, facilities and conveniences to insure to those resident therein, as well as the diversified interests involved, unquestioned peace and good order and security against crime and the criminal. In this regard attention is especially directed to the fact that irresponsible persons rendezvous in this District to alleviate fancied wrongs. Several hundred subjects who require medical treatment are yearly cared for by the authorities. It goes without saying that they should be promptly apprehended and carefully guarded against escape.

Provision for guards at the workhouse, bailiffs at the police court, and watchmen at some other institutions should be made to relieve the detailing of police officers for such purposes.



## HEALTH AND SANITATION.

The work done for the protection of the health of the community by the health department has been faithful and efficient, although the department has suffered from a lack of sanitary and food inspectors, none having been added to its force since 1898, notwithstanding additional duties have been imposed upon it. Congress, it is hoped, will grant the additional inspectors asked for in the estimates.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

The vital statistics embodied in the report of the health officer are for the calendar year 1904, and are computations based upon the results of the police census of March, 1897, and of April, 1905, which show an estimated population of 317,200 at the middle of the calendar year 1904, the white population being estimated at 222,600 and the colored population at 94,600.

There occurred in the District during the calendar year 1904, 6,221 deaths, 3,580 of the decedents being white and 2,641 being colored. The corresponding death rates per 1,000, based on the estimated population set forth above, were: Whites, 16.08; colored, 27.92; all, 19.61. These rates are somewhat higher than the death rates for the year immediately preceding, but lower than the average for the past ten years.

The number of decedents under 5 years of age reported during 1904 was 1,532, an increase of 25. While the number of colored persons who died during this age period was but one more than last year, and the remainder of the net increase occurred among the white population, the relative death rate among the former race is still much higher, being 8.81 per 1,000 of the colored, as against 3.13 for the white. There was also an increase of 36 in the number of decedents under 1 year of age, resulting from an increase of 29 among colored decedents and an increase of 7 among the white decedents.

As no census was taken in 1903, and as the very considerable increase in the number of reported births—from 5,124 to 6,218—may, it is believed, be attributed to the continued efforts of the health department to secure prompt reporting of all births, as required by law, there is no safe basis upon which to figure the relation between the increase in the number of these deaths and the increase or decrease in the corresponding portion of the population. This increase in the number of deaths of this class during 1904 marks the first check of the actual and relative yearly decline for the past five years, but it is fair to bear in mind, however, that the population has rapidly increased during this period.

The number of deaths from diarrhea and inflammation of the bowels among children under 2 years of age has increased from 282 to 323, while deaths from the same cause among persons over 2 years of age were diminished from 94 to 66. The increase of deaths from diarrhea and enteritis among white children under 2 years of age was from 114 to 143 and among colored children from 168 to 180. In making a comparison with 1903, the year of the lowest mortality from this disease since 1900, it should be borne in mind that in 1903 the department, during the heated term, assigned one of the inspectors particularly to the investigation of deaths from diarrhea and enteritis and published

the results of his investigations from week to week. It was unable to do this in 1904, and has been unable to do it for 1905, but it is hoped that hereafter the department may be able to keep in touch with the situation during the summer months, and that parents and nurses may be induced to exercise the utmost precautions for prevention of diseases of this character.

Pulmonary tuberculosis, as heretofore, continues to be the chief cause of mortality in the District. During the calendar year of 1904, 832 deaths were due to this disease, representing a percentage of 13.37 to deaths from all causes, and is equivalent to 2.623 deaths for each 1,000 of the District's population. Of the decedents who died from this cause, 366 were white and 466 were colored, the corresponding death rates being for the whites 1.644 and for the colored 4.926 per 1,000. The foregoing figures relative to pulmonary tuberculosis are in excess of the corresponding figures for 1903, and represent the largest number of fatalities registered in the last decade, with the exception of 1896, and are also considerably in excess of the average number of deaths (viz, 795.2) for the past ten years. The first six months of 1905, however, indicate a material decrease in the number of deaths from pulmonary consumption as compared with the corresponding period of 1904—435, as compared with 476.

The total number of cases of typhoid fever reported during the calendar year 1904 was 1,006; corresponding figures for 1903 were 1,055. The number of deaths reported during 1904 due to typhoid fever was 139, which is 1 less than the number reported during the preceding year. The average for the past ten years has been 173.1. The deaths from this cause among the white persons decreased from 83 to 79 and among the colored people increased from 57 to 60. The record for the first half of the current calendar year indicates a comparative diminution in the number of deaths, viz, 27 deaths for the first six months of 1905, as compared with 42 deaths for the corresponding period of 1904. A comparison of the number of reported cases during the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905 is 180 to 157, respectively.

Deaths from scarlet fever during 1904 numbered 11, as compared with 2 during the preceding year. One hundred and fifty-four cases were reported to the department for 1903, and 454 for 1904. During the first six months of 1905 there were 189 cases reported, with 9 deaths, as against 237 cases for 1904, with 7 deaths.

The number of cases of diphtheria reported in 1904 was 489, while during 1903 there were 181. The number of deaths from this disease was 52, representing a percentage of deaths to cases of 10.63. A comparative analysis of the first six months of 1904 and 1905 indicates an increased number of deaths from diphtheria for 1905. For this period of 1904 the deaths numbered 15, and for 1905 19 fatal cases have been reported. A similar comparison seems to indicate an increased prevalence of this disease for 1905. During the first six months of 1904, 132 cases were reported, and for the corresponding period of 1905, 164 cases have been reported.

During the calendar year 1904, 22 cases of smallpox were reported, with 1 death. In 1903, 47 cases were reported with 2 deaths. During the first six months of 1905 the number of cases of smallpox were 29, while during the corresponding period of 1904 the number of cases reported were 18.

## RETURN OF BIRTHS.

The health department has continued its efforts to secure, as the law requires, the prompt reporting of births, and it has resulted in having recorded during the year a total of 6,218 births, representing 3,994 white children and 2,224 colored. The stillbirths recorded during the year were 575, of which 205 were of the white race, 351 colored, and 19 unknown. Legislation to secure greater accuracy in the records relating to deaths, births, and stillbirths, and to regulate the disposal of dead bodies, is recommended.

As the law governing the licensing of the private hospitals provides no penalty for failure to obtain a license, it is practically useless, and it is therefore recommended that it be either so amended as to make it effective or repealed.

It is now required by the health department that all bodies sent from the District of Columbia to any State or Territory be prepared for transportation strictly in accordance with the laws of the respective localities to which consignment is made.

The disinfecting branch was called upon during the year to disinfect 5,700 articles, and the appropriation of \$5,000 made for said service proved insufficient, as it was exhausted before the expiration of the year. The present amount under which it is being operated is \$4,500. It is earnestly recommended that the sum appropriated for the coming fiscal year be restored to the amount heretofore granted, \$5,000.

There has been a marked increase over previous years of the work in the laboratory—thousands of specimens were analyzed, milk was the principal article, 7,803 specimens having been analyzed. This work, preceded by inspections and followed by prosecutions for adulterated milk and milk below the legal standard, has produced a marked improvement in the quality of milk.

There were inspected 82,024 slaughtered animals at slaughterhouses. More efficient inspection could, however, be given if legislation could be obtained regulating the operations of slaughterhouses in the District of Columbia, and limiting slaughter to prescribed hours.

Nine hundred and thirty farms supplying milk for consumption in the District of Columbia were inspected, on which were 16,166 cows. It is desired that the estimated amount (\$1,500) for the important work of inspecting these dairy farms in the adjoining States be granted.

The department has experienced embarrassment again under the weed law. General complaints were made, but there could be no general enforcement of this act because of the absence of an appropriation. There should be provided available funds for the removal of weeds from property belonging to nonresidents, and if Congress should make such an appropriation the recommendation is renewed that said law be amended so as to increase the permissible height of weeds from 4 to 18 inches or more.

The measures introduced in the last Congress for the condemnation of insanitary buildings unfit for human habitation, and for the abatement of nuisances on property owned by nonresidents, are of vital importance to the community, and it is earnestly hoped that favorable action will be taken thereon at the coming session of Congress.

The operations under the smoke law during the year have produced marked improvement. Many plants have installed smoke-consuming



devices, others have substituted anthracite for bituminous coal, while at nearly all of the plants greater care is being exercised in stoking the furnaces. Daily observations have been made and the offenders have from time to time been prosecuted. One inspector of the health department, detailed from the sanitary inspection force, has continued to perform this duty, but the clerical work required, together with his frequent attendance at court in prosecution of cases, prevents his giving daily a full working day to actual observation of stacks. More effective service could be rendered if two or more special inspectors were engaged upon this work, and it is recommended that Congress make such provision.

The District of Columbia lacks a law providing for the registration of professional nurses and the regulation of their work, such as is found elsewhere, and the Commissioners will recommend again the bill which they recommended for that purpose at the last session of Congress.

For the year ending October 31, 1905, 518 barroom licenses and 136 wholesale liquor licenses were granted.

For the license year beginning November 1, 1905, 515 barroom applications and 134 wholesale liquor license applications were filed.

At the request of the Commissioners the board of pharmacy, after its reorganization last year, prepared a draft for a new law to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poison, modeled upon the best ideas of experts here and elsewhere, to take the place of the antiquated and inadequate statutes. The bill prepared by them with great care was approved by the Commissioners and introduced at the last session of Congress, but was not reached. It is now being revised by the board so as to utilize the latest information on the subject, and will be again presented by the Commissioners. In view of the increasing need for it shown in official reports and in unofficial but important statements, it is hoped that it may receive prompt and favorable consideration.

The coroner reports that the number of deaths from all causes requiring his attention was 992, including 55 cases of suicide, of which 29 were due to poison. The number of inquests was 49 and the number of autopsies 79. The number of bodies received at the morgue was 443. The new morgue building has proved generally satisfactory. It requires an additional attendant in view of its character and needs.

The coroner advocates a more stringent law regulating the sale of poisons, because of his experience with cases of suicide due to the ease with which poisons can be obtained from some dealers.

Under the operation of the regulations governing automobilists 667 applicants were examined, recommended, and given permits to operate motor vehicles; 468 motor vehicles were assigned identification numbers; 168 motor vehicles, to which identification numbers had been assigned, were transferred to purchasers of them, and 68 motor vehicles from different States were registered. The total number of permits issued to operators since the regulations went into effect on August 28, 1903, is 1,519, while numbers have been assigned to 1,247 machines.

Several amendments were made during the year to the regulations, the most important being a provision requiring professional chauffeurs to file certificates of good character, indorsed by three citizens. This amendment has been beneficial and those to whom permits have been issued have been, in the majority of cases, careful to observe the regulations. The provision which allows tourist automobilists to immedi-

ately secure the necessary permit, provided they are registered under the laws of their respective States, has also been greatly appreciated. It is the desire of the Commissioners to treat the automobile question in the most liberal spirit consistent with public order and safety. It is realized that the motor vehicle is an established institution and that as its use develops, either for business or pleasure, many problems as to its relation to the public will arise. In the settlement of these problems the Commissioners will give every consideration to the automobilists, while at the same time preserving the rights of the public.

#### GAS AND METER INSPECTION.

The inspector of gas and meters reports that 837 official photometric tests were made of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company, with a mean of 22.95 candles, which is 0.95 of one candle above the legal requirement. The gas supplied by the Georgetown Gaslight Company was tested photometrically 304 times, giving an average of 23.45 candles.

The gas supplied by both companies was tested daily for impurities, with satisfactory results.

The report shows that 5,628 gas meters were tested during the year, an increase of 179 meters over last year's record. The fees collected for testing these meters amounted to \$2,534.40, which sum was paid over to the collector of taxes.

The inspector reports that each month one of the assistants verified the statements of all gas meters in District buildings and later certified to the accuracy of all gas bills rendered to the District government.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND MARKETS.

The report of the sealer of weights and measures, who had immediate supervision also of the inspectors of steam boilers, lumber, wood, flour, and market masters, market houses, public scales, and weigh-masters, shows that during the fiscal year 21,239 inspections of scales, weights, and measures were made.

Of this number, fees were collected for sealing 1,599 platform scales, 610 counter platform, 4,253 spring balances, 5,766 counter scales, 454 wagon scales, 1 railroad, 27 abattoir, 11 butcher and beam, and 3 dormant scales. The sealer condemned and destroyed 93 spring balances and 36 counter scales, 193 weights, 16 yard measures, 127 liquid measures, 460 dry measures; 267 scales were condemned for repairs and 59 sealed down, having been reported as not in use. Upon request and within the time limit 73 inspections were made for which no fees were collected, and 568 inspections and tests were made for the United States and the District of Columbia.

As compared with the fiscal year 1904, there are shown an increase of 1,234 inspections, a decrease of 31 scales seized and destroyed, and a decrease of 223 in the number of scales condemned for repair.

Sixty-five cases of violation of the weights and measures law were presented to the court for prosecution, and fines imposed to the amount of \$697. Fees collected for testing and sealing amounted to \$5,996.21.

The sealer reiterates his recommendation for further legislation regulating the sale of oil, provisions, and flour.

A decided improvement has been made at the wholesale producers' market. Now farmers and gardeners only have places, and at times during the busy season the space is taxed to its utmost to accommodate them. On January 15 the District took charge of all the space it includes and has since kept it clean and collected the fees formerly paid to outsiders. It is the south side of B street NW., between Seventh and Twelfth streets. The receipts from the wholesale producers' market were \$2,598.74, an increase of \$1,072.03 over those for the preceding year.

The Eastern and Western markets are reported as having all the stands occupied, and a recommendation is made for an addition to the Eastern Market to meet the demands of increasing business and the needs of the residents. Modern plumbing will be installed in the Eastern Market during the present year.

At the Western Market the wood foundation to all the stands was replaced with concrete and other necessary repairs made, which placed the market in satisfactory order. Every effort has been made to attract trade to the Georgetown Market. In some respects conditions there are improved, but the stands are not all rented, as they should be.

Receipts for rent of stands were as follows: Eastern, \$3,485; Western, \$5,632, and Georgetown, \$1,055, an increase of \$9, \$35.75, and \$4 in the respective markets.

At the sale of the use of the public hay scales for one year from August 1, 1904, \$990 was realized. Six hundred and thirteen boilers were inspected and the fees collected amounted to \$3,125; expenses, \$555.15; amount retained by the inspector of boilers for his services, \$2,569.85. It was recommended by the sealer that the immediate supervision of this official be transferred to the inspector of buildings, as his duties are connected with those of that office. The transfer has been made.

The sealer invites attention to the small amount of revenue received for the exclusive right to handle all fish received in the District for sale and shipment on the wharf at Eleventh street, a part of which only is used for this purpose. The law specifically points out the dock which shall be used for this purpose and as that dock is leased by the District for other purposes also there is no chance for competition, and the lessee of the dock can secure the privileges of the fish wharf at his own price. It is recommended that the additional privileges carried with the Eleventh street wharf be considered and a larger rental for the same be required. This will be done.

There were 31,240 $\frac{3}{4}$  cords of wood inspected; fees amounted to \$2,811.63; expenses, \$385.55; net fees retained by the inspectors and measurers of wood for their services, \$2,426.08. A wharf for the storage of wood was recently established at the foot of Thirtieth street NW., which will prove a great convenience to the dealers in that section. It is estimated that the revenue from this source will amount to \$1,000 to \$1,200 per annum.

There were 14,711,225 square feet of lumber inspected and passed as merchantable and 517,868 square feet condemned; fees collected, \$4,551; expenses, \$1,537.32; net fees retained for services, \$3,013.68.

Receipts of the offices under the supervision of the sealer amounted to \$20,373; expenses, \$13,142.44; net revenue, \$7,230.46; fees collected by inspectors and retained as their compensation, \$8,009.61; total collections from all sources, \$35,613.07.



## THE BATHING BEACH.

The conditions at the bathing beach demand immediate improvement. Although more than 40,000 persons availed themselves during the past year of the privileges afforded at the beach, the fact remains that the accommodations are not only totally inadequate, but of the most primitive character. The buildings are old and dilapidated and ought to be replaced by a new structure, not only for the convenience and comfort of the patrons of the beach, but also because the picture which they now present when viewed from the speedway is discreditable to the District government. The Commissioners have, therefore, estimated for an appropriation of \$15,000 to provide an adequate structure equipped with 1,000 lockers, plans for which have already been prepared, and earnestly hope that it may be allowed.

## ELIMINATION OF GRADE CROSSINGS AND UNION STATION.

Work on these projects, since the date of the last annual report, has progressed as follows:

On the line of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company's northern passenger connection, between Montana avenue and Magruder Station, in Maryland, the grading of the road-bed is nearly completed, and the greater part of it prepared for the reception of tracks.

The bridge across the Anacostia River, near the Reform School grounds, is entirely completed and ready for the tracks.

The masonry work on the bridge over and across the Bladensburg road, at the junction with Queens Chapel road, is completed and ready for the steel, which it is expected will be delivered in the coming fall. This part of the work is so well along that its entire completion should be only a matter of three or four months.

Within the territory to be occupied by the yards and shops between Montana avenue and Florida avenue, about 70 per cent of the grading is completed, but no work has been done on the construction of tracks or the several buildings intended in this locality. This grading should be completed by the spring of 1906.

Work on the foundations of the New York avenue highway bridge has been commenced, as has also the reconstruction of the Rhode Island avenue railroad bridge.

Within the city limits, between Florida and Massachusetts avenues, the greater portion of the masonry work on the viaduct is completed, and some steel in the bridges over the depressed streets is in place.

Work on the express building, at the northwest corner of Second and H streets NE., and on the power house at First and I streets has been commenced, although on the latter building very little has been thus far accomplished, owing to unexpected and unsatisfactory developments in the sustaining power of the soil, requiring a radical revision of the foundation plans.

Work on the Union Station building has progressed steadily; the foundations are nearly all completed; work on the superstructure has commenced; part of the steel framing has been erected, and a portion of the granite and brickwork is in place.

It will be probably two years before the building will be in condition for occupancy, possibly two years and a half, unless pushed more than in the past.

On the First street tunnel work is being done with good progress, but it will be from twelve to eighteen months before the work will be completed.

Considerable subsoil water has been encountered, but otherwise the conditions affecting the progress of the work have been very favorable.

Some slight settlements in the surface over the line of the tunnel are noticeable, due, it is believed, more to the removal of ground water and dependent causes than to the settlements in the tunnel construction, although there are some slight settlements in the timbering of the tunnel work. This work is being done under careful inspection and in a thorough manner.

The foundations and masonry work of the several bridges from South Capitol street to Second street SW. at the south approach to the tunnel are nearly completed, and the steel work is expected to be erected this coming fall.

The Virginia avenue tunnel is completed, and the connection with it and the old tunnel at Eighth street and Virginia avenue SE. is expected to be accomplished before the end of the calendar year.

Masonry construction on the Virginia avenue elevated work from South Capitol to Four-and-a-half streets is in progress, with fair prospects that the bridges over South Capitol street, Delaware avenue, First, Second, and Third streets will be completed and in use for at least two tracks before the beginning of winter.

A portion of the bridge over Water street, near Fourteenth street SW. is in use, and it is the intention to complete the entire structure by December 1, 1905.

Progress on the work is generally good, on the basis of the five years allowed by Congress.

The revisionment of street grades and attendant work incidental to the terminal construction is progressing steadily, and the work of restoration of surface conditions is being undertaken as rapidly as controlling conditions will permit. It is expected that by the beginning of winter H, K, L, and M streets and Florida avenue, passing beneath the viaduct, will have been repaved to the new grades.

On the streets changed in grade and newly created under the Union Station act, in the vicinity of the plaza, considerable progress has been made on the filling work, and the first of the year should see the greater portion of it completed.

#### PLAZA IN FRONT OF THE UNION STATION.

The act providing for the Union Station directed the Commissioners to lay out a circle or plaza in front of the Union Station; to open new streets to the station; to change the lines of certain other streets, and to acquire, by condemnation or purchase, land necessary for the purpose. The Commissioners have acquired, by purchase, the greater portion of the necessary land, and have instituted condemnation proceedings for practically all of that which could not be acquired by purchase. Acting also under the authority of this act, they have arranged for an exchange of land with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Union Station plans required a fill of approximately 40 feet at the plaza, and this necessitated changes in the grade of adjoining streets. These changes are now in progress.

## GRADE DAMAGES.

The act approved April 22, 1904, provided for the appointment of a commission to pass upon damages to private property, due to changes in grade made necessary by the establishment of the Union Station. A commission has recently been appointed by the supreme court of the District of Columbia to ascertain these damages.

## DISTRICT BUILDING.

The foundation of the building has been completed, under a contract with Ambrose B. Stannard, of New York City. A contract was let to B. A. & G. N. Williams, of New York, for furnishing the stone which was to be of South Dover marble with a base of Blue Hill granite. The contract for erecting the building was awarded to James L. Parsons, of this city, and the work of erection is now in progress. The limit of cost of the building was increased by Congress to \$2,500,000, and contracts have been let for the building within that sum. The contract for the erection of the building requires that it be completed by November 1, 1907. Satisfactory progress is being made. The building is being constructed under the supervision of Capt. Chester Harding, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, who was appointed by the President for that duty in accordance with the terms of the act providing for the building.

## ROADWAY PAVEMENTS.

The price paid for sheet asphalt pavement during the fiscal year 1905 was \$1.57 per square yard, and for asphalt block pavement \$1.77 per square yard on a gravel base. For the fiscal year 1906 the price of sheet asphalt pavement is \$1.44, and for asphalt block \$1.64 per square yard, the latter pavement on a gravel base. The standard specifications for laying sheet asphalt and asphalt block pavements in the District of Columbia will be found as appendices to this report. As will be seen by these specifications, the District does not require the use of any particular brand of asphalt, but specifies the qualities which such asphalt must have, and any asphalt which conforms to these specifications is acceptable. These two classes of pavements are practically the only types of modern pavements which are used in the District of Columbia. There is a small amount of vitrified brick pavement laid, but being noisier than either the asphalt or the asphalt block pavement the latter are preferred. Gutters on sheet asphalt pavements are laid of vitrified brick, as it has been found that the fluids which reach the gutter are apt to rot the asphalt pavements, but not to affect the brick. While some granite block pavements still exist in the business portion of the city, it is the belief of the Commissioners that they should be removed and replaced by asphalt pavement. It has been the policy of the Commissioners to do this in former years, but the practice was abandoned by direction of Congress.

Other classes of pavement laid are macadam and gravel. These are only used, however, generally, in the suburban sections or in the less improved portions of the city. The District gets a very excellent quality of macadam from a quarry owned by it at Dickerson, Md., and this is used exclusively in macadam roads in the District.



Attention is invited to the necessity for larger appropriations for the resurfacing of paved streets. The pavements in a large portion of the city are from 15 to 30 years old, and are in such condition that it is not only not economical to keep them patched, but it is impossible to keep them in fair shape. As a consequence many of the most important thoroughfares are at present rough and uneven, holding much water in the depressions, and are disagreeable to drive or haul over. They are moreover hard to clean except by unsatisfactory and expensive methods.

From 1888 to 1892 about \$550,000 a year was spent on new asphalt pavements. Most of this is worn-out and should be replaced. The pavement was originally good, but 15 to 18 years is the average extreme life of asphalt, and in most cities it is less than this. These pavements are generally in the most traveled and conspicuous parts of the city.

Pennsylvania avenue between Seventh and Fifteenth streets is an example. This most conspicuous thoroughfare in the District needs resurfacing and regrading, as there is so little crown on it that it is not practicable to properly drain it.

Attention is especially invited to the detailed appended report of Capt. J. J. Morrow, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, assistant to the Engineer Commissioner, on the subject.

#### COUNTY ROADS.

An increase in the appropriation for the repair of county roads from \$85,500 to \$100,000 is requested. The number of miles of improved county roads and suburban streets is increasing yearly, resulting in an increased cost of maintenance. The appropriations have not kept up with this annual increase. There are in the District of Columbia 215 miles of these county roads and suburban streets. The old boundary of the city of Washington, Florida avenue, is now a boundary in name only, as the city extends north of this to a considerable extent. Under the method of making appropriations, however, the only fund available for maintaining and keeping in repair all roads and streets north of Florida avenue, as well as the entire District outside of the city of Washington proper, is the appropriation known as "repairs to county roads." This must be used in keeping in repair all county roads and suburban streets, including such important thoroughfares as Connecticut avenue extended, Brightwood avenue, Bladensburg road, Benning road, Pennsylvania avenue extended, and Nichols avenue, the travel upon which is increasing greatly, which also increases the cost of maintenance. With the current yearly appropriations it is difficult to keep in repair these main thoroughfares, and as a consequence the Commissioners are compelled to refuse the reasonable requests of owners of property in this section for repairs to roads and streets.

#### BRIDGES.

Under the contract for the construction of the Connecticut Avenue Bridge across Rock Creek about \$275,000 has been expended, and the balance of the appropriation available for this work, amounting to about \$260,000, will be expended within the fiscal year 1906. The work is well under way, and it is believed the bridge can be completed within the time fixed by law, July 1, 1907.

Contract has been let for the reconstruction of the Anacostia Bridge. The contractor is the Penn Bridge Company, and the amount of the contract, exclusive of approaches, is \$325,500.

Contract has also been let for the bridge across Piney Branch, on the line of Sixteenth street, authorized in the last appropriation act. This bridge will be of concrete and will consist of a parabolic arch. The amount of the contract is \$42,731.

Plans have been drawn for the construction of concrete steel bridges to replace timber stringer bridges in the county, and the cost of these will be paid from the appropriation for the construction and repair of bridges, 1905 and 1906.

This office has cooperated with the railroad companies in designing the railroad bridges being built in connection with the terminal improvements in the city of Washington.

The Commissioners invite attention to the report of the engineer of bridges as to the desirability of rebuilding the K Street Bridge across Rock Creek, which was built in 1869 and which is structurally weak. The travel on this bridge is very heavy, and the vibration on it is much greater than in other bridges in the District. To rebuild the bridge will cost, it is estimated, \$38,000, and the Commissioners recommend that an appropriation for this purpose be made.

#### CEMENT SIDEWALKS.

During the year the prices paid for laying cement sidewalks were 96 cents and \$1.06 per square yard, the former price being for large jobs and the latter for small ones. For the fiscal year 1906 the contract prices are  $98\frac{9}{10}$  cents and \$1.09 per square yard, depending upon the locality in which the work is to be done. All work of this character is done at half cost to the abutting property. New sidewalks, with rare exceptions, are laid of cement. The appropriation for laying cement sidewalks during the year was \$160,000. As one-half of the cost of the work is assessed against the abutting property, and as any payments made on these assessments are credited to the appropriation for the fiscal year in which they are collected, the amount expended during any year is considerably larger than that appropriated. The demands for these walks are such, however, that the appropriation is not always adequate to lay all the walks requested, nor can the work be done as rapidly as desired by the property owners, and they are often required to wait several months after the work is ordered before the contractor's force can reach them. The distribution of the requests for work is over a large territory, so that at the beginning of each working season the contractor has to be given a route to follow, in order that he may not be compelled to move his force from one end of the city to the other, which is an expensive matter. When he is in any particular section, however, he does all work which has been ordered in that section.

#### SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

The work of the surveyor's office continues to increase, owing principally to the large amount of building which is being carried on in the District of Columbia. In order to keep up with the increase, it has been necessary to divide the force into four divisions. One division looks after the surveying of lots, blocks, and squares for building purposes; another makes surveys of agricultural land to

determine its area or for the purpose of subdividing it into lots, while a third division looks after the proper location of party walls and foundations, and the fourth, or office force, carries on the work of recording, map making, tabulating, indexing, and correspondence.

All work done by the surveyor for private parties is paid for by such parties. The receipts from this source for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, amounted to \$9,614.25, and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, they amounted to \$15,370.40. The surveyor also executes all survey work for the District of Columbia which he may be ordered to do by the Commissioners. This constitutes a large part of his work, as may be seen by his report.

His present field force consists of four parties, numbering in all 15 men, and his office force of 8 men. He asks that an assistant computer and rodman, now paid on the per diem roll, be placed upon the annual roll. A great need of his office, however, is additional working space. The office now occupies three rooms in the old City Hall, and on account of lack of space 18 men are crowded into a room measuring 18 by 35 feet. This, as can be plainly seen, is not conducive either to economical work or to accuracy. The surveyor requests that authority be given him to rent additional building space until such time as the new District building can be occupied, and the Commissioners request that such authority be granted.

#### RESURVEY OF MERIDIAN HILL.

Congress at its last session by legislation directed the resurveying of Meridian Hill subdivision and certain squares in the eastern part of the city of Washington. The resurvey of Meridian Hill has been completed, but all the results of the work have not been reduced to map form. The amount appropriated for the survey of squares in the eastern part of the city was not sufficient to complete the same. The lines of the streets running east and west have, however, been marked on the ground, and work is now progressing on streets at right angles to these, at such times as the regular field force can be spared.

#### DESIGNATING LAND FOR TAXATION.

By the act of Congress approved February 23, 1905, the Commissioners were directed to inaugurate a system of designating land in the District of Columbia, outside of the city limits, for purposes of assessment and taxation. Fifteen thousand dollars was appropriated for this purpose. Work has been started under this appropriation and it is hoped to complete it by the first of next year. The work to be done consists in platting the entire District of Columbia in the same manner as the city of Washington is platted, that is, by extending the system of city squares into the country where tracts are subdivided and in giving numbers to parcels of land which have not been subdivided. This will do away with all descriptions by metes and bounds, which have caused so many errors to be made in assessments and their consequent invalidation.

#### LATIMER FIELD NOTES.

In accordance with an item in the District appropriation act for the fiscal year 1906, what is known as the Latimer Field Notes were purchased from William J. Latimer at a cost of \$7,500. These notes have



been placed among the records of the surveyor's office and a complete index will be made of them. They are and will be of much value to the surveyor in his work.

#### TREES AND PARKING.

The number of trees set out during the year was 2,755. The number of trees removed was 1,483. The total number of trees on the streets of the District of Columbia at the close of the fiscal year was 89,337, a net increase of 1,272 over last year. The trees planted were of the following varieties: Norway, Sugar, and Silver Maples; Sycamores, Elms, Pin Oaks, Lindens, and Gingkos. The amount expended during the year was, in round numbers, about \$32,500, and of this sum \$5,000 was devoted to trimming alone. Caterpillars made their appearance on the trees in July and the rough bark and wire guards of the trees became infested with large numbers of eggs. These eggs were removed by the use of "hot-blast torches" burning gasoline. In the following June caterpillars were prevalent and the sum of \$600 was allotted from the emergency fund for the work of destroying them. These efforts were very successful and the foliage suffered little injury.

In laying cement sidewalks it has been found desirable to remove from the streets, wherever found, North Carolina poplars, for the reason that the roots of this tree grow very large near the surface of the ground, causing the upheaval of the cement walks. Other trees which are not open to this objection are planted, however, in the spaces in the walks which are left for that purpose. The appropriation for the parking commission for the year was \$30,000. The amount available during the present fiscal year (1906) is \$24,000, this decrease, however, in the usual sum allotted—\$30,000—being due to the placing of certain employees, who had formerly been paid from this appropriation, on the annual salary roll and deducting the sums paid them from the amount usually allotted. For the fiscal year 1907 the estimate is for \$35,000. Of this amount it is desired to spend \$12,000 in extending the system of trees and in filling in gaps in existing rows of trees, \$2,000 in the care of nurseries, \$5,000 in trimming the trees, \$2,000 in removing them, and the balance for miscellaneous expenses. The trees of Washington are its main beauty. They labor under great disadvantages, and no reasonable expense should be spared that will keep existing ones flourishing, replace dead ones, and extend the system with the growth of the city.

#### SEWAGE-DISPOSAL PROJECT.

The sewage-disposal system of the District of Columbia was designed by a board of sanitary engineers consisting of Rudolph Hering, Samuel M. Gray, and Frederic P. Stearns. This board made a report to Congress in June, 1890, and suggested a system of disposal of sewage. While this report was never formally adopted, Congress has made appropriations from time to time since that date to carry out the project, such changes being made in the plans from year to year as the necessities of the situation demanded.

The following work under this project has been completed: Easby Point intercepting sewer, F street intercepting sewer, Tiber Creek and New Jersey avenue high level intercepting sewer, east side intercepting sewer, between Second and Twelfth streets; east side intercepting

sewer, between Twelfth and Twenty-second streets; extension of northeast boundary sewer, trunk sewer for low areas, Rock Creek and B street intercepting sewer, upper section, and Rock Creek and B street intercepting sewer, lower section.

The following work is now under contract, to be completed before June 30, 1906, namely: B street and New Jersey avenue intercepting sewer, Water and L streets intercepting sewer, Four-and-a-half street sewer, and also a number of connections with existing sewers which can only be made after the completion of the pumping plant.

#### SEWAGE PUMPING STATION.

This station, which is situated at the foot of Second street SE., on the banks of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River, is now in process of construction and is expected to be under roof in December next. The pumps and engines to be installed in it are practically completed and, it is probable, will be erected by May 31, 1906.

The plant will probably go into regular service July 1, 1906. The estimated cost of this station, with machinery, is \$1,170,589. The cost of the sewage-disposal system, when completed, is estimated at \$5,023,680.94. The amount heretofore appropriated for the work is \$4,887,092.44.

The sewage is to be pumped from this station by means of an inverted siphon under the Anacostia River to the shore on the opposite side, and from there will be carried along the shore of the Potomac River down the river to about opposite Alexandria, where it will be discharged into the channel of the river. The siphon pipe has been laid under the river and a portion of the outlet section has been completed. Condemnation proceedings, in order to secure the right of way for the lower section, have been completed, and it is hoped to complete the line of sewer by July 1, 1906.

A contract has also been let for the outlet section, consisting of twin pipes which will discharge the sewage into the river. The system provides for a dike along the low portions of the southern part of the city. No appropriation has yet been made for this dike, but such an item has been included in the estimates of the Commissioners for the ensuing fiscal year.

#### SUBURBAN SEWERS.

The Commissioners believe that increased appropriations should be made for sewerage of the suburban sections of the District of Columbia. These sections are rapidly being developed and built up and their development would be much more satisfactory if sewers could be provided. It is necessary that certain large trunk sewers should be built to carry the drainage to the sewerage system of the city of Washington. Among these trunk sewers are the following, with the estimated cost:

Arizona avenue, estimated cost of \$293,000. Appropriations were made for a portion of this sewer in 1901 and 1902 to the amount of \$105,000, which leaves \$188,000 necessary to complete it; \$50,000 of this amount should be appropriated for the ensuing fiscal year. This amount will complete the upper trunk section between Tunlaw road and Tennallytown, and when completed will serve Tennallytown, Armsleigh Park, Fairview Heights, Tunlaw Heights, and Wesley Heights.

Ivy City trunk sewer, estimated cost \$50,000. This sewer would serve Ivy City and the northerly portion of Trinidad, and the new railroad yards.

Sewer in T street and Wisconsin avenue, estimated cost \$70,000. This sewer would serve both sides of Wisconsin avenue from U street northward to and including the Naval Observatory.

Intercepting sewer along the west side of Rock Creek, between P street and Military road, estimated cost \$298,100. This sewer is required as an outlet for sewers in the territory between Wisconsin avenue and Rock Creek, and would also serve the territory between Piney Branch road and Brightwood avenue and Rock Creek, including the subdivision of Brightwood.

Sewer in the valley of Broad Branch, between Rock Creek and Soapstone Branch, and in the valley of Soapstone Branch, estimated cost \$28,800. This sewer would serve a portion of Armsleigh Park and Reno.

Sewer in valley of Falls Branch. This sewer would serve American University Park and American University Heights.

Extension of east side intercepting sewer from Boundary sewer to Brookland. This sewer would serve the subdivisions of Langdon, Montello, South Brookland, and University Heights. Estimated cost, \$342,000.

When these trunk sewers are constructed a system of service sewers can be provided for the property under the general appropriations. Under a law passed at the last session of Congress, an assessment is levied for service sewers of \$1 per linear front foot. These service sewers are constructed upon a request, and as the subdivisions develop. The natural result of the construction of the trunk sewers and of the service sewers would be an increase in the valuation of the property and the consequent increase in assessment and in the revenues of the District.

#### BUILDING AND BUILDING INSPECTION.

The estimated value of buildings constructed during the year is \$12,459,850, as against \$13,017,575 for the preceding fiscal year. The estimated cost of the Union Station—\$5,000,000—was included in the figures of the preceding year. The number of permits issued was 6,529, an increase of 276 over those issued for the preceding fiscal year. The number of dwelling houses constructed during the year was 1,548, being an increase of 404 over the preceding fiscal year, while the number of apartment houses constructed was 68, being a decrease of 4 from the number constructed during the preceding fiscal year.

The distribution of the value of these improvements and repairs is as follows:

Section.	Buildings.	Section.	Repairs.
County.....	\$5,178,671	Northwest.....	\$683,637
Northwest.....	3,762,877	County.....	474,328
Northeast.....	1,123,735	Southwest.....	52,368
Southeast.....	683,045	Southeast.....	34,466
Southwest.....	386,187	Northeast.....	29,871
Total.....	11,134,515	Total.....	1,274,670



Two public school buildings, an engine house and annex, and a quarantine building for the Washington Asylum were constructed under the direction of the building office during the year, at a total estimated cost of \$108,702. The following municipal buildings are in course of construction: The east wing of the workhouse, Industrial Home School for Colored Children, police court building, building for fire boat and stable for morgue, four public school buildings, the Business High School, the almshouse, and an engine house.

It is expected that the Business High School and two of the school buildings now in course of erection will be finished by January 1, 1906, so that they may be used during the present school year. The other buildings mentioned will be completed during the year. The average cost of constructing municipal buildings at the present time is about 13 cents a cubic foot, while in 1897 the cost was about 7 cents per cubic foot, showing that the cost of constructing these buildings has almost doubled in eight years. This increase is due to the advance in the cost of building materials and of labor, the use of more modern plumbing and heating systems, and the more ornate architectural treatment of the exterior of the buildings.

It is estimated that there are at present in the District of Columbia 47,954 brick buildings and 21,248 frame buildings. The receipts of the office during the year, which are made up from the payment of fees for building permits, amounted to \$7,408, an increase of \$2,101 over the preceding fiscal year.

The inspector of buildings recommends the appointment of an inspector of heating apparatus and the Commissioners believe that such an official should be provided in order to prevent fire and loss of life. Such a man would also be of great assistance to the District in installing and looking after the heating and ventilating apparatus in municipal buildings, which now consist of about 150 schools and 50 other buildings. Additional assistance is also required in the branch of the office which issues permits. A glance at the office during a morning of the busy season of the year will demonstrate the need of such assistance. As it is now, the builders and property owners are compelled to wait hours in order to have a permit issued, as the present permit clerk, in each case of an application for a permit, has to carefully examine the application to see that the building regulations are complied with. A number of assistant inspectors of buildings have resigned on account of the small pay, \$1,000, which is allowed one-half of the force of the inspectors. The inspector of buildings recommends, and the Commissioners concur in the recommendation, that all of the inspectors be placed on the basis of \$1,200 per annum, which is as little as should be paid for the expert service required of these employees.

The Commissioners invite attention to the portion of the building inspector's report regarding the licensing of architects and builders.

In regard to the installing of fire escapes and elevators, some legislation is desired, and especially is some legislation necessary in describing the qualifications of elevator conductors. Elevators are now operated almost invariably by youths and boys who have not arrived at a proper age of discretion, and, when it is considered that these employees have in their care the lives of the mass of people who use these elevators, it would seem that there should be some law which

would require an operator to demonstrate his fitness for his position before he should be employed.

Much attention was given during the past fiscal year to the question of ventilation and the space reserved for light and air in buildings. The most flagrant offenses against this requirement come from apartment houses, which are built mainly with an idea of getting the greatest return on the least investment. As a consequence, every square foot of interior space in these buildings is attempted to be utilized for rooms. Instead of providing for proper light and air within their own lots, the builders of these apartment houses depend for light and air, in a great number of cases, upon the adjoining lots, which are built up usually with dwelling houses not extending the full depth of the lot. The consequence of this is that if another apartment house is built adjoining the existing one, the space through which light and air should come is filled up, making the light and air to the occupants of these flats come through mere air shafts or wells. A number of representative citizens of Washington have formed themselves into a committee, which is cooperating with the Commissioners with a view to amending the regulations and preventing this, and also to making these flats or apartments sanitary and healthful.

The wisdom of the appropriation of \$2,000 made in the last District appropriation act for the removal of dangerous buildings on the refusal or neglect of the owners to do so has been demonstrated. The law in respect to condemning these buildings, however, is in need of modification.

#### REPAIR WORK.

The amount expended during the year by the superintendent of repairs was about \$80,000. This amount was expended on repairs to school buildings, police stations, engine houses, police court, etc., and, included plumbing, painting, tinning, steam fitting, erection of fences, improving of school yards, etc. The number of buildings under the care of the superintendent of repairs is 200 and this number increases each year, as when new buildings are constructed and the guarantee of the contractor to keep them in repair for one year expires, they are turned over to the superintendent of repairs to be cared for out of the appropriations made for repairs.

The Commissioners would again urge upon Congress the necessity of an appropriation to purchase the necessary ground and to construct thereon a building for a repair shop for the District of Columbia. The present repair shop is rented by the District and is entirely inadequate. A new shop should be large enough to accommodate the carpenters, tanners, and painters while getting out shopwork, and should, in addition, be large enough to carry a full stock of paints, tin, castings, cements, hardware, etc., as well as certain kinds of lumber, such as doors, blinds, and sash. Economy of administration, greater promptness, and more satisfactory results would be obtained.

#### PLUMBING AND PLUMBING INSPECTION.

The work in the office of the inspector of plumbing increases yearly. The number of inspections made during the fiscal year was 27,337, being an increase of 1,700 over the fiscal year 1904 and 2,039 over the

fiscal year 1903. It is believed that the value of this office to the public at large and to the property owner in particular is very great. The most efficient supervision is exercised over the installation of plumbing both in municipal buildings and in private buildings. Work can only be done by registered plumbers in accordance with the most modern regulations, and the consequence has been that the plumbing installed in the modern houses of the District of Columbia can not be excelled. This office, like the building office, however, suffers from a lack of an adequate inspection force. The office has charge of the expenditure of money for repairing and changing plumbing in the existing school buildings, and in the report of the inspector of plumbing a statement is made of the work done under this appropriation and the amount expended.

#### PLUMBING BOARD.

The plumbing board now consists of five members, whose annual compensation is \$300 each, or a total of \$1,500 per year. The board held 25 sessions and examined 33 applicants. The Commissioners believe that this board is unnecessarily large and that it could be very advantageously reduced to three members. One of these should be a representative of the government of the District of Columbia, one a master plumber, and the other a journeyman plumber competent to be licensed as a master plumber. The plumbing board concurs in this view of the matter.

#### PUBLIC CONVENIENCE STATIONS.

Congress, at its last session, passed an act for the establishment of two public convenience stations in the District of Columbia, each to afford accommodations for 20 males and 10 females. Fifty thousand dollars were appropriated for the purpose and \$5,000 for the maintenance of same during the present fiscal year. Work in this matter is now in progress. It is proposed to place one of these stations above ground and the other one under ground. The one above ground will be located on the reservation belonging to the District of Columbia, in front of the Center Market, at Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue NW. The underground station will be located in public reservation No. 33, in front of the New National Theater and bounded by Pennsylvania avenue and E street and Thirteenth and Thirteen-and-a-half streets NW. The work of designing the buildings is now under way and it is hoped will be completed in a short time. The establishment of these stations will be of great convenience to the public, both to those residing in the city and District and the immense number of people who are constantly visiting Washington in attendance upon the inauguration, conventions, etc. In this line also the Commissioners believe that public baths should be established such as those which now exist in other cities.

#### PERMIT CLERK.

An examination of the report of the permit clerk will show that the duties of this office have been gradually increasing for a number of years. This is shown by the number of permits issued and the amount



of fees received for the same. In the fiscal year 1904, 12,565 permits were issued, and the receipts of the office during that period were \$8,103. During the present fiscal year the number of permits issued was 13,908 and the receipts \$9,518.

#### STREET EXTENSION.

Five street-extension measures were enacted during the last session of Congress, and legal proceedings have either been completed or are now in progress to accomplish these extensions. The street-extension office not only looks after the preparation of reports on street-extension measures and prepares cases for presentation to the court, but it also prepares plats, descriptions, etc., for the opening and condemnation of minor streets and alleys. Congress, at its last session, amended the code so as to provide a better procedure for condemning minor streets and alleys. Proceedings for the opening of a number of alleys have been instituted during the past year. This office also looks after the preparation of maps and papers in the condemnation of rights of way for sewers and the sites for schoolhouses, fire-engine houses, and other municipal buildings, and in general in all matters where private ground is to be taken for public use.

#### STREET NAMES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OUTSIDE OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

An act of Congress approved February 16, 1904, authorized and directed the Commissioners to name or rename streets, avenues, alleys, highways, and reservations in that part of the District of Columbia outside of the city of Washington, under such a system as they should see fit to adopt, and further directed that such names when recorded in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia should thereafter be the official names of such streets, avenues, alleys, highways, and reservations. The Commissioners, after carefully considering all suggested systems, finally decided that the best system to be adopted was one which would extend the numbered north and south streets of the city into the county from the present city boundary to the District line, and to extend the alphabetical system on east and west streets prevailing within the city, to the District line outside of the city by using the following method, namely: Florida avenue was the boundary to the old city of Washington on the north. Streets running east and west which stopped at the boundary were continued beyond the boundary. These run to the letter "W." Beginning at that point the alphabetical system is used, with names of two syllables, which system is continued northwardly using the letters of the alphabet consecutively until exhausted, when names of three syllables, alphabetically arranged, are used until the District line is reached. Highways which do not run parallel to the lettered or numbered streets are given the designation of avenues or roads. This in general is the system that has been adopted for that part of the District of Columbia lying north, northwest, and northeast of the city of Washington, and in these sections has been formally adopted by recording a map in the office of the surveyor. No action has been taken on that part of the District of Columbia lying south of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River.

## STREET RAILWAYS.

One new street railway, the Anacostia, Surrattsville and Brandywine Electric Railway Company, was chartered by Congress at its last session, and it is understood that the surveys are being made of the lines of the road.

The Commissioners again invite the attention of Congress to a bill now pending giving the Commissioners authority to regulate the operations of street railways, and request its passage.

## WHARF PROPERTY.

The wharf property which is under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, and which consists of the water front along the Washington channel from the south line of N street to the Long Bridge, the foot of streets on the Anacostia River and in Georgetown, and the banks of James Creek Canal, is all at present under lease. The receipts from this source during the fiscal year amounted to \$16,963.50. A detailed list of the property under lease will be found in the report of the wharf committee.

The water front along the Washington channel is being improved by the construction of several buildings for the District of Columbia, namely: The District morgue, and a wharf and fire-boat house. Another improvement was the tearing down of the old structures of the Washington Steamboat Company and the building in place thereof of modern structures by the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company. The Commissioners again recommend that an appropriation of \$2,500 be made for the purpose of preparing a survey and plat of this frontage, with the idea of improving it.

## ANACOSTIA RIVER FRONT.

The Commissioners again invite attention to the unsettled question of the title to the water front along the Anacostia River or Eastern Branch, and request that legislation be had with a view to determining the status of this property in a manner similar to that which established the status of the property along the Potomac River front.

## WATER REVENUES.

During the year 1,694 additional buildings were connected with the public water system, making a total number of buildings so connected 12,250. The number of new meters installed during the year was 176, making a total now in use of 2,104. Under an act of Congress meters have been purchased at a cost of \$6.50 each, and steps are being taken to install them in private residences. In selecting the residences in which to install these meters the Commissioners picked out localities where there was a great variety in the classes of residences, the object being to determine the amount of water used with the idea of comparing the cost of furnishing water at meter rates with rates charged for similar residences under the prevailing system of front feet and height. No results have as yet been obtained.

The per capita consumption and waste in the District of Columbia is approximately 200 gallons a day. This, of course, is a large amount to be used, and if it is not checked in some way the expense of furnishing this water when the new filtration plant is placed in operation will be very large.

From investigations made by the Commissioners, under authority of an appropriation made in the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year 1905, to determine the amount of water used by the departments and offices of the United States Government in the District of Columbia, it was found that there was more water used than seemed necessary, and letters were addressed by the Commissioners to the heads of these departments calling attention to this fact and asking that economy be exercised in such use, and particularly that water be not used for condensation purposes. To prevent waste of water it is the practice of the Commissioners to cause a house to house inspection to be made, the District being divided into sections and an inspector being assigned to each section. Where leaks are found notices are served to repair them, and the water is cut off if such notice is not complied with. During the year leaks were found in 13,297 premises. By legislation at the last session of Congress the law regarding the furnishing of free water to churches and charitable institutions was placed upon a more equitable basis, and during the present fiscal year a number of such institutions have been allowed free water.

#### WATER SERVICE.

During the year about 10 miles of new water main were laid; 57 new fire hydrants and 5 public hydrants were set. The Trumbull street pumping station has been in operation since September 12, 1904. At this station water is pumped to all parts of the city having an elevation of between 70 and 140 feet above tide. The old U street pumping station will be abandoned during the year and the machinery transferred to the Trumbull street station.

The Trumbull street pumping station is located just adjacent to the new filtration plant, which has recently been put in operation. The water is delivered from the filtration beds to the station, from which it is pumped to the different parts of the city. The cost of pumping each 1,000 gallons is \$0.0107. The Reno and Brightwood reservoirs have been in continuous service during the year.

The Commissioners invite especial attention to the fact that the consumption of water in the District of Columbia is increasing to such an extent that it now almost reaches the capacity of the present conduit which brings water from Great Falls to the city. The capacity of this conduit is about 76,000,000 gallons per day, and the average daily consumption of water is 68,000,000 gallons. During a certain period of the cold season last winter the consumption exceeded the capacity of the conduit and lowered the water in the reservoirs 5 feet. It is thus apparent that the danger of a shortage of water is a real and pressing one. This danger of the consumption exceeding the supply can be obviated, with the present per capita rate of consumption, only by the construction of an additional conduit from Great Falls to the city. If this were begun at once a shortage would occur before the comple-



tion. Even if the rate of consumption is lowered, the additional conduit will have to be built at some relatively close future date, and a survey, which has been estimated for by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, for several years past, and recommended by the Commissioners, should be made at the earliest practicable date.

This consumption and waste can, it is thought, be considerably lessened, without depriving any consumer of the necessary water for domestic purposes, by the installation of water meters. An appropriation of \$5,000 was made last year for the experimental installation of meters, and meters are now being installed. The Commissioners recommend that the balance from the water income be permitted to be used and a special appropriation of \$100,000 be made to purchase and install meters in private houses. This latter sum can be repaid gradually from funds of the water department, which, however, on account of the large amounts necessary for the extension of the high-service system, has not funds now available. In this way meters can be gradually installed, although it would take several years to install them throughout the District. The cost will be from \$500,000 to \$750,000, and the necessities of the situation demand some immediate action.

While the present system of mains distributing water in the District of Columbia is at present fairly satisfactory, the limit of capacity of these mains and on some of the services of the present pumping plant will soon be reached. The following are certain projected works of extending these mains, arranged in the order of their present importance:

1. A gravity main from Sixth and I streets NW. to the Washington Barracks; estimated cost, \$35,500. It will be necessary to lay this main within a year if present water pressures are to be kept up.

2. A force main from Trumbull street pumping station to Woodley road and Wisconsin avenue to connect with main from Reno reservoir; estimated cost, \$95,000. The present main on this service is only 12 inches in diameter, and the limit of its capacity has nearly been reached. This service supplies Tenleytown, Takoma Park, Petworth, and the National Soldiers' Home.

3. A new pump of 3,000,000 gallons capacity for the first high-service system; estimated cost, \$100,000. As this service system has no reservoir the full reserve capacity must be maintained in the pumps. The present consumption is up to the capacity of one of the pumps now in service, and as a pump of this size will require about two years to build and install, it is necessary that early steps be taken to provide extra capacity.

4. A main from the city to Anacostia and Congress Heights, estimated cost \$120,000. Anacostia is at present supplied with water through one line of 12-inch main across the Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge, and if any injury should happen to this main it would leave that whole section without water. Congress Heights is without any water supply whatever, except that derived from wells.

5. Pumping station in Anacostia with partial equipment, estimated cost \$35,000. The present water pressures are insufficient to supply the higher areas beyond the Eastern Branch.

6. A main to Benning, D. C., estimated cost \$50,000. This section is at present without public water supply.

7. A gravity main from the reservoir north and east of Capitol Hill, estimated cost \$302,000.

8. A gravity main from Sixth and I streets NW. to Virginia avenue and Twenty-second street, estimated cost \$91,000.

The total cost of the above projects is \$828,500. In addition to these within a few years it will be necessary to erect an additional pumping engine for the second high-service system, estimated cost \$80,000. Further minor extensions and improvements will be also necessary, bringing the cost up to about \$1,000,000, exclusive of smaller mains laid under the assessment system. It is expected that all of this should be gradually completed within about ten years and that the income from water rents will be sufficient to pay for the improvements.

Existing law provides that the cost of supplying water to the inhabitants of the District of Columbia shall be paid entirely from revenues of the water department. These revenues are made up from water rents and assessments for water mains. Generally the assessments for service mains cover the cost of the mains and do not provide for the large trunk systems, pumping plants, etc. The cost of these has to be borne from the water rents. The water service has, in late years, been increasing rapidly. In 1896 only 4,000,000 gallons per day were pumped. During the last fiscal year (1905) 36,000,000 gallons per day were pumped.

The collections for water rents in the fiscal year 1904 amounted to \$340,000, which is about \$1.06 per capita for the entire population of the District of Columbia.

In order to meet the extraordinary expenses mentioned above it will be necessary to increase the water rates. The superintendent of the water department has recommended to the Commissioners an increase in the rate for furnishing metered water from 3 to 4 cents per thousand gallons, and a corresponding increase in the schedule rates for the portion of the supply which is not metered. It is estimated that with the increased rates recommended the collections for water rents would amount to \$453,000, which would make a per capita rate for the entire population of the District of Columbia of \$1.41. This increased rate is somewhat lower than other cities of similar size in the United States.

#### TRANSFER OF THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT AND FILTRATION PLANT TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners strongly recommend the transfer from the War Department to the Board of Commissioners of the jurisdiction and control over the Washington Aqueduct and the filtration plant. The filtration plant is about completed, and the transfer of it at the end of the present fiscal year is recommended and will be attended with no difficulty. For this reason, the present time is especially opportune. It would be much better administration for the entire water supply of the District of Columbia to be under one control rather than be divided as it is at present, causing work necessarily to be duplicated and additional employees to be necessary, part of the water mains throughout the District being under the control of the War Department and part under the control of the Commissioners, the water flowing from one to the other in supplying the Government buildings and private estab-

ishments. Manifestly better results would be obtained if all the water supply were under one control and with one responsibility. The Chief of Engineers, United States Army, under whose control the Washington Aqueduct and the filtration plant now are, has recommended such a transfer.

#### ROCK CREEK PARK.

The appropriation for the care and improvement of the park during the fiscal year 1905 was \$15,000. This was expended in sprinkling roads and in the general care of the park, including the extension of pipe lines; in the hire of labor in watering; grading and macadamizing Blagden avenue; the building of wings to the dam at Pierce Mill; the construction of a ford across Rock Creek at the mouth Broad Branch; the grading of Beach driveway north of the Military road; the resurfacing of portions of this driveway; in the construction of a bridge at the north end of the park, and in constructing walks and protecting the banks of the creek. For the next fiscal year \$20,000 will be asked for the care and improvement of the park. This sum is needed for the proper maintenance of the park only, and does not include estimates for any new construction.

As stated in the report of the Commissioners for the fiscal year 1904, the greatest need of the park at the present is not so much the opening or macadamizing many new roads as the providing of ways of approach and the acquisition of small parcels of land necessary for rounding out and protecting what is already park land. There is an urgent need to improve the entrance to the park by opening up Sixteenth street north of Piney Branch, and especially the purchase of the valley of this branch from Sixteenth street to the park. A bill for the acquisition of this land was drafted by the Commissioners and introduced in Congress last year, but failed to pass. The acquisition of the banks of the creek below the Zoological Park is also of great importance to the park development.

#### SIXTEENTH STREET BOULEVARD.

The Commissioners again invite attention to the desirability of legislation with the object of preserving Sixteenth street as a permanent residence street and the limiting to a still greater degree the height of buildings along the street. The development of Sixteenth street as a great boulevard is deserving of the most careful consideration at the present time, and parks along its length are extremely desirable. This is especially the case with a park on the hill north of Florida avenue and small pieces between Sixteenth street and Rock Creek Park. All of this property can be obtained now at much lower prices than even a few years later.

#### PARKS.

The attention of Congress is invited to the desirability of extending throughout the District the system of small parks such as now exist within the city limits. When the city of Washington was established parks and reservations were laid out in the city, but beyond Florida avenue, the old city boundary, practically no such parks exist. With the exception of Rock Creek Park, bought about ten years ago, nothing



has been done to extend beyond Florida avenue the system applied so successfully in laying out the city. The beauty of the city of Washington, as well as the health of its inhabitants, depends very largely upon these parks, and it would seem extremely desirable that a system of parks should extend throughout the District as it is built up. Immediately outside of Florida avenue, in such localities as Columbia Heights, Washington Heights, Kalorama Heights, Mount Pleasant, etc., the necessity for the establishment of such parks is very apparent, as these sections are rapidly building up, so that the amount of vacant ground is becoming smaller each year. Immediate action in this matter would seem desirable.

Steps toward the establishment of a general park system throughout the District similar to what is being done by almost every large city in the United States should be undertaken as soon as practicable, especially as to the purchase of the necessary land. Every citizen of the United States must be interested in the beauty of Washington and in keeping up the high standard set by those who originally laid out the city.

#### TRANSFER OF CONTROL OF PARKS TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners recommend that the system of parks in the city of Washington, exclusive of the grounds around the White House and the Government buildings, be transferred from the Chief of Engineers to the Commissioners, or to a board of control such as that which has charge of Rock Creek Park and which consists of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, and the Commissioners. The cost of maintaining these parks is borne, one-half by the citizens of the District of Columbia and the other half by the United States Government; and it would seem but proper that the Commissioners, who are responsible for the collection of District revenues, as well as the recommendation of their judicious expenditure, should have the control of estimating for and the expending of funds on these parks. The Commissioners, in preparing their estimates to Congress, have to take into consideration the amount of the District revenues and to base their recommendations upon the necessities of the case and the amount of money available. In doing this they are very often compelled to forego some necessary public improvements by reason of the fact that the revenues at the particular time do not warrant such expenditure. The estimates for parks, however, are made up under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, who has no immediate knowledge of the revenues of the District and who can not therefore base his recommendations upon the amount of money that can be reasonably expended for park purposes. If the control of the parks were under the Commissioners, however, the park system could be considered together with other public improvements and the parks given their relative share of the money available.

#### PER DIEM EMPLOYEES.

The last District appropriation bill transferred the employees of the District government who had formerly been paid on a per diem basis to the annual roll. In practically all cases the salaries of the employees

were made less than those they received on the per diem basis. The employees were given the privilege of annual leave as a compensation for this reduction. It affected the engineer department of the District more largely than any other branch of the District service. It is still necessary to employ per diem men in this department, but the services of such men are dispensed with when not needed, so that as a general rule they are not employed all the year round but are taken up and dropped as the needs of the service require. Their services are paid for out of the general appropriations upon which they are actually engaged.

Very respectfully,

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,  
HENRY L. WEST,  
JOHN BIDDLE,

*Commissioners of the District of Columbia.*

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

NOVEMBER 1, 1905.

GENTLEMEN: Copies of the orders of a general nature passed by the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, are herewith submitted for the information of Congress.

There has been no notable change in the condition of the work in this office since my last annual report, in which the status of the business of the office and the office needs were set forth at some length, with suggestions as to improvement in the manner of conducting the office work.

On the 13th day of April last the secretary to the Board was relieved from duty as a member of the advisory committee on the bathing beach, when the supervision of that branch of the service was committed exclusively to the superintendent of the bathing beach. The secretary was thereby relieved of responsibility which was a source of anxiety, care, and expense, as well as a serious encroachment upon the time needed for the performance of his regular duties.

The manner in which the minutes of the Board are kept has never been made the subject of action with a view to establishing the most compendious system attainable, although no complaint of lack of practical usefulness of those records has been expressed in the many instances in which recourse has been had to them for general information or legal proof. The only action of the Board in respect to them is in an order dated July 3, 1878, as follows:

That the record of letters received and letters sent and orders of the Board of Commissioners shall be part of the minutes of this Board.

In addition to the records mentioned in the foregoing order, it has been the custom to make a minute of all Board actions and communications that are not copied in any of those records, except those which relate to petty details, such as minor street work and repairs, the erection of street lamps, the employment of day laborers, and the like.

It is probable that a revision of the method of keeping the minutes and of the nature of the matter they include would discover features in which they could be improved, as they have been gradually developed by casual needs to their present form; but they seem to answer all the essential requirements of such a register, and to call for no radical modification at present.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM TINDALL,  
*Secretary to the Board of Commissioners  
of the District of Columbia.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



**GENERAL ORDERS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MADE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1904.**

SEPTEMBER 15, 1904.

That in order to prevent as far as practicable the spread of typhoid fever among the pupils of the public schools, the public school buildings be equipped with the necessary appliances for furnishing boiled and filtered water to the pupils attending school therein, as recommended by the board of education, and that the expense of such equipment be paid out of the emergency fund for the current year.

OCTOBER 5, 1904.

That, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Postmaster-General of the United States, the Hon. Henry C. Payne, and of sympathy with the National Government, the District offices are hereby closed from 11 o'clock a. m. to 1 o'clock p. m. on Friday, October 7, 1904, the time fixed for the funeral.

OCTOBER 6, 1904.

That "An ordinance to prevent the sale of unwholesome food in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, as amended by Commissioner's order of January 2, 1902, and April 21, 1903," is hereby further amended by adding thereto the following:

"SEC. 6B. That no occupant of any building, room, stand, stall, or other place in the District of Columbia, where cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, or other animals are slaughtered or killed, and no occupant of any building, room, stand, stall, or other place in said District where milk, game, poultry, fish, vegetables, fruits, groceries, or other articles of food are prepared, kept, sold, or offered for sale, shall permit such place or any appurtenance thereto to be unnecessarily unclean and unwholesome. No person who slaughters or kills in said District any cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, or other animal, and no person who prepares, keeps, sells, or offers for sale any meat, game, poultry, fish, vegetables, fruits, groceries, or other article of food, shall permit any implement, knife, measure, or utensil used in connection therewith to be unnecessarily unclean or unwholesome or in unfit condition for use in connection with the slaughtering or killing of cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, or other animals, or for the preparation, keeping, selling, offering for sale, and delivery of meat, game, poultry, fish, vegetables, fruits, groceries, or other articles of food.

"Any person who violates any of the provisions of this regulation shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars for each and every offense."

OCTOBER 11, 1904.

That the accounts of the expenditures of the electrical department shall be hereafter kept in the office of the chief clerk of the engineer department. The allotments for the salaries of the two clerks now engaged in keeping the accounts of the engineer department to be

made in accordance with the indorsements on file No. 47785-47, engineer department.

All vouchers and charges against the appropriations of the electrical department must be sent to the record clerk of the engineer department, after being properly signed by the electrical engineer and the property clerk, and then forwarded to the auditor by the record clerk.

That no vouchers are to be passed by the auditor that are not indorsed by the chief clerk as having been entered or charged upon his books.

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OCTOBER 31, 1904.

The assessor of the District of Columbia will enter of record on the tax records of the District of Columbia the cost and expense of taking down and rebuilding the west party wall of building No. 1721 Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington, and making the necessary excavations therefor, on part lot 3, in square 166, in said city, amounting to \$1,292.69, which is hereby assessed for collection, as required by section 3 of "An act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to remove dangerous or unsafe buildings and parts thereof, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1899.

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NOVEMBER 21, 1904.

That hereafter the penalty of any bond taken by the District of Columbia to indemnify it for any loss or damage arising from the issuance of duplicate tax sale certificates shall be \$250, excepting where that sum is less than twice the amount of the certificate, in which case the penalty shall be twice the amount of the certificate.

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NOVEMBER 26, 1904.

That the heads of the several departments of the government of the District of Columbia who are charged with the preparation of pay rolls for mechanics and laborers are hereby directed to place such rolls in the auditor's office one full day preceding the days designated for their payment, in the following schedule:

Officials, clerks, etc., District building, 15th and last day of every month.

Annual employees, District building, 15th and last day of every month.

School-teachers, last day of every month.

Police department, last day of every month.

Fire department, last day of every month.

Washington Asylum, last day of every month.

Police court, 15th and last day of every month.

Freedmen's Hospital, first day of every month.

Industrial Home School, first day of every month.

Justices of the peace, first day of every month.

Register of wills' office, first day of every month.

Per diem employees, District building (clerks, inspectors, etc., of the several departments), 2d and 17th days of every month.

NOVEMBER 29, 1904.

That heads of offices or departments of the District desiring to make requisition against the emergency fund, District of Columbia, will hereafter be required, before forwarding such requisitions or making any expenditures from said fund, to forward to the Commissioners a written request stating the nature of the emergency requiring such expenditures and the estimated cost of work to be done or supplies to be purchased.

DECEMBER 9, 1904.

That a general stock of stationery supplies be purchased and stored by the property clerk for use of the offices of the assessor, auditor, board of charities, collector of taxes, disbursing officer, executive office, health department, street-cleaning department, and sealer of weights and measures, to be issued bimonthly on requisitions of the heads of the offices named.

That the heads of the offices above named are hereby directed to prepare an approximate estimate of the amount of stationery supplies of various kinds generally used by them, which it is deemed will be required for the use of their offices for the remainder of the present fiscal year.

JANUARY 7, 1905.

1. That the auditor of the District of Columbia is hereby charged with the custody of the originals of all official and other indemnity bonds that by law or otherwise constitute a part of the records of the government of said District. He shall keep the Commissioners informed of the condition of said bonds, and make such recommendations from time to time as will enable them to observe the following requirement of the act of March 2, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 808):

“Hereafter every officer required by law to take and approve official bonds shall cause the same to be examined at least once every two years for the purpose of ascertaining the sufficiency of the sureties thereon; and every officer having power to fix the amount of an official bond shall examine it to ascertain the sufficiency of the amount thereof and approve or fix said amount at least once in two years, and as much oftener as he may deem it necessary.

“Hereafter every officer whose duty it is to take and approve official bonds shall cause all such bonds to be renewed every four years after their dates, but he may require such bonds to be renewed or strengthened oftener if he deem such action necessary. In the discretion of such officer, the requirement of a new bond may be waived for the period of service of a bonded officer after the expiration of a four-year term of service pending the appointment and qualification of his successor: *Provided*, That the nonperformance of any requirement of this section on the part of any official of the government shall not be held to affect in any respect the liability of principal or sureties on any bond made or to be made to the United States: *Provided further*, That the liability of the principal and sureties on all official bonds shall continue and cover the period of service ensuing until the appointment and qualification of the successor of the principal: *And provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be con-



strued to repeal or modify section thirty-eight hundred and thirty-six of the Revised Statutes of the United States."

2. That the auditor is hereby further charged with the duty of certifying as to the sufficiency of sureties on all such bonds; and in each case where the surety on a bond is a natural person, shall require such surety to execute and file with such bond an affidavit that his assets exceed his liabilities by at least twice the amount of the penalty under the bond.

That the duties imposed on the chief clerk of the engineer department by the order of May 13, 1898, are hereby transferred to the auditor.

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JANUARY 20, 1905.

That the order of January 7, 1905, charging the auditor of the District of Columbia with the custody of official and other indemnity bonds is hereby amended so that the second clause of the second paragraph shall read as follows:

"And in each case where surety on a bond is a natural person, shall require such surety to execute and file with such bond an affidavit showing that he is a resident of the District of Columbia and that he is the owner in his own right of real estate located in said District, the value of which over and above all encumbrances and liens thereon is at least twice the amount of the penalty under the bond."

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JANUARY 25, 1905.

That hereafter no requisition shall be sent to the property clerk unless it embraces the estimated cost of each article therein. In cases of requisitions for items not included in the annual contract therefor, the information as to the cost must be obtained from the property clerk by sending him a written memorandum showing the kind, quality, and quantity of the articles desired, or the nature of repairs or services needed, except in cases of emergency where circumstances render such a course impracticable. Wherever bids are received by the property clerk to furnish such articles or service, he shall transmit them to the officer requesting the information, who shall return them to the property clerk with his requisition.

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FEBRUARY 16, 1905.

That the order of January 7, 1905, charging the auditor of the District with the custody of the originals of all official and other indemnity bonds, etc., is hereby modified so as to require that the chief clerk of the engineer department shall number and keep a record of plumbers' bonds, see that they are properly renewed, give notice to the plumbers for such renewal, and also notify the permit clerk and the inspector of plumbing of cases where licenses are not covered by bond; also report these facts to the Commissioners.

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FEBRUARY 24, 1905.

That the paragraph of the order of July 1, 1897, which relates to the reference of papers from one subordinate officer to another for

the purpose of completing his report thereon, etc., be amended to read as follows:

"Papers under consideration in any department or office of the District government, respecting which information is needed from any other department or office of the District government, shall, in order to facilitate prompt action thereon, be referred directly by the head of such department or office to the head of such other department or office for such information; but all reports of such heads of departments or offices shall be made through the Commissioner in charge of the department or office, and each official acting on such papers shall in every case note thereon the date of such action.

"Requests for opinions of the corporation counsel shall be transmitted to that officer only through and by action of the Board of Commissioners, as required by law."

MARCH 11, 1905.

That in accordance with the requirement contained in the District appropriation act of March 3, 1899, relative to the admittance to the public schools of pupils who do not reside in the District of Columbia, or whose parents do not reside or are not engaged in business therein, the following is hereby adopted as the schedule of annual payments to be made in monthly installments in advance during the school term by such pupils, as provided by said requirement, to cover the expense of their tuition and cost of text-books and school supplies used by them, viz:

Grade or school.	1904.				1905.						Total.
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Normal .....	\$4.35	\$4.35	\$4.35	\$4.35	\$4.35	\$4.35	\$4.35	\$4.35	\$4.35	\$4.34	\$43.49
High .....	4.90	4.89	4.89	4.89	4.89	4.90	4.89	4.89	4.89	4.89	48.92
Manual Training .....	6.96	6.97	6.97	6.97	6.97	6.97	6.97	6.97	6.96	6.96	69.67
Eighth .....	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.99	39.99
Seventh .....	2.85	2.84	2.85	2.84	2.85	2.84	2.85	2.84	2.85	2.84	28.45
Sixth .....	2.31	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.31	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	23.02
Fifth .....	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.91	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.91	19.18
Fourth .....	1.67	1.67	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	16.63
Third .....	1.58	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.58	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	15.72
Second .....	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	13.60
First .....	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.09	1.09	10.94
Kindergarten .....	1.75	1.75	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.75	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	17.43

The payment so made shall be daily transmitted to the collector of taxes of said District for deposit as other moneys of said District are deposited.

MARCH 24, 1905.

That a general enumeration of the population of the District of Columbia be taken under the supervision of the major and superintendent of the Metropolitan police on the 12th proximo.

That in view of the fact that section 654 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, fixes the 30th day of April of each year as the day on which all licenses to insurance companies, agents, brokers, and solicitors shall expire; and because sections 654 and 655 provide that said license fees shall be paid to the collector of taxes in the

month of March; and further because the collector of taxes is not authorized to keep in his possession the said license fees from March until the 1st day of May, the date on which licenses may be issued, the superintendent of insurance is hereby authorized to notify persons applying for such licenses to withhold the fees for same, until such date as he can legally issue such license.

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APRIL 3, 1905.

That during the established market hours on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays farmers and gardeners, selling produce of their own raising, be allowed to back their teams, containing such produce, to the curb on the south side of M street NW., and so much of the carriageway of said street extending east and west from the Georgetown market house as may be needful to accommodate such farmers and gardeners who desire to occupy such space; but such occupation shall not include street intersections nor interfere with the free access to and use of all street footway crossings or streets leading from said M street. When such wagons are backed up to the curb the horses shall be removed therefrom and the shafts or poles securely fastened up on a line with the front of the wagon. The east side of the market space shall be set aside for parking the horses of such wagons. All of the space so allotted for teams and parking purposes shall be under the immediate charge and control of the market master of the Georgetown market, who shall cause it and the portion of the street so occupied to be kept clean and in good sanitary condition at the expense of the occupants thereof, not exceeding 10 cents per day for each occupant.

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APRIL 5, 1905.

That hereafter all cases of absence of the heads of offices or departments shall be noted in the personnel reports of the various offices and departments of the District government.

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APRIL 6, 1905.

That the following rules are made for the management of the bathing beach:

The superintendent of the bathing beach when present at the beach shall be in full control. In case of his absence therefrom during bathing hours he shall direct the assistant superintendent or one of the employees on duty there to act in his stead.

The hours during which persons may bathe are as follows:

For the general public from 10 o'clock a. m. until 1 o'clock p. m., and from 2 o'clock p. m. until sunset, every day of the week.

For ladies and their escorts, from 7 o'clock a. m. until 10 o'clock a. m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

No one will be permitted to bathe who shall not have registered by properly filling out and depositing a description card on the form provided at the beach, correctly stating the date, name, age,



residence, sex, and color, printed blanks for which can be obtained free at the office. The clerk will not be allowed to fill up these cards. These cards must be carefully preserved in order for ready reference until the Commissioners authorize their destruction.

The watchman shall be on duty from 6 o'clock p. m. until 7 o'clock a. m. each day, during the bathing season, and from 5 o'clock p. m. until 7 o'clock a. m. during the remainder of the year, and while on duty exercise constant vigilance for the protection of the bathing beach property, the maintenance of peace and order, and the enforcement of the police regulations thereat.

Every bather must wear a suitable bathing dress covering the body and upper half of the thighs, and must undress and fully dress in a dressing room.

No charge will be made to bathers who provide themselves with suitable bathing suits not belonging to the bathing beach.

Separate checks for rooms and tickets for suits and extra towels, etc., will be issued by the clerk at the office.

Valuables deposited for safe-keeping by bathers shall be checked and cared for without charge.

Bathing suit and other tickets will be issued by the auditor of the District of Columbia to the clerk at the bathing beach, who will be held accountable for the amount they represent, or the return of the tickets.

All tickets representing moneys received by the clerk shall be collected at the close of business each day, by the superintendent, or other person acting in his stead, as hereinbefore provided, and transmitted thereby to the auditor of the District of Columbia, with his weekly return.

Bathing suits will be kept for hire at the following rates: Fifteen cents for adult's suits in two pieces, with one towel; 10 cents for each youth's suit, with one towel; 5 cents for care of suits, each, during bathing season; 25 cents for each suit kept and cared for at the beach after the bathing season; for the exclusive use of a dressing room for one hour and thirty minutes, 25 cents.

No supplies shall be purchased for the bathing beach other than by requisitions through the property clerk, except when specially authorized by the Commissioner in charge.

The clerk at the bathing beach shall receive all moneys paid for hire or care of bathing suits and dressing rooms, and shall daily, at the close of business, deliver such moneys to the superintendent of the beach, take his receipt therefor, and transmit to the auditor each Monday the receipts so given him during the preceding week. The superintendent shall, every Saturday, or oftener if he so prefers or the Commissioners shall require, make a special deposit of the money so received from the clerk, and all other moneys which may come into his possession in connection with his duties at the bathing beach, with the collector of taxes, and render to the auditor of the District of Columbia a monthly itemized and duly certified statement of all such fees and moneys.

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APRIL 11, 1905.

That whenever the heads of offices or departments have knowledge of a probable charge for damages to be paid by the District from the

appropriation, "Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia (miscellaneous allotment)," they shall promptly report it to the Commissioners, with statement of the estimated amount of damages to be paid, in order that funds may be set aside by the property clerk to meet all such obligations.

MAY 10, 1905.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1905.

That on or before August 1, 1905, the head of each separate department and office of the government of the District of Columbia shall transmit to the secretary to the Board of Commissioners of said District, four copies of a detailed report for the fiscal year ending with the 30th proximo, covering the following subjects so far as the duties of such department or office pertain thereto:

1. The operations of the department or office and other matters of importance connected therewith during the said year, with recommendation for any change in the service deemed advisable.

2. A report in detail of "expenditures from the appropriations for contingent expenses of the government of the District of Columbia" (32 Stat. L., vol. 1, p. 595). [Memorandum.—The auditor will, as usual, furnish this statement.]

3. The names of and actual compensation paid to each teacher under the following provision shall be reported to Congress at the beginning of each regular session by the Commissioners: "And no increase in salaries paid to teachers in grades now receiving \$1,100 or more except in cases of promotion to fill vacancies occurring before or after the passage of this act, and except in salaries to principals of normal, manual training, drawing, physical training, and country schools, and no increase in the number of teachers in any of such grades, exclusive of principals of such normal, manual training, drawing, physical training, and country schools, shall be made, and the minimum compensation shall not be less than at the rate of \$300 per annum." (26 Stat. L., p. 301. See opinion of corporation counsel, L. R., 238907.) The board of education should include this data in its annual report.

4. The number of overseers, inspectors, and other employees temporarily required to perform clerical or other service in connection with sewer, street, or road work, or the construction and repair of buildings and bridges, or any general or special work authorized by appropriation; the work performed by them, and the sums paid to each, with the appropriation from which paid; together with the sums expended for horses, harness, and wagons, and other expenditures incidental to or necessary for the proper execution of said work, *when specifically and in writing ordered by the Commissioners.* (32 Stat. L., 959.)

ESTIMATES FOR 1907.

The head of each separate department and office shall also, on or before August 1, 1905, transmit to the Commissioners, *on blanks to be* furnished on application to the secretary to the Board, seven copies

of a detailed estimate of the amount that will be required for the conduct of their respective departments or offices for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1907.

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MAY 24, 1905.

That the attention of the heads of the several departments and offices of the District government is invited to the Commissioners' order of February 16, 1905, requiring that proposals and other papers relative to proposed contracts shall be forwarded to the auditor of the District, before any contract is prepared, in order that the auditor may report upon the availability of the appropriation and the propriety of charging thereto the amount of the proposed contract; and that a statement be made as to the unobligated available balance of such appropriation, by the office keeping account thereof, and transmitted with the papers to the auditor.

A strict compliance with the provisions of said order will tend to facilitate the transaction of business with respect to contracts and the approval thereof.

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JUNE 14, 1905.

That the order of December 20, 1904, relative to the exchange and purchase of properties with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, is hereby modified to read as follows:

That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia hereby agree to the following exchange and purchase of properties with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, viz:

First. The District agrees to convey to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company a part of F street within the following metes and bounds: Beginning at the intersection of the north line of Massachusetts avenue with the north line of F street, and running thence east along the north line of F street 158.49 feet to a point in the north line of F street; thence by a new line south  $15^{\circ} 43'$  west 74.76 feet to a point in the north line of Massachusetts avenue; thence in a northwesterly direction along the north line of Massachusetts avenue 155.87 feet, to the place of beginning, containing 5,703.76 square feet. Also a part of E street within the following metes and bounds: Beginning at the northwest corner of square 681, being the intersection of the east line of North Capitol street with the south line of E street, and running thence north along the east line of North Capitol street 31.22 feet to the south line of a new street; thence along the south line of said new street north  $65^{\circ} 39' 04''$  east 142.49 feet to a point in the north line of E street; thence east along the north line of E street 138.98 feet, to a point in the north line of E street where it is intersected by the northwest line of a new street; thence along said northwest line of a new street south  $37^{\circ} 13' 18''$  west 113.02 feet to the south line of E street; thence west along the south line of E street 200.44 feet to the place of beginning, containing 17,300.4 square feet.

Second. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company agrees to deed to the District of Columbia all of lots 11, 12, 13, and 14 and parts of lots 15, 16, and 17, in square 680, in the city of Washington, D. C., as included within the following metes and bounds:



Beginning at the southeast corner of said square 680, thence west along the north line of E street 270.76 feet to the west line of a proposed new street; thence north  $37^{\circ} 13' 18''$  east 8.86 feet to a point in a curve line, whose radius is 470 feet and whose center is located on the center line of Delaware avenue, 161.11 feet north  $15^{\circ} 43'$  east from the intersection of the center lines of Massachusetts and Delaware avenues; thence along said curve line in a northwesterly direction 53.14 feet to a point in the southeast line of a new street; thence south  $65^{\circ} 39' 4''$  west to the dividing line between lots 17 and 18; thence north along said dividing line between lots 17 and 18 to the northeast corner of lot 18; thence northeast along the dividing line between lots 9 and 17 to the northwest line of a new street, having an azimuth of south  $65^{\circ} 39' 4''$  west; thence north  $65^{\circ} 39' 4''$  east along said northwest line of a new street to a point in said circle having a radius of 470 feet and whose center is located on the center line of Delaware avenue, north  $15^{\circ} 43'$  east 161.11 feet from the intersection of the center lines of Delaware and Massachusetts avenues; thence along said circle in a northwesterly direction 65.33 feet to the south line of Massachusetts avenue; thence along the south line of Massachusetts avenue in an easterly direction 373.39 feet to the northeast corner of square 680; thence south  $15^{\circ} 43'$  west along the westerly building line of Delaware avenue 36 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 42,575.37 square feet. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to be paid at the rate of \$2.70 per square foot for 19,571.21 square feet of the land described in the above metes and bounds, and the remainder of said area, 23,004.16 square feet, to be in exchange for the 23,004.16 square feet contained in that portion of E street and F street to be conveyed to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, as set forth in paragraph 1.

Third. That the District of Columbia pay to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for all those parts of lots 13 and 14, in square 681, in the city of Washington, D. C., contained within the following metes and bounds: Beginning at the northeast corner of said square 680 and running south  $15^{\circ} 43'$  east along the west line of Delaware avenue 107.49 feet to a point in said west line of Delaware avenue where it is intersected by a curve line having a radius of 470 feet, and whose center is located 161.11 feet north  $15^{\circ} 43'$  east from the intersection of the center lines of Delaware and Massachusetts avenues; thence along said curve line in a northwesterly direction 175.11 feet to a point in the south line of E street; thence east along south line of E street 170.28 feet to the place of beginning, containing 9,772 square feet, at the rate of \$1.50 per square foot.

Fourth. That the District of Columbia pay to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for lots A, B, and C, in square 682, in the city of Washington, D. C., containing 3,332 square feet, the sum of \$4,796.50 with interest at 6 per cent from October 31, 1899, to date of transfer, together with taxes between said dates. Also parts of lots 18 and 19, in said square, included within the following metes and bounds: Beginning at a point on the east line of Delaware avenue where it is intersected by the dividing line between lots F and 19, being the northwest corner of lot 19, and running thence eastwardly along said dividing line 67.42 feet to the dividing line between said

lot 19 and lot 12; thence along said dividing line between lots 19 and 12, in a southerly direction, to a point where it is intersected by a curve line having a radius of 470 feet and the center of which is located on the center line of Delaware avenue, 161.11 feet north  $15^{\circ} 43'$  east from the intersection of the center lines of Delaware and Massachusetts avenues; thence along said curve line, in a westerly direction, to a point in the east line of Delaware avenue; thence north  $15^{\circ} 43'$  east along the east side of said Delaware avenue 32.47 feet, to the place of beginning, containing 1,711.89 square feet of ground, at the rate of  $92\frac{1}{2}$  cents per square foot, with interest at 6 per cent from November 23, 1898, to date of transfer, together with taxes between said dates.

It is understood in the above agreement that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company shall pay all taxes on squares 680 and 681 up to December 1, 1904, the taxes on all other lots affected by this agreement being paid as cited above.

The auditor of the District of Columbia is authorized and directed to cause papers of transfer in the above cases to be prepared, it being understood that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company shall furnish good and sufficient title, and if it can not be done as to any particular lot, the agreement shall apply to such lots as a clear and sufficient title can be given.

## REPORT OF THE ASSESSOR.

NOVEMBER 27, 1905.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, together with a statement of the assessed value of the taxable real estate and an estimate of the taxable personal property in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906; also, such suggestions and recommendations as to my mind seem necessary for the future benefit of the service.

The act of Congress approved August 14, 1894, by authority of which, with several amendments, real estate in the District of Columbia is assessed and taxed, in part provides:

That the board of assistant assessors shall make a triennial assessment of all real estate in the District of Columbia.

The assessment just completed is for the three years beginning July 1, 1905, and is as follows:

## Washington City:

Assessed valuation of land-----	\$105, 166, 097. 00
Assessed valuation of improvements----	84, 562, 766. 00

Total assessed valuation-----	\$189, 728, 863. 00
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## Washington County:

Assessed valuation of land-----	31, 677, 322. 00
Assessed valuation of improvements----	18, 055, 800. 00

Total assessed valuation-----	49, 733, 122. 00
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Total assessed valuation of real estate in the District of Columbia for fiscal year 1906-----	239, 461, 985. 00
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## Real-estate tax for fiscal year 1906:

Washington City-----	2, 845, 932. 95
Washington County-----	745, 996. 83

Total real-estate tax-----	3, 591, 929. 78
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Appeals as to this assessment were heard by the board of equalization and review until the first Monday in June last.

It was then necessary to compile the return books of the board of equalization and review, and from them and the other records in the office, to prepare the triennial numerical book. This is a work of gigantic proportions, and is additional to the current work of the office. As a consequence it was necessary for the employees of the assessor's office to work night and day since the 1st of last July. For the first time in the history of the office the numerical book has been compiled and photolithographed before the 1st of November, the date upon which taxes may be paid; thus rendering it possible for



real-estate men, property owners, and others interested, to ascertain the new assessment before paying their tax bills.

The expedition with which this work was accomplished has proven a great convenience both to the citizens and the government.

For many years Congress appropriated from \$4,000 to \$6,000 for the purpose of preparing this book. This year it was accomplished with an expenditure of \$2,000 only; but the meager appropriation necessitated long hours and hard work on the part of the employees of the assessor's office, in order to keep up the current work at the same time that the numerical book was being prepared.

For the fiscal year 1905 the assessed valuation of real estate was as follows:

Washington City:

Assessed valuation of land-----	\$93,956, 169. 00
Assessed valuation of improvements-----	82, 908, 616. 00

Total assessed valuation -----	\$176, 864, 785. 00
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Washington County:

Assessed valuation of land-----	24, 956, 411. 00
Assessed valuation of improvements -----	15, 787, 100. 00

Total assessed valuation -----	40, 743, 511. 00
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Total assessed valuation of real estate in the District of Columbia for fiscal year 1905-----	217, 608, 296. 00
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Real estate tax for fiscal year 1905:

Washington City -----	2, 652, 971. 78
Washington County-----	611, 152. 66

Total real-estate tax-----	3, 264, 124. 44
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The increases for the year ending June 30, 1906, over 1905, in assessed valuation, are as follows:

Washington City-----	\$12, 864, 078. 00
Washington County-----	8, 989, 611. 00

Total increase-----	21, 853, 689. 00
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These figures also show an increase in the tax over the fiscal year 1905, as follows:

Washington City-----	\$192, 961. 17
Washington County-----	134, 844. 17

Total increase-----	327, 805. 34
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The total tax on real and estimated tax on personal property for fiscal year 1906 will be:

Real -----	\$3, 591, 929. 78
Personal -----	675, 000. 00

Total -----	4, 266, 929. 78
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PERSONAL TAXES.

The board of personal tax appeals will not adjourn until the second Monday in March, as provided by law, and as a consequence it is impossible at this time to certify the levy for the fiscal year 1906, but it is believed there will be a considerable increase.

The controversy with respect to franchise taxes against street railroad companies has been settled and all accounts paid, with the

exception of about \$1,400, due by the City and Suburban Railroad Company, which case is still in court, the former receiver of the company having asked for instructions from the court with respect to the payment. This amount represents the earnings of the company in the State of Maryland during the calendar year 1903.

Our citizens are rapidly becoming reconciled and accustomed to the personal tax law. There is always more or less friction in the operation of such a law, if conscientiously enforced, but I believe our law, taxing as it does only franchises and tangible property, is as moderate and equitable a personal tax law as may be found throughout the United States.

The law makes each taxpayer his own appraiser in the first instance, and perhaps the most difficult portion of the duties of the board of personal tax appraisers is that of reconciling the widely divergent ideas of values held by citizens as to the same kind of personal property. It has been the policy of the board to try to reconcile these matters without fear or favor, and it is a pleasure to note that each year shows a marked increase in those who accept the appraisers' interpretation of the methods of valuation under the law.

It has been the experience of the appraisers during the four years in which the present law has been enforced, that a little more than half, and never over two-thirds, of those liable to taxation make return of their personal property on the schedule prepared by this office. The appraisers, therefore, are always kept busy from the time the schedules are filed (on or prior to August 1) to the first Monday in February following, when the board of personal tax appeals convenes, looking up delinquents and placing them properly on the tax books, in addition to examining into the returns of those who submit schedules, to see that they cover the full amount upon which they are liable to taxation under the law.

It has been suggested that great assistance would be rendered the appraisers if every automobile owner in the District would be required to register the make, year, and horsepower of his vehicle when applying for license to operate the same.

This branch of the service is improving in all of its details from year to year and an increase in the revenue of the District received thereby.

It is estimated that the amount of personal taxes collectible during the fiscal year, 1906, including street railways and franchise taxes, will be \$675,000, as against \$666,247 levied for the fiscal year 1905. This will be an increase of approximately \$8,753.

The actual assessed valuation of personal property in the District of Columbia, and the tax levied thereupon, for the fiscal year 1905, were as follows:

	Assessed valuation.	Tax rate.	Tax.
		<i>Per cent.</i>	
Personal property .....	\$17,624,805.20	1½	\$264,372.08
Do.....	682,859.17	2	13,657.18
Do.....	1,243,794.61	4	49,751.79
Do.....	1,619,552.57	5	80,977.63
Do.....	2,064,809.60	6	123,888.58
Street railway companies (gross receipts) .....	3,339,998.51	4	133,599.94
Total.....	26,575,819.66	.....	666,247.20

*Value of personal property in the District of Columbia assessed for taxation from 1877 to 1906, inclusive.*

Year.	Assessed value.	Year.	Assessed value.
1877	\$15,429,873	1892	\$11,825,190
1878	17,239,051	1893	12,045,290
1879	13,336,920	1894	11,206,364
1880	11,421,431	1895	11,449,485
1881	10,895,712	1896	10,971,737
1882	9,666,272	1897	9,532,851
1883	9,028,812	1898	9,780,658
1884	11,311,622	1899	13,431,475
1885	12,795,934	1900	14,391,438
1886	12,658,949	1901	12,567,084
1887	11,934,245	1902 (estimated)	15,962,805
1888	10,943,458	1903	22,249,936
1889	11,728,672	1904	24,612,243
1890	11,023,167	1905	26,575,819
1891	11,697,650	1906 (estimated)	27,000,000

#### DANGEROUS STRUCTURES, ETC.

There are numerous acts of Congress providing for the removal of dangerous structures, for inclosing dangerous wells, for removal of weeds, for drainage of lots, for cleaning offensive cesspools, for connecting lots with water mains and sewers, etc. In each of these acts provision is made that in the case of nonresidents, notice must be given by advertisement in the newspapers that the work must be performed and that the cost of such advertising shall be charged against the property owner in case he does not perform the work and it is performed by the District, said advertising charges to be included in the assessment for the work itself. The expense of such advertisement is incurred before the nonresident owner has an opportunity to signify his willingness or unwillingness to have the work performed.

In cases where the nonresident has the work done as directed, it is manifestly unjust to charge him for advertising, since he complied with the law as soon as it was within his power, and no assessment is levied against him. It is also manifestly inequitable in the case of those nonresidents who do not perform the work to charge them with any portion of the expense of advertising incurred in the process of notifying those who do perform the work.

It has been found impracticable to apportion the cost of advertising with any degree of fairness. As the law now stands any arbitrary allotment of the advertising charges would probably imperil the validity of the assessments.

In the case of the sale of property for taxes, the law provides for a fixed charge of advertising, of 50 cents for each lot or part of lot or parcel of land.

It is believed that an arbitrary charge of this kind, to be levied against each piece of property in the case of assessments for the character of work hereinbefore described, and also for advertisements for intention to perform the work incident to certain municipal improvements (so-called "special assessments") for sewers, sidewalks, curbing, paving, etc., would be a more equitable and satisfactory arrangement.



## TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

During the fiscal year 1905 there were, by authority of recorded deeds, probated wills, etc., transferred on the records of this office 7,128 parcels of land—i. e., 4,341 in the city, and 2,787 in the county. This is an increase of 506 over the preceding year.

This office maintains a card record, at all times current, by which the ownership of any parcel of land may be readily ascertained.

## COUNTY PLATS.

The act of February 23, 1905, entitled, "An act to designate parcels of land in the District of Columbia for the purposes of assessment and taxation, and for other purposes," provided for the rearrangement and redesignation of all parcels of land in the county of Washington, and for the purpose of preparing maps and performing the work contemplated, appropriated the sum of \$15,000.

The work incident to this plan is being pushed along as rapidly as is consistent with accuracy, and it is hoped that before very long it will be completed, and that it will prove of inestimable benefit, weeding out erroneous descriptions and ambiguities of all kinds.

When this work is finally completed, a succinct and specific designation will have been given to every parcel of land in the District of Columbia.

## TAX CERTIFICATES.

During the fiscal year 1905 there were issued 7,303 tax certificates, for which a fee of 50 cents each was paid, the revenue derived therefrom being \$3,651.50. During the preceding year there were issued 6,798 certificates of this character, the increase in the fiscal year 1905 being 505 certificates.

In addition to these certificates, there were issued during the fiscal year 1905, 968 free certificates, accompanying subdivisions, tax deeds, etc. During the preceding year there were issued 648 such certificates, showing an increase in 1905 of 320 certificates.

## COLUMBIA GOLF CLUB.

There should be some legislative enactment permitting the excise board of the District of Columbia to grant a license to the Columbia Golf Club within the mile limit of the Soldiers' Home.

The act of Congress, approved February 28, 1891, entitled, "An act to prohibit the granting of liquor licenses within one mile of the Soldiers' Home," was enacted for the protection of the old soldiers and inmates of said Soldiers' Home, who were robbed of their pension money, etc., on pension days, by frequenting the low-class barrooms and dives located in the vicinity of said Home prior to the above-mentioned enactment.

There can be no possible objection, to my mind, in granting full privileges, as accorded to other clubs in the District of Columbia, to the Columbia Golf Club, which is a highly reputable organization, intended for the cultivation and development of its members through out-door exercises and sport; and as no soldiers could obtain admis-

sion to the clubhouse for any purpose, or receive any intoxicant from its employees, I think the feature upon which objection might arise is entirely eliminated.

#### CORPORATIONS.

There should be a bill prepared and submitted to Congress as early as practicable, covering thoroughly the subject of corporations and their taxation in the District of Columbia.

The present law in relation to corporations, as amended, is practically prohibitive, in that it requires the total capital to be paid up before incorporation.

#### REMISSION AND CANCELLATION OF TAXES.

Taxes which have been levied against real property can not be cancelled or remitted except in accordance with statutory requirements and decrees of the courts.

By act of Congress certain classes of real estate (specifically mentioned), are exempt from taxation, and when realty is purchased for the purposes mentioned in the statute, and the use actually begins, it has been the practice of this office to recommend exemption from taxation.

The act of Congress, approved May 13, 1892, provides that in cases where recitation of unpaid taxes and assessments are omitted from certified statements of taxes, collection of such taxes and assessments shall be barred as to any purchaser subsequent to the date of such certificate.

The supreme court of the District of Columbia, *In re Brewer v. District of Columbia* (Equity No. 9513), decreed that tax deeds executed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia annulled all taxes for years prior to the year for which the property was sold and upon which the deed was based.

In some instances, through clerical errors and mistakes in surveys, it has been ascertained that certain property was assessed in duplicate, and in these instances the duplicate assessment has been cancelled.

There have been cases where it has been discovered that the property was assessed for an area in excess of the actual area, and in these cases the excessive assessment has been canceled.

In regard to assessments for municipal improvements, there have been cases in which the courts, because of technical flaws in the levy, have directed the cancellation of such assessments, but the law directs reassessment, and such reassessments are always levied so that the result is not equivalent to cancellation.

#### PENALTIES AND INTEREST.

There is no statute authorizing in any case the remission of interest or penalties on realty taxes, but it seems that the Commissioners have always used their discretion in such matters, and in these cases where the equities seemed to warrant, they directed this office to render bills without penalty or interest, and the collector of taxes to receive payment of such bills without penalty, etc.

This practice has been maintained for the reason that it is obviously inequitable to have an iron-clad ruling in such cases. There must be elasticity in such matters, and in the absence of statutory authority, the Commissioners must exercise their discretion.

I am, and always have been, opposed to the cancellation of taxes and assessments, or the interest thereon, because of technical flaws in the levy or irregularities antecedent to the collection of taxes; believing that it would be better in all cases where the equities are not strong to require applicants for cancellation or remission of interest to appeal to the courts. The result of this policy would be immediately apparent. There are, however, cases in which the equities are so strong that the discretion of the Commissioners should be exercised, as has always been done. For instance, the act of May 13, 1892, bars the collection of taxes omitted from tax certificates only as to subsequent purchasers. To my mind it is manifestly unjust to issue a certified statement of taxes and then not to absolutely stand upon its verity. Any tax or assessment omitted from a tax certificate for which the owner paid into the District treasury the prescribed fee therefor should be received without penalty or interest subsequent to the date of issue of said certificate, and this office always recommends such action.

Relief should also be granted in cases where it is discovered that the office has erred and where the District might be liable for costs in court.

#### LICENSES.

The total receipts from licenses during the fiscal year 1905 were \$556,041.73. This is an increase over the preceding year of \$3,660.24. These figures include liquor licenses, both wholesale and retail, and all classes of business for which licenses are required.

The number of licenses issued was 7,845, including 516 barroom and 138 wholesale liquor licenses; also 199 licenses for engineers issued upon certificates of the board of examiners.

#### STOCK BROKERS.

The court of appeals of the District of Columbia decided May 5, 1903, in the case of Robinson Lappin, plaintiff in error, *v.* District of Columbia, on the constitutionality of paragraph 15, section 6, of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902:

1. That, in so far as it requires general brokers, as therein defined, to pay a license tax of \$250 per annum, while providing in the second proviso of said paragraph that any broker who is a member of a regularly organized stock exchange located outside of the District of Columbia, and transacting a brokerage business therein, shall pay a sum equal to \$100 per annum, makes an unreasonable discrimination between persons engaged in the same general business; and to that extent is within the prohibition of the fifth amendment of the Constitution.

2. The conviction of the plaintiff in error in the police court, upon information charging him with engaging in the business of general brokerage, without having first paid said license tax of \$250, reversed.

From that opinion, however, Chief Justice Alvey dissented.



## CLAIM AGENTS.

The court of appeals of the District of Columbia, on February 7, 1905, in the case of Philo J. Lockwood, plaintiff in error, *v.* District of Columbia, decided:

1. That statutes imposing restrictions upon business, or the common occupation of the people, or levying a tax upon them, are to be construed strictly.

2. The term, "claim agent," as used in paragraph 46, of section 7, of the personal tax law of the District, approved July 1, 1902, imposing an annual tax of \$25 upon persons engaged in business as such, is too uncertain and vague to be enforced.

3. The conviction of the plaintiff in error, an attorney-at-law, engaged in the prosecution of claims before the Pension Bureau, under an information charging him with engaging in the business of a claim agent without license, reversed.

## CONTRACTORS.

The court of appeals of the District of Columbia, in the case of District of Columbia, appellant, *v.* J. Edward Chapman, on February 21, 1905, decided:

1. That a wholesale dealer in wood and coal is not liable to the license tax imposed by paragraph 46, of section 7, of the act of July 1, 1902, upon "building and other contractors," merely because he is a contractor to furnish wood and coal in large quantities to the general and municipal government. The term, "other contractors," as used in said paragraph is too vague and uncertain to be enforced.

2. Where such dealer was arrested and charged in the police court with doing business without a license, and to prevent prosecution, paid such license under protest, the payment can not be regarded as a voluntary one, and an action can be maintained by him against the District to recover the amount paid.

These portions of the license act of July 1, 1902, hereinbefore mentioned, having been declared inoperative on account of their ambiguity and vagueness, remedial legislation should be at once enacted, thoroughly defining said business, so that the provision will stand the test of our courts, and that the District will no longer lose its just revenue from these sources.

Paragraph 46, of the license law, provides:

\* \* \* cigar dealers, twelve dollars per annum, \* \* \* .

It has been decided, by legal opinion, that this does not cover any person dealing in cigarettes and tobacco. This paragraph should be amended so as to read as follows:

\* \* \* cigar and tobacco dealers, twelve dollars per annum \* \* \* .

As at present, it is manifestly unjust to require those who sell cigars to pay license, and let dealers who just sell cigarettes and tobacco, go free.

There should also be an amendment to said act of July 1, 1902, section 7 (the present license law), whereby in certain cases the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall have discretion, when in their judgment property interests require the same, to cause the rejection of such licenses.

## AUDITING ACCOUNTS.

I heartily concur in the recommendation of the auditor of the District of Columbia in regard to additional clerks in his office to

assist the one clerk already engaged in the work of auditing the books and accounts of this and other offices, and I urgently recommend an appropriation by Congress for two additional clerks, as requested by him.

To my mind it is a necessity for the good and safety of the heads of the several offices, and for the protection of the interests of the District of Columbia, and I have frequently so expressed myself, both verbally and in writing.

I was instrumental in having passed an order of the Commissioners, dated May 27, 1901, appointing a committee, consisting of a clerk from each of the offices of the auditor, the collector of taxes, and the assessor, to audit the accounts of the assessor's and collector of taxes' offices. I have always realized that a careful audit of the accounts of this and other offices was essential for the protection of the public, the Government, and the heads of the several offices.

The Commissioners, prior to that time, endeavored to obtain from Congress an appropriation for this purpose, but their efforts proved fruitless; and, feeling that the audit should be made, principally in my office, in order to ascertain that no property upon which the tax had not been paid was credited, and that property upon which the tax had been paid was properly credited, I therefore requested the Commissioners to pass the order in question. Shortly after the promulgation of this order, the collector of taxes and the auditor both stated that they had no men available for the work. This fact was reported to the Commissioner then in charge of this department, and the letter of the order was not carried out. Feeling, nevertheless, that the audit should be made, I detailed men from my own office to perform the work, and continued to have the audit made until about a year ago, when a clerk from the auditor's office was detailed to cooperate with the clerk in this office, to perform this work, so far as practicable.

I am still strongly of the opinion that some office other than this should be intrusted with the auditing of our books, and thus protect the District from imposition by unscrupulous persons.

#### WATER-MAIN TAXES.

Amount of assessments levied during fiscal year ended June 30, 1905. \$24, 452. 39  
Amount of assessments collected in same period, arrears and current. 30, 408. 27

In the above figures it can be seen that the arrears of water-main taxes are gradually being eliminated. This branch of the office has been faithfully and conscientiously conducted by those in charge of the same.

#### SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS LEVIED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

Assessment and permit work-----	\$125, 387. 01
Improvements and repairs-----	3, 057. 43
Construction of county roads-----	6, 373. 81
Sewers, main and pipe, and suburban-----	21, 774. 06
Total -----	156, 592. 31

This shows an increase of \$56,650.

## ARREARS OF TAXES.

The system in vogue, of mailing notices, and in other ways reminding property owner of their delinquency, has reduced the arrears of taxes, and also current taxes, to a very large extent.

The board of assistant assessors of real property has submitted to me its report for the fiscal year 1905. The clerical force of this branch of the department deserves a great deal of credit for the work accomplished.

The following is a summary of the new buildings, additions, and improvements, etc., made during the fiscal year 1905, for assessment in the fiscal year 1906:

	City.	County.	Total.
Assessment of new buildings.....	\$2,392,000	\$2,214,500	\$4,606,500
Additions and improvements.....	649,800	198,100	847,900
Gas, electric lights, conduits, etc.....	73,346		73,346
Total assessment.....	3,115,146	2,412,600	5,527,746
Off.....	286,700	19,100	305,800
Remaining assessment.....	2,828,446	2,393,500	5,221,946
Number of new brick buildings.....	856	597	1,453
Number of new frame buildings.....	10	227	237
Total.....	866	824	1,690
Number of buildings removed.....	242	38	280
Increase in number of buildings.....	624	786	1,410
Number of buildings repaired.....	166	32	198

## BUILDINGS EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

District of Columbia.....	\$43,000		\$43,000
Churches, etc.....	101,000	\$115,900	216,900
Total.....	144,000	115,900	259,900

## RECAPITULATION.

Remaining assessment.....	\$2,828,446	\$2,393,500	\$5,221,946
Exempt from taxation.....	144,000	115,900	259,900
Total net assessment.....	2,684,446	2,277,600	4,962,046

*By sections.*

Section.	New buildings.		Repairs.		Off.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Northwest.....	293	\$1,298,900	129	\$625,300	72	\$91,700
Southwest.....	94	165,500	11	4,700	33	10,600
Northeast.....	289	648,500	11	8,300	122	179,700
Southeast.....	190	279,100	15	11,500	15	4,700
Total.....	866	2,392,000	166	649,800	242	286,700

*Average assessed value per building.*

Section:	Value.
Northwest.....	\$4,433
Southwest.....	1,760
Northeast.....	2,243
Southeast.....	1,468
Average.....	2,762



*Number of "flat buildings" assessed in city.*

Section.	Number.	Value.
Northwest .....	109	\$495,200
Southwest .....	1	3,000
Northeast .....	146	351,500
Southeast .....	29	65,300
Total .....	285	915,000

*Assessed values in county, North Capitol street being the dividing line east and west.*

Section.	New buildings.		Repairs.		Off.		Total value.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
East .....	193	\$221,200	11	\$104,000	21	\$5,700	\$325,200
West .....	631	1,993,300	21	94,100	17	13,400	2,087,400
Total .....	824	2,214,500	32	198,100	38	19,100	2,412,600

*Average assessed value per new building.*

East of North Capitol street .....	\$1,146
West of North Capitol street .....	3,159
Average assessed value for the county .....	2,687

*Number of "flat buildings" assessed.*

Location.	Number.	Value.
In the city .....	285	\$915,000
In the county .....	86	410,300
Total .....	371	1,325,300

Average assessed value of "flat buildings" (city) .....	\$3,210
Average assessed value of "flat buildings" (county) .....	4,770

*Statement showing the improvements made and assessed in the important subdivisions in the county.*

Subdivision.	New buildings.	Assessed valuation.	Average assessed value per building.
Cleveland Park .....	5	\$13,500	\$2,700
Kalorama Heights .....	9	42,000	4,644
Cleveland Park (unsubdivided) .....	9	26,500	2,944
Cliffbourne .....	40	167,800	4,195
Todd and Brown's subdivision .....	24	45,000	1,875
Columbia Heights .....	30	229,200	7,640
University Park .....	22	64,500	2,931
S. P. Brown .....	19	64,600	3,400
Lanier Heights .....	21	83,600	3,980
Meridian Hill .....	36	38,200	1,061
Little .....	8	48,200	6,025
Washington Heights (Commissioners' subdivision) .....	33	123,200	3,733
Ingleside (plat 10) .....	28	55,300	1,975
Holmead .....	19	49,900	2,626
Petworth .....	24	37,100	1,545
Bloomingdale .....	50	119,100	2,382
Moore and Barbour .....	68	118,300	1,739
Scheutzen Park .....	20	26,000	1,300
Dobbins's addition .....	42	107,300	2,516
West Eckington .....	16	28,800	1,800
Griswold's addition .....	12	13,500	1,125
Longnecker's addition (Congress Heights) .....	18	18,200	1,011

*Total assessment of new buildings for the years 1895 to 1905, inclusive.*

Amount of assessments-----	\$36,021,807
Reductions-----	2,042,470
Increase-----	33,979,477
Number of new buildings-----	10,676
Number of buildings removed-----	2,009
Increase in number of buildings-----	8,667

## GENERAL ASSESSMENT 1905-6.

*Statement of number of pieces of ground separately assessed.*

Locality.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Total.
City-----	40,781	17,620	58,401
County:			
By foot-----	9,674	33,624	43,298
By acre-----	836	1,001	1,837
Total-----	51,291	52,245	103,536

The reduction in pieces improved during the past three years is due to the unprecedented removal of buildings by the United States Government, the District government, the railroad companies, and taxpayers.

*Number of buildings in District of Columbia.*

Locality.	Buildings.		
	Brick.	Frame.	Total.
City-----	39,879	10,326	50,205
County:			
By foot-----	4,430	5,745	10,175
By acre-----	111	1,105	1,216
Total-----	44,420	17,176	61,596

*Value of real property in the District of Columbia as assessed for taxation from 1871 to 1906, inclusive.*

Year.	Washing- ton.	George- town.	County.	Total.
1871-----	\$66,818,886	\$6,213,467	\$6,965,101	\$79,997,454
1872-----	62,421,331	6,036,434	6,500,000	74,957,765
1873-----	72,880,380	6,366,488	8,623,056	87,869,924
1874-----	80,539,782	6,272,010	9,621,280	96,433,072
1875-----	82,292,906	6,312,099	9,270,036	97,875,041
1876-----	78,818,934	5,849,317	8,748,433	93,452,684
1877-----	81,246,847	5,953,932	8,728,622	95,929,401
1878-----	83,101,484	6,028,041	8,480,365	97,609,890
1879-----	75,555,801	5,242,224	6,693,417	87,491,442
1880-----	76,085,940	5,291,313	6,603,103	87,980,356
1881-----	77,256,610	5,282,096	6,414,372	88,953,078
1882-----	78,515,793	5,266,943	6,525,759	90,308,495
1883-----	80,615,448	5,307,116	6,611,101	92,533,665
1884-----	80,293,418	4,013,888	6,541,368	90,848,674
1885-----	82,825,255	4,074,358	6,602,851	93,502,464
1886-----	85,132,151	4,160,222	6,760,956	96,053,329
1887-----	96,383,486	4,741,540	7,172,075	108,302,101
1888-----	99,430,297	4,908,345	7,406,186	111,744,830
1889-----	102,886,043	4,987,632	7,611,678	115,485,353
1890-----	119,613,603	5,395,021	12,617,795	137,626,419
1891-----	123,110,219	5,550,976	12,948,696	141,609,891
1892-----	126,383,584	5,682,676	13,415,018	145,481,278
1893-----	138,104,771	5,796,237	13,123,268	147,024,276
1894-----	160,269,876	7,623,070	23,524,858	191,417,804
1895-----	161,054,761	7,751,615	23,748,670	192,555,046

*Value of real property in the District of Columbia, etc.—Continued.*

Year.	Washington.	Georgetown.	County.	Total.
1896	\$165,399,819		\$23,522,524	\$188,922,343
1897	156,854,384		23,522,524	180,376,908
1898	158,532,366		22,723,918	181,256,284
1899	159,559,921		23,596,450	183,156,371
1900	151,498,504		25,069,045	176,567,549
1901	154,349,966		25,984,675	180,334,641
1902	155,903,114		26,622,494	182,525,608
1903	171,302,378		37,217,058	208,519,436
1904	174,345,708		38,904,710	213,250,418
1905	176,864,785		40,743,511	217,608,296
1906	189,728,863		49,733,122	239,461,985

## DETAILS.

During the fiscal year 1905 one messenger, at \$600 per annum, was detailed to this department from the property clerk's office, executive pay roll; and in return one clerk, at \$900 per annum, was detailed from this office to the office of the property clerk.

## ESTIMATES OF REVENUES.

By your order, dated September 13, 1905, you appointed the auditor, the assessor, and the collector of taxes a committee to estimate the revenues which would be available to meet the appropriations to to be made for the support of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

This committee submitted the following report, the figures being exclusive of the revenues of the water department:

Realty, current taxes	}	\$4,000,000
Realty, arrears		
Personal, current taxes	}	700,000
Personal, arrears		
Special reimbursable taxes		500
Penalty and interest on taxes		40,000
Fees:		
Sealer of weights, etc		6,000
Surveyor		15,000
Justices of peace		24,000
Dog pound		900
Inspecting gas meters		1,400
Tax certificates		4,000
Health Department, permits		325
Sewer, gas, water, railing, and building permits		15,000
Electrical permits		2,000
Police Court fines		90,000
Liquor licenses		460,000
Plumbers' licenses		24
Insurance licenses		85,000
Engineers' licenses		600
Miscellaneous licenses		110,000
Dog taxes		18,000
Market rents		20,000
Rent of wharves, street termini, and buildings		15,000
Advertising taxes		2,500
Street extension assessments and interest on same		40,000
Bathing beach receipts		800
Interest on special assessments		500
Tuition, public schools		500
Miscellaneous, including sale of old material, lodging house, etc		2,500



Revenue deposited direct in Treasury—surplus fees, recorder of deeds, register of wills, sale of old material, and products by District institutions .....	\$3, 000
Total .....	5, 657, 549
Less estimated amount to be deducted from police court fines and dog taxes for credit of policemen's and firemen's pension fund .....	95, 000
Total available .....	5, 562, 549

The general work of the office necessarily increases each year, but during the past year it has been particularly heavy, due to preparations for recording the triennial assessment.

The present force of the assessor's office is especially commended for its faithfulness, zeal, and ability in dealing with the heavy work incident to the triennial assessment.

The office has from time to time by recommendation weeded out incompetence until I feel that the present force is as nearly perfect as is possible.

I desire to take this opportunity to heartily thank the Commissioners for their consideration and support of my efforts to administer the affairs of this office.

Respectfully,

H. H. DARNEILLE,  
Assessor, D. C.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

## APPENDIX.

*Estimate of amounts necessary for support of assessor's office for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1907.*

	Name of officer or employee.	Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated 1906.	Estimated 1907.
1	H. H. Darneille .....	Assessor, District of Columbia, \$3,500; chairman excise and other boards, \$500 .....		
2	T. F. Alvey .....	Assistant assessor .....	\$4, 000	\$4, 000
3	J. T. Petty .....	do .....	2, 000	2, 000
4	W. D. Montague .....	Clerk .....	2, 000	2, 000
5	H. M. Fitzhugh .....	do .....	1, 400	1, 400
6	Peter S. Lesh .....	do .....	1, 400	1, 400
7	F. M. Langston .....	Clerk, arrears division .....	1, 400	1, 400
8	C. M. Davis .....	Clerk .....	1, 200	1, 200
9	S. D. Gage .....	do .....	1, 200	1, 200
10	H. R. Ashby .....	do .....	1, 200	1, 200
11	W. S. Bouscaren .....	do .....	1, 200	1, 200
12	G. W. Thomas .....	Draftsman .....	1, 200	1, 200
13	M. S. Herring .....	Clerk .....	1, 000	1, 000
14	Lydie Addison .....	do .....	1, 000	1, 000
15	J. E. Boteler .....	do .....	1, 000	1, 000
16	M. G. Dent .....	do .....	1, 000	1, 000
17	H. R. Hall .....	Assistant or clerk .....	900	900
18	B. K. Winchell .....	Clerk in charge of records .....	1, 000	1, 000
19	J. L. Davidson .....	Clerk .....	900	900
20	H. E. Woodward .....	do .....	900	900
21	H. E. Woodward .....	License clerk .....	1, 200	1, 200
22	P. T. Coyle .....	Clerk .....	1, 000	1, 000
23	A. F. Entwisle .....	do .....	1, 000	1, 000
24	W. J. Donovan .....	Inspector of licenses .....	1, 200	1, 200
25	W. H. Coombs .....	Assistant inspector of licenses .....	1, 000	1, 000
26	William Moten .....	Messenger .....	600	600
27	E. W. W. Griffin .....	Assistant assessor .....	3, 000	3, 000
28	Matthew Trimble .....	do .....	3, 000	3, 000
29	S. T. Kalbfus .....	do .....	3, 000	3, 000
30	R. Hamilton .....	Clerk to board assistant assessors .....	1, 500	1, 500
31	F. A. Griffin .....	Messenger and driver to board assistant assessors. .....	600	600
32	.....	Temporary clerk hire .....	500	500
	.....	Temporary clerk hire, numerical book .....	2, 000	
	Total .....	.....	45, 500	43, 500

*Estimate of amounts necessary for support of assessor's office, etc.—Continued.*

	Name of officer or employee.	Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated 1906.	Estimated 1907.
EXCISE BOARD.				
33	R. Williams.....	Chief clerk.....	\$2,000	\$2,000
34	C. S. Cotton.....	Clerk.....	1,200	1,200
35	Henry Naylor.....	do.....	1,000	1,000
36	Frank Howard.....	Messenger.....	600	600
	Total.....		4,800	4,800
PERSONAL TAX BOARD.				
37	A. McKenzie.....	Assistant assessor.....	3,000	3,000
38	Francis Nye.....	do.....	3,000	3,000
39	F. A. Gunther.....	Appraiser of personal property.....	1,800	1,800
40	J. S. Kirk.....	Clerk.....	1,400	1,400
41	C. M. White, jr.....	Assistant clerk.....	1,000	1,000
42	B. F. Adams.....	Inspector.....	1,200	1,200
43	H. B. Bolton.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
44	A. Bradshaw.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
45	D. H. Edwards.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
46		Extra clerk hire.....	2,000	2,000
	Total.....		17,000	17,000
SPECIAL ASSESSMENT OFFICE.				
47	J. W. Daniel.....	Special assessment clerk.....	1,700	1,700
48	W. G. Trow.....	Clerk.....	1,200	1,200
49	D. M. Cridler.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
50	J. Hendershot.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
51	H. W. Hamilton.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
52	W. H. DeShields.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
53	J. W. Harkness.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
54	A. K. Evans.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
55	N. J. Stellwag.....	do.....	900	900
56	J. E. Poole.....	do.....	900	900
57	M. S. Davis.....	do.....	750	750
	Total.....		12,650	12,650
	Grand total.....		79,950	77,950

H. H. DARNEILLE,  
Assessor District of Columbia.

#### LICENSES.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, this office issued to the collector of taxes 1,869 miscellaneous deposits, classified as follows:

#### *Miscellaneous receipts.*

Births, marriages, and deaths, health department.

Deposits:

Washington Market Company, credit poor fund.

Credit—

Taxes on property purchased by District of Columbia.

Taxes on property purchased by various persons.

Firemen's relief fund.

Appropriation streets, District of Columbia.

Street lighting.

Matthew Wright legacy.

Interest on District of Columbia bonds.

Escheated relief fund, District of Columbia.

Judgments.

Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.

United States miscellaneous receipts (proceeds, sale of alley).

Receipts of bathing beach.

## Deposits—Continued.

## Credit—Continued.

Receipts of municipal lodging house.

Receipts of engineers' licenses.

Receipts of Industrial Home School (sale of products).

Proceeds sale of old material.

## Fees:

Inspection of gas meters.

Sealer weights and measures.

Pound, health department.

## Fines:

Credit police fund.

Police court, United States cases.

Police court, District of Columbia cases.

Supreme Court United States and District of Columbia.

## Rents:

By reason of elimination of grade crossings and construction of new Union Station.

Property along Potomac River.

Property along Eastern Branch.

Property along James Creek Canal.

Miscellaneous sources.

Rock Creek Park.

Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company.

Repayments to various appropriations.

*Receipts from licenses during the year ended June 30, 1905.*

	Business.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number in each class.
1	Apothecaries .....	\$1,316.50	\$4.00		227
2	Auctioneers .....	1,466.69		\$49.98	16
3	Automobile storage .....	308.08		37.42	9
4	Banks and bankers .....	2,000.00		500.00	4
5	Billposters .....	348.37		161.75	24
6	Billiard, pool, and other tables, bowling alleys .....	6,450.00	1,377.00		207
7	Brokers .....	5,375.04		33.32	56
8	Barrooms .....	416,776.60	790.80		516
9	Brewers and brewers' agents .....	2,437.50	250.00		10
10	Boarding houses .....	432.50		100.58	27
11	Baths, mediums, clairvoyants, palmists, etc. ....	764.59		143.77	34
12	Cattle dealers .....	437.50		15.00	32
13	Commission merchants .....	1,806.67	59.99		47
14	Claim agents .....	677.09		410.41	28
15	Cigar dealers .....	17,461.00		241.00	1,559
16	Contractors .....	3,762.55		1,820.81	167
17	Carriage and wagon makers .....	325.00		75.00	13
18	Confectioners .....	837.00		11.00	71
19	Dealers in secondhand personal property .....	6,386.87	234.70		188
20	Distillers and rectifiers .....				
21	Dealers, in markets .....	2,842.24	102.01		586
22	Entertainments (all kinds) .....	3,945.00	50.00		922
23	Fuel hucksters .....	175.03		35.81	38
24	Florists .....	660.00		366.25	47
25	Hotels .....	4,910.00		233.84	79
26	Intelligence offices, etc. ....	410.08	75.87		54
27	Investment companies .....	200.00		200.00	2
28	Livery stables .....	3,207.34	104.50		63
29	Laundries .....	2,122.69	16.02		199
30	Land and improvement companies .....	50.00			1
31	Peddlers .....	854.27	418.82		76
32	Public halls .....	883.34	108.34		9
33	Public vehicles .....	2,528.00	285.50		477
34	Pawnbrokers .....	800.00	100.00		8
35	Produce dealers .....	8,460.51	2,066.51		757
36	Railroad ticket brokers .....	200.00		41.67	8
37	Restaurants .....	9,789.00	496.50		665
38	Real estate agents .....	10,254.30	116.73		220
39	Slot machines .....	54.00		24.00	2
40	Storage warehouses (oil) .....	20.00			2
41	Theaters .....	600.00		100.00	6
42	Transfer fees .....	98.00		8.00	196
43	Undertakers .....	1,352.08	51.66		55
44	Wholesale liquor dealers .....	42,256.30	1,560.90		138
	Total .....	566,041.73	8,269.85	4,609.61	7,845



# REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 87

Total receipts from licenses, 1904-5	\$566, 041. 73
Total receipts from licenses, 1903-4	562, 381. 49
Total increase	3, 660. 24
Total increase, 1904-5	8, 269. 85
Total decrease, 1904-5	4, 609. 61
Net increase	3, 660. 24

## List of rates of licenses prescribed by act approved July 1, 1902.

Business.	When due.	Rate.	Remarks.
Agricultural exhibits	Nov. 1	\$100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Amusements not otherwise provided for.	do	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Apothecaries	do	6	Per annum.
Art exhibits	do	100	Do.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Athletic grounds		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Auctioneers	Nov. 1	100	Per annum.
Automatic machines. (See Slot machines.)			
Automobiles, autovehicles, etc	July 1	9	Do.
Automobile establishments	Nov. 1	25	License for 10 vehicles or less, per annum.
		2	Each additional vehicle.
Balls		3	Per night.
Bankers, private (not incorporated)	July 1	500	Per annum.
Barrooms	Nov. 1	800	Do.
Baseball grounds		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Baths	Nov. 1	25	Turkish, Russian, or medicated, per annum.
Billposters	do	20	Per annum.
Billiard rooms	do	12	Per annum for each billiard, bagatelle, jenny lind, or pool table, shuffleboard, or other legitimate game table.
Boarding houses, public	do	1	Per annum for each room.
Bowling alleys	do	12	Per annum.
Boxing schools	do	12	Do.
Brewers	do	250	Do.
Brewers' agents	do	250	Do.
Brokers, real-estate	do	50	Do.
Brokers, railroad-ticket	do	25	Do.
Brokers, general	July 1	250	Do.
Brokers, general (members of stock exchange).	do	100	Do.
Brokers, note	do	100	Do.
Building contractors	Nov. 1	25	Do.
Carnivals	do	100	Do.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Carriages for hire	July 1	6	Drawn by 1 animal, per annum.
		9	More than 1 animal, per annum.
		9	By other motive power, per annum.
Carriage and wagon establishments	Nov. 1	25	Per annum.
Cattle dealers	do	15	Do.
Cattle exhibits	do	100	Do.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Cigar dealers	do	12	Per annum.
Circuses		200	Per day.
Claim agents	Nov. 1	25	Per annum.
Clairvoyants	do	25	Do.
Commission merchants	do	40	Do.
Concerts		3	Per night.
Confectionery establishments	Nov. 1	12	Per annum.
Contractors of all kinds	do	25	Do.
Cook shops	do	18	Do.
Dairy lunches	do	18	Do.
Dealers in markets	do	5	Do.
Distillers or rectifiers	do	250	Do.

*List of rates of licenses prescribed by act approved July 1, 1902—Continued.*

Business.	When due.	Rate.	Remarks.
Druggists.....	Nov. 1	6	Per annum.
Eating houses.....	do	18	Do.
Electromobiles.....	July 1	9	Do.
Employment offices.....	Nov. 1	10	Do.
Entertainments.....		3	Per night.
Entertainment halls.....	Nov. 1	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Exhibition halls.....	do	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Exhibits.—Agricultural, art, cattle, floral, food, freaks, industrial, mechanical, museums, poultry, side shows, etc.	do	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Fairs.....	do	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Fencing schools.....	do	12	Per annum.
Florists.....	do	15	Do.
Flying horses. (See Merry-go-rounds.)			
Football grounds.....		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Fortune tellers.....	Nov. 1	25	Per annum.
Fuel hucksters.....	do	5	Do.
General brokers.....	July 1	250	Do.
General brokers (members of stock exchange).	do	100	Do.
Golf grounds.....		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Gymnasiums.....	Nov. 1	12	Per annum.
Hacks. (See Carriages.)			
Hand laundries.....	do	10	Do.
Hotels.....	do	1	Per annum for each room for accommodation of guests.
Hucksters.....	Apr. 1	12	Per annum for each vehicle.
Ice-cream parlors.....	Nov. 1	18	Per annum.
Improvement and land companies. (See Land and improvement companies.)			
Inflammable oils.....	do	10	Per annum for storing quantity exceeding 5 barrels.
Information bureaus.....	do	10	Per annum.
Intelligence offices.....	do	10	Do.
Investment associations.....	do	100	Do.
Land and improvement companies.....	do	50	Do.
Laundries.....	do	20	Steam or other power, per annum.
		10	Per annum, operated by hand.
Lawn fetes. (See Picnics.)			
Lecture halls.....	do	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		55	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Livery stables.....	do	25	Per annum for 10 stalls.
		2	Each additional stall.
Liquor dealers, retail.....	do	800	Per annum.
Liquor dealers, wholesale.....	do	300	Do.
Liquors, brewers or manufacturers of.....	do	250	Do.
Market dealers of all kinds.....	do	5	Do.
Massage establishments.....	do	25	Do.
Maturity associations.....	do	100	Do.
Medicated baths. (See Baths.)			
Mediums.....	do	25	Do.
Merry-go-rounds.....		12	Per week.
		10	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Note brokers.....	July 1	100	Per annum.
Omnibuses.....	do	6	Per annum, 1 animal.
		9	Per annum, more than 1 animal.
Oyster houses.....	Nov. 1	18	Per annum.
Palmists.....	do	25	Do.
Passenger transportation lines.....	do	6	Per annum for each vehicle not exceeding 10 passengers.
		12	Exceeding 10 passengers.
Pawnbrokers.....	do	100	Per annum.
Peddlers.....	Apr. 1	25	Do.

*List of rates of licenses prescribed by act approved July 1, 1902—Continued.*

Business.	When due.	Rate.	Remarks.
Picnic grounds .....	Nov. 1	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Polo grounds .....		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Pool rooms.....	Nov. 1	12	Per annum.
Private banks or bankers (not incorporated).	July 1	500	Do.
Produce dealers .....	Apr. 1	12	Per annum for each vehicle
Race tracks.....		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Real-estate brokers. (See Brokers, real estate.)			
Rectifiers. (See Distillers.)			
Restaurants .....	Nov. 1	18	Per annum.
Russian baths. (See Baths.)			
Secondhand dealers of all kinds.....	do	40	Do.
"Seeing Washington cars." (See Passenger transportation lines.)			
Shooting galleries.....	do	12	Do.
Skating rinks .....	do	100	Do.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Slot machines .....	do	2	Per annum, each machine.
		50	Per annum, unlimited number.
Soothsayers .....	do	25	Per annum.
Stock exchange, Washington.....	July 1	500	Do.
Theaters .....	Nov. 1	100	Do.
		20	Per week.
		10	Less than one week.
Ticket brokers, railroad. (See brokers, ticket.)			
Tournaments. (See Race tracks.)			
Turkish baths. (See Baths.)			
Undertakers.....	do	25	Per annum.
Vehicles for hire .....	July 1	6	Per annum, 1 animal.
		9	More than 1 animal.
		9	Horseless or motor.
Victualers .....	Nov. 1	18	Per annum.
Wagon-making establishments. (See Carriage-making establishments.)			
Washington Stock Exchange.....	July 1	500	Do.

Steam engineers' licenses are of three grades—first, second, and third—the fee for each being \$3. Examination before board of engineers is required. Licenses are good until revoked or changed to higher grade. (Act of Feb. 28, 1887.)

Dealers in deadly and dangerous weapons are required to file bonds of \$1,000 each, but no fee is charged. (27 Stat. L., 117.)

The fee for transferring a license is 50 cents. (Act of July 1, 1902.)

H. H. DARNEILLE,  
Assessor, District of Columbia.



## REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

WASHINGTON, *November 15, 1905.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the business transactions in the office of the auditor of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

The tabulated statements marked "A" to "R," inclusive, embraced in this report set forth in detail the financial and other statistics relating to the business of the office during said period.

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURES.

As shown by consolidated statement marked "A" the total income of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, including the total cash balances on hand July 1, 1904, the deposits of revenues, trust funds, and special funds in the United States Treasury, the advances made by the United States in excess of District revenues, and the amount paid by the United States as its proportion of District of Columbia appropriations, during said fiscal year, was \$12,444,425.31.

The total net expenditures on account of District of Columbia appropriations during the fiscal year 1905 were \$11,179,088.31 and on account of trust and special funds \$852,372.34, making the total net expenditures on all accounts .....	\$12,031,460.65
The total of the cash balances on July 1, 1905, in the hands of the disbursing officer of the District, in the hands of the special disbursing agent for the municipal building commission and Rock Creek Park, and the balances to the credit of trust and special funds in the United States Treasury, aggregate .....	412,964.66
	<hr/> 12,444,425.31

## DEBT.

As shown by consolidated statement marked "A," the funded debt of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1905, as shown by the report of the Treasurer of the United States as ex-officio commissioner of the sinking fund, and verified by the books kept in this office, was. ....	\$12,051,350.00
The unfunded actual indebtedness due to the United States on June 30, 1905, as set forth in detail in statement "C," and also shown by the statement of the revenue account of the District of Columbia by the Auditor for the State and other Departments, and by the auditor of the District, made pursuant to law, was.....	2,240,030.14
Total debt of the District of Columbia, funded and unfunded, on June 30, 1905.....	<hr/> 14,291,380.14

## ACCOUNT OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES WITH THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The total receipts by the collector of taxes from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, deposited in the Treasury of the United States, as detailed in Statement "B" and verified by the col-

lector's daily reports audited and checked by comparison with the auditor's coupons detached from the bills receipted by the collector, as also by the audit of his annual account by the auditor of the District and the Auditor for the State and other Departments, agreeing with the certificates of deposit issued by the Treasurer of the United States, was \$5,825,445.91, as follows:

*Receipts on account of general fund, District of Columbia.*

Taxes on real property .....	\$3, 285, 161. 59	
Penalties thereon .....	30, 577. 85	
		\$3, 315, 739. 44
Taxes on personal property .....	662, 698. 22	
Penalties thereon .....	3, 356. 94	
		666, 055. 16
Special reimbursable taxes .....	388. 97	
Penalties thereon .....	27. 36	
		416. 33
Sundry receipts as follows:		
Licenses .....	647, 684. 50	
Rents .....	34, 279. 61	
Fines .....	29, 485. 58	
Fees .....	66, 258. 84	
Miscellaneous collections .....	82, 068. 20	
Taxes on property purchased by the District of Columbia .....	76. 69	
		859, 853. 42
Total receipts on account of the general fund, District of Columbia, deposited in the Treasury by the collector of taxes .....		
		4, 842, 064. 35
Receipts on account of the water fund .....	\$395, 798. 52	
Receipts on account of trust and special funds .....	214, 506. 34	
Receipts on account of miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia .....	204, 454. 07	
Total received on account of water fund and other trust and special funds .....		814, 758. 93
Total collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on account of miscellaneous receipts belonging to the United States...		22, 898. 99
Collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on account of repayments to various appropriations of the District of Columbia:		
Account of special assessments for improvements, one-half of the cost of which is assessed against the property pursuant to law .....	\$123, 888. 53	
Account of special assessments for opening alleys and minor streets, the total cost of which is as- sessed against the property pursuant to law ....	18, 117. 83	
Miscellaneous repayments received from corpora- tions and individuals for work done and material furnished on their account at the expense of the District and paid from District appropriations..	3, 717. 28	
		145, 723. 64
Total collections deposited by the collector of taxes with the Treasurer of the United States during the fiscal year 1905, as above stated .....		
		5, 825, 445. 91

The total revenues deposited by the collector of taxes on account of the general fund of the District during the fiscal year 1905 exceed the total deposits on said account for the fiscal year 1904 in the sum of \$138,799.19.

The total deposits on account of the water fund during the fiscal year 1905 are \$5,250.58 less than the like deposits for the fiscal year 1904.

The balance due by the collector of taxes to the District of Columbia on June 30, 1905, on account of uncollected taxes, was \$557,749.94, as follows:

Uncollected realty taxes .....	\$458,710.74
Uncollected personal taxes .....	94,134.22
Uncollected special reimbursable taxes .....	4,904.98
Balance due June 30, 1905, as above stated .....	557,749.94

This balance is \$22,617.68 less than the balance due by the collector of taxes on account of uncollected taxes on June 30, 1904.

#### ACCOUNT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WITH THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.

As shown by statement "C," the total actual indebtedness of the District of Columbia to the Treasury of the United States on July 1, 1905, including the interest charged, pursuant to law, on the excess of advances payable from District revenues over and above the amount of such revenues, was \$2,240,030.14. The like indebtedness of the District on July 1, 1904 (as shown by the auditor's report for the fiscal year 1904, pages 1, 6, 27), was \$1,349,661.69. Increase in indebtedness during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, \$890,368.45.

The above increase in the actual indebtedness of the District to the Treasury of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, is accounted for as follows:

The total amount advanced and paid from the Treasury of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, on requisitions, transfer settlements, and statements made directly by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of District of Columbia appropriations for said fiscal year and prior fiscal years (as detailed in statement "C") was \$12,070,918.04.

Proportionate part charged to the revenues of the District .....	\$6,094,653.12
Amount of interest charged for the fiscal year 1905 (as shown by statement "C") .....	26,993.23
Total .....	\$6,121,646.35
From which deduct as follows:	
Amount of revenues received by the collector of taxes during the fiscal year 1905 and deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the revenues of the District (as shown by statements "B" and "C") .....	4,842,064.35
Receipts from sundry sources during the fiscal year 1905, deposited directly in the Treasury, by other officers, pursuant to law, to the credit of the revenues of the District (as detailed in statement "C") .....	5,580.19
Total revenues deposited during the fiscal year 1905 to the credit of the general fund of the District .....	4,847,644.54
Proportionate part of repayments and transfers accruing to the credit of the District during the fiscal year 1905 (as detailed in statement "C") .....	383,633.36
Total credits from revenues, repayments, and transfers during the fiscal year 1905 .....	5,231,277.90
Increase in indebtedness for the fiscal year 1905, as above stated .....	890,368.45



The increased indebtedness of the District on July 1, 1905, over that which existed July 1, 1904, arises from the large increase in expenditures during the fiscal year 1905, on account of appropriations for projects of permanent public improvements which are nearing completion. The outlay on account of these projects of permanent public improvements, such as the filtration plant, the sewage disposal system, the highway bridge across the Potomac River, the Connecticut Avenue Bridge, and other works of like character, was naturally and necessarily enhanced as these works approached completion.

RELATION BETWEEN THE PROPORTION OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS CHARGED TO ITS REVENUES, TOGETHER WITH THE PROPORTION OF AVAILABLE UNDRAWN BALANCES CHARGEABLE THERETO, ON JUNE 30, 1905, AND ITS REVENUES TO SAID DATE.

As shown by the auditor's report for the fiscal year 1904 (pp. 7, 28-34), the proportionate part of all appropriations for said fiscal year and prior years charged and chargeable to the revenues of the District, had such appropriations been drawn in full on or before June 30, 1904, including interest charges, exceeded the District revenues to said date in the sum of .....	\$3, 323, 455. 40
As set forth in statement "D," the total District appropriations for the service of the fiscal year 1905, payable in part and wholly from its revenues, amount to \$12, 373, 580. 10 (not including the appropriation of \$500 made by the act approved February 23, 1905—33 Stat., 741—"to mark the grave of Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant," payable wholly by the United States, but to be disbursed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia). The proportionate part of said appropriations for the fiscal year 1905, charged and chargeable to the revenues of the District, is.....	6, 218, 301. 70
The interest charged for the fiscal year 1905, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, on the actual indebtedness of the District to the United States on July 1, 1904, namely, \$1,349,661.69, as required by the act of April 27, 1904 (33 Stat., 391), is.....	26, 993. 23
Total obligations (including interest) charged and chargeable to the revenues of the District to June 30, 1905, on account of appropriations payable in part and in whole from said revenues.	9, 568, 750. 33
Less credits, as follows:	
Total revenues of the District deposited to the credit of the general fund (by the collector of taxes and directly by other officers) for the fiscal year 1905, as shown in statement "C" .....	\$4, 847, 644. 54
Proportion of unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations credited to the general fund of the District June 30, 1905, as shown by statement "D" .....	57, 507. 11
Amount accruing as a credit to the revenues of the District, under the provisions contained in the sundry civil appropriation act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat., 1190), on account of the appropriation of \$50,000, "for the construction of a new Freedmen's Hospital building," provided in the sundry civil act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 1113), one-half of which appropriation was made payable from the revenues of the District.	25, 000. 00
Total credits .....	4, 930, 151. 65
Excess of obligations of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1905, on account of the proportion of all appropriations charged and chargeable to its revenues, to said date (including interest charges), over and above its revenues .....	4, 638, 598. 68
In stating the above excess of obligations of the District to June 30, 1905, had all appropriations chargeable wholly and in part to its rev-	

venues been drawn in full at said date no account has been taken of the appropriation of \$1,500,000, payable one-half from the revenues of the District, provided by section 8 of the act of Congress approved February 12, 1901 (31 Stat., 778), to be paid to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, under the conditions specified in said act. Said section provides for yearly payments of \$150,000 out of the revenues of the District of Columbia to the Treasurer of the United States, beginning July 1, 1901, and annually thereafter for investment in interest-bearing bonds of the United States or of the District of Columbia, until the full sum of \$750,000 provided in said act as the one-half of the said appropriation to be paid from revenues of the District shall have been paid. There having been no surplus revenues of the District on July 1, 1901, and subsequent to said date, no payments to the Treasurer of the United States under the provisions of said act have been made. If the payments required by section 8 of said act to be made to the Treasurer of the United States (namely, \$150,000 July 1, 1901, \$150,000 July 1, 1902, \$150,000 July 1, 1903, and \$150,000 July 1, 1904) be treated as obligations of the District, the foregoing amount of \$4,638,598.68, stated as the excess of the obligations of the District under appropriations payable wholly and in part from its revenues to June 30, 1905, would be increased in the sum of \$600,000, making the total excess of obligations under appropriations on June 30, 1905, \$5,238,598.68.

#### BALANCE AVAILABLE ON JUNE 30, 1905.

The total balances in the Treasury of the United States on account of District of Columbia appropriations on June 30, 1905, available for requisition, as detailed in statement "E," amounted to \$4,739,247.12.

#### NET EXPENDITURES.

The net expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, are set out in summary and in detail in statement "F," amounting to \$12,031,460.65, of which the sum of \$11,179,088.31 is on account of District of Columbia appropriations and \$852,372.34 on account of trust and special funds.

Net expenditures on all accounts by the disbursing officer of the District on vouchers audited and approved by the District auditor .....	\$7, 956, 830. 01
Net expenditures by special disbursing agent of the municipal building commission .....	196, 885. 78
Net expenditures by special disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park .....	15, 290. 55
Advances to sundry disbursing officers and fiscal agents (other than disbursing officer, District of Columbia, and special disbursing agent, municipal building, and Rock Creek Park) less cash repayments; and payments on settlements made directly in the Treasury Department	3, 611, 393. 66
Net debit transfers on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District .....	251, 060. 65
Total net expenditures as above stated .....	12, 031, 460. 65

#### TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS.

Statement "G" shows in summary and in detail the receipts and expenditures on account of trust and special funds during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

## WATER FUND.

Balance in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the water fund on July 1, 1904 (auditor's report, 1904, p. 54).....	\$40,838.57
Balance to the official credit of the disbursing officer of the District on said date (auditor's report, 1904, p. 57).....	9,516.52
Aggregate available balance July 1, 1904.....	50,355.09
The revenues deposited to the credit of the water fund during the fiscal year 1905, as shown by statement "B," was .....	395,798.52
Total amount available for expenditure during fiscal year 1905 ...	446,153.61
The net expenditures of the water department during the fiscal year 1905, as detailed in statement "F," is .....	409,558.80
Balance available for expenditure June 30, 1905.....	36,594.81
As follows:	
Balance in United States Treasury, as shown by statement "G" .....	7,573.08
Balance to official credit of the disbursing officer of the District, as shown by statement "H" .....	29,021.73
Total available balance June 30, 1905, as above stated.....	36,594.81

## TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS OTHER THAN RECEIPTS OF THE WATER DEPARTMENT.

The detail of receipts and expenditures on account of trust and special funds of the District of Columbia other than the water fund (including miscellaneous trust fund deposits created by the act of April 27, 1904, 33 Stat., 368) is given in Statement "G." The total amount available for expenditure on account of said trust and special funds during the fiscal year 1905 was \$601,262.87, the net expenditures were \$444,078.33, leaving a balance on June 30, 1905, of \$157,184.54, as follows:

Balance in United States Treasury, as shown by Statement "G" .....	\$141,607.38
Balance to official credit of the disbursing officer, District of Columbia, as per Statement "H" .....	15,577.16
Balance June 30, 1905, as above .....	157,184.54

## CASH ACCOUNT OF DISBURSING OFFICER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The details of the cash account of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year 1905, on account of general expenses of the District, on account of the water department, and on account of trust and special funds, (including miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia) are set forth in statement "H." The advances by requisitions on account of general expenses of the District were \$7,749,424.12, on account of the water department, \$450,085, and on account of trust and special funds (including miscellaneous trust fund deposits), \$410,882.72, aggregating \$8,610,391.84.

The disbursements by checks, on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District, were \$7,257,946.98, on account of general expenses of the District, on account of the water department, \$424,805.41, and on account of trust and special funds (including miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia), \$427,007.69, aggregating \$8,109,760.08.



The repayments by the disbursing officer on account of unexpended balances of requisitions, to the credit of the respective appropriations during the fiscal year 1905, amount to \$349,415.81.

The balance to the official credit of the disbursing officer with the Treasurer of the United States subject to check, on June 30, 1905, was \$255,569.79, as follows:

On account of appropriations for general expenses, District of Columbia.	\$210, 970. 90
On account of the water department.....	29, 021. 73
On account of trust and special funds (including miscellaneous trust fund deposits) .....	15, 577. 16
Balance June 30, 1905, as above stated.....	255, 569. 79

#### CASH ACCOUNT OF THE SPECIAL DISBURSING AGENT OF THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING COMMISSION.

Statement "I" gives the details of the cash account of the special disbursing agent of the municipal building commission for the fiscal year 1905 with the Treasurer of the United States. The amount advanced on requisitions was \$214,000; the amount disbursed by checks issued on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District was \$196,886.31; the amount of repayments to the appropriation on account of unexpended balances was \$11,000, and the balance remaining to the official credit of the special disbursing agent with the Treasurer of the United States on June 30, 1905, subject to check, was \$8,107.76.

#### CASH ACCOUNT OF THE SPECIAL DISBURSING AGENT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL, ROCK CREEK PARK.

The cash account of the special disbursing agent of the board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year 1905 is detailed in Statement "J," showing the balance on hand July 1, 1904, \$361.37; the amount advanced on requisition, \$14,933.20; the amount disbursed on checks issued on vouchers audited and approved by the District auditor, \$15,187.92; and the balance remaining to the official credit of the special disbursing agent with the Treasurer of the United States on June 30, 1905, subject to check, \$106.65.

#### MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS, UNITED STATES.

The miscellaneous collections from sundry sources received by the collector of taxes during the fiscal year 1905 and deposited pursuant to law, one-half to the credit of the general revenues of the District and one-half to the credit of the revenues of the United States, aggregate \$44,222.98; amount deposited wholly to the credit of the United States, \$787.50.

The total amount deposited to the credit of the revenues of the United States, namely, \$22,898.99, is detailed in Statement "K."

#### TRANSACTIONS OF SINKING-FUND OFFICE.

Since July 1, 1904, accounts pertaining to the sinking fund of the District of Columbia have been kept in the office of the auditor of the District of Columbia, and trial balances thereof taken quarterly and

duly verified and checked with the books, accounts, and securities kept in the office of the Treasurer of the United States as ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia.

The result of the transactions pertaining to the sinking fund to June 30, 1905, are set forth in Statement "L." In addition a numerical register is kept in the auditor's office of outstanding District of Columbia registered bonds and a ledger account of coupon bonds, in which entries are made from time to time upon official information and vouchers received from the Treasurer of the United States as ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund, the details of which are set forth in the District auditor's report for the fiscal year 1904, page 22.

#### MATTHEW WRIGHT LEGACY.

Statement "M" gives the details as to the investment of the Matthew Wright legacy, the custody thereof, and the receipts and disbursements on account of the interest thereon during the fiscal year 1905.

The amount received during said fiscal year on account of interest on this fund and paid out to the beneficiaries named in the will of said Matthew Wright, deceased, was \$850.47.

#### WILLIAM GALT LEGACY.

During the fiscal year 1905 the Commissioners received from the executors of the will of William Galt, deceased, a bequest of \$2,000, made in said will, with accrued interest thereon to the date of payment, amounting to \$224. The provisions of the will require the investment of said bequest by the Commissioners "and the income from said investment to be paid over annually to the board of trustees (board of education) of the public schools of said District, or its successors, to be used by said board or its successors in procuring medals or other suitable rewards, in the discretion of said board, for deserving scholars in said public schools." The details of said investment and of the available balance of interest (\$76.50) on June 30, 1905, subject to expenditure for the purpose in said will provided, are set forth in statement "N."

The bonds in which this fund is invested are kept in the safe-deposit box assigned to the District in the vaults of the American Security and Trust Company, and pursuant to directions of the Commissioners; access thereto can be had only by the secretary to the Board of Commissioners with the auditor or the chief clerk of the auditor's office accompanied by and in the presence of an officer of said company.

#### CENTENNIAL INAUGURAL RELIEF FUND.

During the fiscal year 1905 the investment of the centennial inaugural relief fund was changed, pursuant to the authority and direction of the Commissioners, owing to the fact that the American Security and Trust Company, with which the account of said fund is kept, declined to continue the guaranty of the real-estate notes in which said fund was invested. The fund was accordingly invested in approved bonds, aggregating \$34,000, bearing interest at the rate of 4 and 5 per cent per annum. The details of this investment, together with the description and numbers of the bonds and a summary of the interest account,

are given in statement "O." The bonds referred to are kept in the safe-deposit box assigned to the District in the vaults of the American Security and Trust Company. Pursuant to direction of the Commissioners, access to said box can be had only by the secretary to the Board of Commissioners with the auditor or the chief clerk of the auditor's office, accompanied by and in the presence of some officer of said company. The balance to the credit of the interest account on June 30, 1905, was \$617.41. Said account is kept with the American Security and Trust Company, subject only to checks signed by each of the Commissioners, for the purpose of purchasing fuel and clothing for the poor of the District of Columbia, in accordance with an opinion of the attorney of the District (now corporation counsel) addressed to the Commissioners under date of March 7, 1898.

#### WASHINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The accounts of receipts and disbursements on account of the construction of the Washington Public Library, under donations of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, as authorized by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899 (30 Stat., 1372), are audited by the auditor of the District and filed in his office, under authority of a resolution adopted June 26, 1899, by the library commission created by said act. The details of the account to June 30, 1905, are given in Statement "P." The disbursements during the fiscal year 1905, on this account, by checks drawn by Mr. Bernard R. Green, superintendent of construction, on the Central National Bank of Washington, D. C., on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District, amount to \$1,121.14, leaving a balance to the credit of the said superintendent of construction in the Central National Bank on June 30, 1905, of \$3,578.05.

I again invite attention to the remarks submitted in the auditor's report for the fiscal year 1904, page 14, respecting the annual appropriations for salaries and contingent expenses of the Washington Public Library, which are made under the head of "Free public library," and renew the suggestion that confusion would be avoided if said annual appropriations for salaries and contingent expenses should be estimated for and appropriated under the head of "Washington Public Library" instead of under the head of "Free public library."

#### REVISION OF BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS RELATING TO THE WATSON DEFALCATION.

In my reports for the fiscal year 1903 (pp. 8, 9, and 42 to 51), and for the fiscal year 1904 (pp. 17, 18), reference was made and statements submitted relative to the shortage in certain accounts, which occurred prior to the time I assumed the duties of auditor, arising from the defalcation of James M. A. Watson, formerly employed as a clerk in the auditor's office. The figures embraced in said reports were based upon statements relative to said shortage, which were prepared before my assumption of the duties of the auditor's office, and upon the report of July 17, 1903, submitted by the special examiners detailed from the Treasury Department to investigate the office of the auditor of the District, which is printed as an appendix to the auditor's report for the fiscal year 1903 (pp. 43 to 51). By reason of the numerous false entries and other errors found to exist in the books which were



kept by said Watson, it was found necessary to make a thorough and systematic reexamination and revision of the books and records pertaining to the funds involved from 1887 to July 13, 1903, comprising 12,524 separate deposits by individuals and corporations on account of the whole cost deposit fund (now designated as miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia) and the permit fund.

The number of individual accounts reexamined and revised, where errors were found to exist, is about 9,393. The books and records referred to were compared with the cash books, bank books, and certificates of deposits of the collector of taxes, and, where found necessary, the duplicate vouchers on file in the auditor's office on which settlements were made were examined. This work was performed by an expert accountant employed in the auditor's office and required seven months of arduous labor. The result of the examination is set out in detail in itemized statements prepared and filed in the auditor's office, from which the results reached may be verified. This examination disclosed 863 errors in the accounts relating to the whole cost deposit fund and 15 errors in the accounts of the permit fund, which will be corrected by proper entries to be made by the clerk now in charge of the books formerly kept by Watson. A summary of the errors discovered is given in statement "Q" herewith.

The net shortage in the accounts pertaining to the whole cost deposit fund (now miscellaneous trust fund deposits), as shown by statement "R" herewith, is .....	\$53, 052. 61
And in the appropriation for "Assessment and permit work" the shortage is .....	23, 007. 49
Total net shortage .....	76, 060. 10

This amount, representing the actual net ascertained shortage, is greater by \$3,475.03 than the net shortage as stated in the auditor's report for the fiscal year 1904, and arises as follows:

In the original statements prepared and in the report of the special examiners detailed from the Treasury Department credit was allowed against the gross amount of the ascertained defalcation for a cash deposit of \$3,950.03 to the credit of the late auditor of the District in the Traders' National Bank, July 21, 1902, for which it appeared no corresponding charge against any account could be located. It has been subsequently ascertained, and is now demonstrated by the result of this examination, that the said deposit was made to reimburse said bank for money temporarily advanced and used in the settlement of pay rolls not properly payable from the funds in said bank, but from appropriations..... \$3, 950. 03

From which deduct:

Amount of check No. 3498, drawn December 1, 1899, to the order of the late auditor of the District on his account at the Central National Bank, and by him indorsed in blank to reimburse the "Deposit and assessment fund," kept in the National Capital Bank, which check was erroneously included in the list of checks, charged up in the former statements, and in the report of the special examiners from the Treasury Department as part of the Watson defalcation, it having been subsequently ascertained and now demonstrated by the itemized statements prepared in this examination, that said check was properly deposited ..... 475. 00

Increase in amount of net shortage, as above stated..... 3, 475. 03

As shown by statement "R," a deficiency appropriation by Congress, payable wholly from the revenues of the District will be required, to make good the aforementioned net deficiency in the whole cost deposit fund (now designated miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia), of..... 53, 052. 61

And to reimburse the United States for one-half of the ascertained deficiency of \$23,007.49, in the appropriation for "Assessment and permit work," namely ..... \$11,503.74

Total deficiency appropriation required ..... 64,556.35

The amount is less by \$475 than the amount submitted in the deficiency estimates at the last session of Congress (House Doc. No. 287, 58th Cong., 3d sess., p. 14), the difference arising from the check for \$475 erroneously charged as part of the Watson defalcation, as hereinbefore specifically explained.

Since the passage of the District appropriation act of April 27, 1904, in which the permanent appropriation account designated miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia, was authorized and created, all deposits of individuals and corporations theretofore carried in the account known as the whole cost deposit fund are paid into the United States Treasury, and payments made therefrom in like manner as are payments from regular annual appropriations made by Congress.

#### OFFICE WORK PERFORMED.

The work of the auditor's office during the past fiscal year has increased with the expanding volume of the business and expenditures of the District government. The amount of work performed during the fiscal year 1905 is largely in excess of that for the fiscal year 1904, a summary of which is given in the auditor's report for said fiscal year, p. 23.

##### *Summary of the more important items of work performed during the fiscal year 1905.*

Number of claims audited (involving the examination of about 73,000 bills for supplies and services, requiring the signature of the auditor to 36,066 original and duplicate vouchers) .....	18,033
Weekly returns of fees by the clerk of the police court, audited and verified by comparison with 23,214 cases on the docket of said court (requiring preparation of abstracts and accounts transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other Departments) .....	52
Monthly returns of fees by the justices of the peace of the District of Columbia, audited and verified by comparison with 16,160 cases on the dockets of said justices (requiring preparation of abstracts and accounts transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other Departments) .....	118
Vouchers comprised in the quarterly accounts of 18 charitable institutions, examined and transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other Departments .....	2,939
Daily reports of the collector of taxes examined, verified, and checked with auditor's coupons detached from bills for taxes, water rents, permits, special assessments, and miscellaneous fees, paid to and receipted by the collector, 305 daily reports, involving the examination of about 168,000 coupons .....	305
Estimated number of coupons compared and checked with the books of the assessor and the water registrar, in the audit of said books .....	106,000
Number of checks prepared in the auditor's office and duly countersigned by the auditor in connection with the settlement of claims and pay rolls which are paid by the disbursing officer of the District (a single audit of a pay roll on which payment is made by checks frequently requires the issue of a large number of checks) .....	45,816
Number of checks prepared in the auditor's office and countersigned by the auditor in connection with the settlement of claims and pay rolls which are paid by the special disbursing agent of the board of control, Rock Creek Park .....	83

Number of checks countersigned by the auditor in connection with the settlement of claims and pay rolls which are paid by the special disbursing agent of the municipal building commission.....	209
Total number of checks, aggregating \$8,321,834.31.....	46, 108
Number of checks countersigned by the auditor in connection with settlements on account of the construction of the Washington Public Library, paid by the superintendent of construction of said library, aggregating \$1,121.14 .....	8
Number of monthly consolidated accounts of the disbursing officer of the District, prepared in the auditor's office, examined, verified, and transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other Departments, including 877 abstracts.....	12
Number of quarterly accounts of the special disbursing agent of the board of control, Rock Creek Park, prepared in the auditor's office, examined, verified, and transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other Departments, including 4 abstracts.....	4
Number of monthly accounts of the special disbursing agent of the municipal building commission, prepared in the auditor's office, examined, verified, and transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other Departments, including 12 abstracts.....	12
Number of requisitions for advances of money from the Treasury, prepared in the auditor's office for signature of the Commissioners.....	327
Number of requisitions on the Commissioners for supplies and services for the various branches of the District government, examined, and passed by the auditor (for engineer department, 4,247; for other branches of District government, 5,179) .....	9, 426
Number of official letters and papers received, card indexed, and proper action taken thereon.....	4, 574
Number of official letters, indorsements, and reports prepared, press copied, and indexed .....	3, 039
Number of appropriation accounts (143) and accounts under subheads of appropriations (332) opened and posted on appropriation ledgers.....	475
Number of journal entries of vouchers audited and approved, and duly posted in the proper ledgers.....	18, 033
Number of miscellaneous trust-fund deposits posted to proper accounts, requiring the opening of about 1,900 new accounts.....	2, 619
Number of deposits for half cost of permit work posted to credit of permit fund, District of Columbia, requiring the opening of 195 new accounts....	195
Number of transfer vouchers audited, posted in appropriation ledgers, and transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other Departments .....	376
Number of assessments against plumbers, individuals, and corporations, audited and charged to deposit accounts.....	3, 220
Number of trial balances taken on accounts under miscellaneous trust-fund deposits (12) and on accounts of sinking fund, District of Columbia (4)...	16
Number of monthly statements prepared and furnished to the permit clerk of the engineer department, showing balances to credit of plumbers' deposit accounts.....	12
Number of check statements from Treasurer United States, verified by comparison with stubs in check books, involving the examination of 46,108 check stubs .....	36
Number of bathing-beach tickets received, numbered, delivered to the superintendent of the bathing beach, and checked in auditing his weekly returns of fees.....	4, 999
Number of old bonds in force January 7, 1905, entered in bond register....	74
Number of official bonds and bonds of indemnity received since January 7, 1905, certified as to sufficiency of sureties and entered in bond register....	280
Number of contracts with bonds attached received, examined, and filed....	185
Number of cases examined and passed upon as to titles, taxes, area, etc., in the matter of acquiring land under condemnation proceedings.....	118
Number of cases examined and passed upon as to titles, taxes, area, etc., in cases where land was purchased by the District .....	50
Number of District of Columbia registered 3.65 per cent bonds issued in lieu of bonds surrendered for cancellation, countersigned by the auditor and posted in numerical bond register (aggregating \$1,731,000).....	399
Number of District of Columbia coupon 3.65 per cent bonds issued in payment of judgments of Court of Claims, countersigned by auditor and posted in bond ledger (aggregating \$24,500).....	49



Number of registered and coupon District of Columbia 3.65 per cent bonds purchased for sinking fund and canceled, entered in bond register and ledger (aggregating \$465,850) ..... 146

The foregoing summary does not embrace a large amount of work necessarily performed, which from its character is not susceptible of detailed classification.

#### WORK IN ARREARS.

As stated in the auditor's report for the fiscal year 1904 (p. 24), the auditing of the books of the assessor's office and the office of the water registrar began with July 1, 1903. Only one clerk from the auditor's office can be spared for this work, in addition to which he is required to audit the weekly returns of fees rendered by the clerk of the police court in connection with the cases entered on the dockets of said court, the monthly returns of fees rendered by the justices of the peace for the District of Columbia in connection with the cases appearing on the dockets kept by said justices, and to prepare the abstracts and accounts pertaining to such audits for transmission to the Auditor for the State and other Departments; also to examine the books and records of the permit clerk of the engineer department, the insurance department, the surveyor's office, the office of the inspector of buildings, and the office of the electrical engineer with respect to bills issued for miscellaneous fees, payable to the collector of taxes.

In auditing the books and records of the assessor, the water registrar, the insurance department, and all other officers where bills are prepared for miscellaneous fees payable to the collector of taxes, the auditor's coupons detached from the tax bills, bills for special assessments, water-rent bills, and other bills for miscellaneous fees, paid to and receipted by the collector of taxes, are compared and checked with the entries in such books and records. The number of such coupons so compared and checked during the fiscal year 1905 is about 106,000.

The books and records of the water registrar have been examined and audited to January 1, 1904; those of the permit clerk of the engineer department to January 1, 1905; those of the assessor to March 1, 1905; those of the insurance department to July 1, 1905; those of the surveyor's office to July 1, 1905. No audit has yet been made of the books and records in the office of the inspector of buildings and that of the electrical engineer. The audit of the books and records referred to, so far as completed, has demonstrated the importance and necessity of this work, but in order that the best results may be attained these audits should be kept current, so that errors discovered may be promptly corrected.

The audit of the returns of fees of the police court is required by law (sec. 59, Code) to be made "at the end of every quarter," and the audit of the returns of the fees of the justices of the peace to be made monthly (sec. 6, Code). The accounts of the clerk of the police court have been audited to October 1, 1905, and the accounts of the justices of the peace to July 1, 1905.

#### AUDIT OF DAILY REPORTS OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

Attention is respectfully invited to the suggestions submitted in the auditor's report for the fiscal year 1904, page 25, as to the desirability and importance of having a clerk from the auditor's office stationed

in the office of the collector of taxes, to stamp the auditor's countersign upon each bill for taxes and other revenues receipted by the collector of taxes, and to detach therefrom the auditor's coupon, verifying the same by comparison with the receipted bill, retaining all coupons so detached in his possession until delivered to the auditor at the close of each day. Any inconvenience which might result to the collector of taxes from this method of handling the auditor's coupons, which was specifically required by the order of the Commissioners issued October 30, 1883, would be obviated by having tax bills and other bills for special assessments and miscellaneous fees prepared and printed with two coupons attached, one for the use of the collector and one for the auditor. Water-rent bills are now prepared and printed with two coupons attached, one for the water registrar and one for the auditor.

The method provided in the Commissioners' order of October 30, 1883, above referred to, with respect to stamping the auditor's countersign upon bills receipted by the collector of taxes, and of detaching therefrom the auditor's coupons, seems to be in harmony with the provision contained in section 5 of the act of Congress approved July 7, 1870 (16 Stat., 191), respecting the duties of the comptroller of the District, which have devolved upon the auditor, pursuant to orders of the Commissioners issued under authority of the organic act. Said section provides that, "It shall be the duty of the comptroller to keep an exact account of all warrants issued in the manner hereinafter provided for and of all taxes levied by the corporation under their respective heads; *to countersign and keep an accurate record for all receipts for taxes or other revenue of any description whatever given by the collector and register, such receipts not to be valid unless so countersigned, and to compare the same daily with the books of said collector and register.*" A similar provision, relating to the duties of the comptroller of the District, is contained in an act of the board of aldermen and common council of the city of Washington, approved August 3, 1870, entitled "An act to carry into effect an act of Congress of the United States, entitled 'An act to amend the laws regulating the assessment of taxes in the city of Washington,' approved July 7, 1870, and for other purposes."

These provisions of law, so far as I am able to ascertain, have not been repealed in terms.

While the daily reports of the collector of taxes are rendered with commendable accuracy, the work of auditing the same by comparison and checking with the great number of coupons transmitted to the auditor by the collector of taxes amounts only to a verification of such daily reports in accordance with the coupons received by the auditor from the collector. The number of coupons so compared and checked with the collector's daily reports during the fiscal year 1905 was about 168,000.

The system provided by the Commissioners' order of October 30, 1883, requiring a coupon clerk from the auditor's office to detach the coupons from the receipted tax bills and retain the same in his possession until delivered to the auditor at the close of each day, afforded an actual check upon the cash receipts of the collector as well as the means of verifying the collector's daily returns.

## PERIODICAL EXAMINATIONS OF OFFICES IN WHICH MONEYS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT ARE COLLECTED AND TRUST FUNDS ARE RECEIVED.

It is respectfully suggested that it would secure better safeguards in accounting and tend to obviate errors and possible losses if periodical examinations could be made by a competent accounting clerk from the auditor's office of all institutions and offices connected with the District government in which fees and moneys belonging to the District are collected, such as the Industrial Home School, the office of the inspector of gas and meters, the office of the sealer of weights and measures, the offices of the several market masters, the superintendent of the bathing beach, the poundmaster, and the superintendent of the municipal lodging house; also of such institutions, offices, and departments in which moneys are received in the nature of trust funds, such as the accounts of the Washington Asylum of moneys and valuables received from inmates, the accounts of collaterals received at the several police precinct stations, and the accounts of trust funds and moneys received in the police department.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following recommendations are respectfully submitted:

1. That the Commissioners endeavor to secure an appropriation of \$64,556.35, payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia, to be included in the next deficiency appropriation act, in order to make good the shortage arising from the Watson defalcation, as herein specifically explained.

2. That an effort be made to secure legislation by Congress providing for a deputy auditor in lieu of the chief clerk in the auditor's office as now authorized by law, such legislation to be in the terms set forth in the estimates for the auditor's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, which were submitted to the Commissioners under date of July 21, 1905. Such legislation would tend to facilitate the transaction of business in the auditor's office by providing a more satisfactory method of administration and division of labor between the auditor and the deputy auditor.

3. That an effort be made to secure an appropriation for at least two clerks in the auditor's office, in addition to the present clerical force, in order to keep current the audit of the books and records of the assessor, the water registrar, and all other offices where bills for miscellaneous fees to be paid to the collector of taxes are prepared, and to perform the duties hereinbefore specifically referred to under the heads of "Audit of daily reports of the collector of taxes," and "Periodical examination of offices in which moneys belonging to the District are collected and trust funds are received."

## CLERICAL FORCE.

I take pleasure in officially recognizing the faithful and valuable services rendered by the chief clerk, the chief bookkeeper, and the clerks and employees of the auditor's office during the past fiscal year. The statement of the amount of work performed, as hereinbefore set forth, affords the best evidence that the clerical force of the office has been diligent and untiring in the discharge of duty. Many of the



clerks have worked largely in excess of the prescribed office hours, and no clerk has taken the full leave to which he was entitled. In view of the character of the work, and the skill and ability required in its performance, in my opinion the compensation allowed by law to most of the employees of the auditor's office is inadequate. I commend this matter to the favorable consideration of the Commissioners.

Very respectfully,

J. R. GARRISON,  
*Auditor, District of Columbia.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A.—Consolidated statement showing the income of the District of Columbia from all sources, and expenditures on account of District appropriations, trust and special funds, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, and the debt of the District of Columbia at said date.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
INCOME.			
Cash balance to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1904 (detailed in statement "H"), on account of:			
District of Columbia appropriations.....	\$63,135.19		
District of Columbia trust and special funds.....	41,218.65		
Cash balance to the credit of the special disbursing agent, municipal building commission, with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1904, on account of the appropriation for the construction of a new municipal building (detailed in statement "I").....	1,994.07		
Cash balance to the credit of the special disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1904 (detailed in statement "J").....	361.37		
Cash balance to the credit of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury, July 1, 1904 (detailed in statement "G").....	177,637.90		
Total cash balances July 1, 1904.....		\$284,347.18	
Revenue collected and deposited to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1905 (detailed in statement "D").....		4,847,644.54	
Cash collections deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1905 (detailed in statement "G").....		827,295.14	
Amount advanced to the District of Columbia by the United States during the fiscal year 1905, under the act of Apr. 27, 1904, being the excess of advances from appropriations charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia over the revenues collected during said fiscal year (detailed in statement "C," sub. 1).....		863,375.22	
Amount paid by the United States during the fiscal year 1905, under the act of June 11, 1878, on account of the proportion of District of Columbia appropriations payable by the United States (detailed in statement "C," sub. 2).....		5,621,763.23	
Total income of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1905.....			\$12,444,425.31
EXPENDITURES.			
Amount of net expenditures during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905 (detailed in Statement "F"), on account of:			
District of Columbia appropriations.....	11,179,088.31		
District of Columbia special and trust funds.....	852,372.34		
Total net expenditures of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1905.....		12,031,460.65	

A.—Consolidated statement showing the income of the District of Columbia from all sources, and expenditures on account of District appropriations, etc.—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES.			
Cash balance to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States June 30, 1905 (detailed in statement "H"), on account of:			
District of Columbia appropriations.....	\$210,970.90		
District of Columbia trust and special funds.....	44,598.89		
Cash balance to the credit of the special disbursing agent, municipal building commission, with the Treasurer of the United States June 30, 1905, on account of the appropriation for municipal building, District of Columbia (detailed in statement "I").	8,107.76		
Cash balance to the credit of the special disbursing agent, board of control Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States June 30, 1905 (detailed in statement "J") .....	106.65		
Cash balance to the credit of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury June 30, 1905 (detailed in statement "G").....	149,180.46		
Total cash balances of the District of Columbia June 30, 1905.....		\$412,964.66	\$12,444,425.31
DEBT.			
Outstanding funded debt of the District of Columbia June 30, 1905 (detailed in statement "L") .....		12,051,350.00	
Unfunded debt of the District of Columbia to the United States June 30, 1905, arising from advances made by the United States from appropriations chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia in excess of the revenues thereof (detailed in statement "C") .....		2,240,030.14	
Total debt of the District of Columbia June 30, 1905.....			14,291,380.14

B.—Statement of account of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia with the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DEBITS.			
To balance due the District of Columbia July 1, 1904, on account of:			
Uncollected realty taxes .....	\$483,201.29		
Uncollected personal taxes .....	93,617.47		
Uncollected special reimbursable taxes.....	3,548.86		
Total uncollected taxes .....		\$580,367.62	
To amount of levies based on new assessments for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, on account of:			
Realty taxes.....	3,264,124.44		
Personal taxes .....	666,247.20		
		3,930,371.64	
To amount of increases in levies, as per assessor's certificates, on account of:			
Realty taxes.....	10,156.74		
Personal taxes .....	575.61		
Special reimbursable taxes.....	1,745.46		
		12,477.81	
To collections in excess of the amount charged to the collector of taxes, on account of:			
Penalty on realty taxes .....	30,577.85		
Penalty on personal taxes .....	3,356.94		
Penalty on special reimbursable taxes.....	27.36		
Miscellaneous items.....	859,853.42		
		893,815.57	

## B.—Statement of account of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia with the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DEBITS—continued.			
To amount collected on account of District of Columbia trust and special funds:			
Water fund.....	\$395,798.52		
Washington redemption fund.....	113,730.41		
Permit fund.....	22,308.03		
Surplus fund.....	1,252.00		
Industrial Home School fund.....	1,668.10		
Police relief fund.....	57,123.88		
Firemen's relief fund.....	18,116.96		
Escheated estates relief fund.....	306.96		
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.....	204,454.07		
		\$814,758.93	
To amount collected on account of miscellaneous receipts belonging to the United States.....		22,898.99	
To amount collected on account of repayments to various District of Columbia appropriations.....		145,723.64	
Total debits to the collector of taxes during the fiscal year 1905.....			\$6,400,414.20
CREDITS.			
By collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, as verified by this office on certificates of deposit issued by the said Treasurer, on account of:			
Realty taxes.....	3,285,161.59		
Personal taxes.....	662,698.22		
Special reimbursable taxes.....	388.97		
Penalty on realty taxes.....	30,577.85		
Penalty on personal taxes.....	3,356.94		
Penalty on special reimbursable taxes.....	27.36		
Miscellaneous items.....	859,853.42		
Total amount deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on account of the general fund of the District of Columbia.....		4,842,064.35	
By collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on account of trust and special funds of the District of Columbia:			
Water fund.....	395,798.52		
Washington redemption fund.....	113,730.41		
Permit fund.....	22,308.03		
Surplus fund.....	1,252.00		
Industrial Home School fund.....	1,668.10		
Police relief fund.....	57,123.88		
Firemen's relief fund.....	18,116.96		
Escheated estates relief fund.....	306.96		
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.....	204,454.07		
Total amount deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on account of trust and special funds of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1905.....		814,758.93	
By collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on account of miscellaneous receipts belonging to the United States.....		22,898.99	
By collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on account of repayments to various appropriations of the District of Columbia, as follows:			
Account of special assessments for improvements, one-half of the cost of which is assessed against the property pursuant to law.....	123,888.53		
Account of special assessments for opening alleys and minor streets, the total cost of which is assessed against the property pursuant to law..	18,117.83		
Miscellaneous repayments received from corporations and from individuals for work done and material furnished on their account at the expense of the District and paid from the District appropriations.....	3,717.28		
		145,723.64	
Total collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States during the fiscal year 1905.....		5,825,445.91	



## B.—Statement of account of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia with the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
CREDITS—continued.			
By amount of reductions in levies, as per assessor's certificates, on account of—			
Realty taxes.....	\$13,610.14		
Personal taxes.....	3,607.84		
Special reimbursable taxes.....	.37		
		\$17,218.35	
Total credits to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1905.....			\$5,842,664.26
BALANCE.			
By balance due the District of Columbia, June 30, 1905, on account of—			
Uncollected realty taxes.....		458,710.74	
Uncollected personal taxes.....		94,134.22	
Uncollected special reimbursable taxes.....		4,904.98	
			557,749.94
			6,400,414.20

## C.—Statement of the account of the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States for advances from appropriations payable wholly and in part from its revenues, with interest thereon, and receipts from all sources (other than trust and special funds), deposited in the Treasury of the United States, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES.			
Amount due the United States from the District of Columbia on account of advances under the acts of February 11, 1901, and July 1, 1902, in excess of revenues to meet appropriations chargeable to the District of Columbia for the fiscal years that follow:			
Fiscal year 1901.....	\$220,182.57		
Fiscal year 1902.....	1,539,055.77		
	1,759,238.34		
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1903, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of July 1, 1902, on the above \$1,759,238.34, the actual indebtedness of the District of Columbia July 1, 1902, for advances made by the United States on account of appropriations charged to said District in excess of the revenues thereof.....	35,184.76		
	1,794,423.10		
Surplus of receipts over advances for the fiscal year 1903.....	140,905.59		
Amount due the United States from the District of Columbia July 1, 1903, on account of advances to that date, in excess of the revenues, to meet the proportionate part of appropriations charged to the District of Columbia.....	1,653,517.51		
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1904, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of March 3, 1903, on the above \$1,653,517.51, the actual indebtedness of the District of Columbia July 1, 1903, for advances made by the United States on account of appropriations charged to the revenues of said District in excess of the revenues thereof.....	33,070.35		
	1,686,587.86		
Surplus of receipts over advances for the fiscal year 1904.....	336,926.17		
Amount due the United States from the District of Columbia July 1, 1904, on account of advances to that date in excess of the revenues to meet the proportionate part of appropriations charged to the District of Columbia.....		\$1,349,661.69	

## C.—Statement of the account of the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States, etc.—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
ADVANCES.			
Total amount advanced by the United States on account of appropriations payable wholly and in part from the revenues of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, on account of:			
Requisitions on the Treasurer of the United States.....	\$11,696,231.69		
Transfers between District of Columbia appropriations: Settlement transfers debiting District of Columbia appropriations.....	45,436.76		
Transfers to District of Columbia trust and special funds: Settlement transfers debiting District of Columbia appropriations.....	38,263.41		
Transfers to United States appropriations: Settlement transfers debiting District of Columbia appropriations.....	256,131.05		
Direct settlements made by the United States Treasury Department: Debiting District of Columbia appropriations.....	34,855.13		
Total advances and charges made by transfers and settlements on account of District of Columbia appropriations during the fiscal year 1905.....	12,070,918.04		
Proportion of the above advances and charges to District of Columbia appropriations during the fiscal year 1905, charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia, as follows:			
Requisitions on the Treasurer of the United States.....	5,907,309.95		
Transfers between District of Columbia appropriations: Settlement transfers debiting District of Columbia appropriations.....	22,718.38		
Transfers to District of Columbia trust and special funds: Settlement transfers debiting District of Columbia appropriations.....	19,131.70		
Transfers to United States appropriations: Settlement transfers debiting District of Columbia appropriations.....	128,065.53		
Direct settlements by the United States Treasury: Debiting District of Columbia appropriations...	17,427.56		
Total proportion of advances and charges made on account of the District of Columbia appropriations during the fiscal year 1905, charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia.....		\$6,094,653.12	
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1905, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of April 27, 1904, on \$1,349,661.69, the actual indebtedness of the District of Columbia July 1, 1904, for advances made by the United States on account of appropriations charged to the revenues of said District in excess of the revenues thereof.....		26,993.23	
Total to June 30, 1905, charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia.....			\$7,471,308.04
RECEIPTS.			
Revenues collected by the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia and by him deposited in the Treasury of the United States, as verified by his daily reports audited in this office.....		4,842,064.35	
Receipts from sundry sources forming part of the revenues of the District of Columbia, deposited directly in the Treasury of the United States:			
By the recorder of deeds, surplus fees.....	3,037.64		
By the register of wills, surplus fees.....	.95		
One-half of proceeds derived from sales of old material by the warden of the jail.....	87.54		
One-half of proceeds of sale of old material by the recorder of deeds.....	45.31		
One-half of proceeds derived from sale of old material by the Girls' Reform School, District of Columbia.....	3.95		

## C.—Statement of the account of the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States, etc.—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
RECEIPTS—continued.			
Receipts from sundry sources, etc.—Continued.			
One-half of amount of cash which remained to the official credit of the treasurer of the Washington Hospital for Foundlings, arising from the difference between audited claims and checks issued thereon.....	\$0.28		
Amount of surplus deposit to the credit of the police relief fund, District of Columbia, derived from police court fines, in excess of the amount required to pay policemen's pensions for the fiscal year 1905.....	40.00		
One-half of proceeds derived from sale of farm products and work of shops at Reform School, District of Columbia.....	2,364.52		
Total revenues from sundry sources.....		\$5,580.19	
Total revenues deposited during the fiscal year 1905 to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia.....		4,847,644.54	
Total repayments to District of Columbia appropriations during the fiscal year 1905.....	658,358.49		
Transfers between District of Columbia appropriations: Settlement transfers crediting District of Columbia appropriations.....	45,436.76		
Transfers from District of Columbia trust and special funds: Settlement transfers crediting District of Columbia appropriations.....	34,339.86		
Total repayments and credit transfers made on account of District of Columbia appropriations during the fiscal year 1905.....	738,135.05		
Proportion of the above repayments and settlement transfers during the fiscal year 1905 credited to the District of Columbia on account of:			
Repayments to appropriations.....	340,443.15		
Transfers between District of Columbia appropriations: Settlement transfers crediting District of Columbia appropriations.....	22,741.19		
Transfers from District of Columbia trust and special funds: Settlement transfers crediting District of Columbia appropriations.....	17,199.72		
Total proportion of repayments and settlement transfers credited to the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1905.....		380,384.06	
Advances made on account of the appropriation for buildings, Freedmen's Hospital, District of Columbia, the proportion of which heretofore charged to the revenues of the District is, under the provisions of the sundry civil act approved Mar. 3, 1905, to be credited to said revenues:			
Total advances made on account of the appropriation for buildings, Freedmen's Hospital, District of Columbia.....	6,948.60		
Less amount of repayment to said appropriation.....	450.00		
Net amount of advances from the appropriation for buildings, Freedmen's Hospital, District of Columbia.....	6,498.60		
Proportion of the above net advances from the appropriation buildings, Freedmen's Hospital, District of Columbia, credited to the District of Columbia.....		3,249.30	
Aggregate of revenues and credits to the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1905.....			\$5,231,277.90
Actual deficiency in the receipts from revenues of the District of Columbia and its proportionate share of repayments and sundry credits to meet the advances made by the United States Treasury on account of the proportionate part of appropriations charged to said District during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.....			2,240,030.14



SUBSTATEMENT 1.—*Receipts of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, and proportion of advances made by the United States from all appropriations during said fiscal year, charged to the revenues of said District.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
ADVANCES.			
Amount advanced by the United States on account of appropriations for the general expenses of the District of Columbia, and sundry charges made on account of such appropriations, charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1905, as shown by above statement "C" .....			\$6,094,653.12
RECEIPTS.			
Revenues collected and deposited to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1905, as shown by above statement "C" .....		\$4,847,644.54	
Proportion of repayments and sundry credits to appropriations during the fiscal year 1905, credited to the District of Columbia, as shown by above statement "C" .....		383,633.36	
Total revenue and credits accruing to the credit of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1905 .....			5,231,277.90
Amount of advances and charges on transfers and settlements, in excess of receipts during the fiscal year 1905.....			863,375.22
INTEREST.			
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1905, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of April 27, 1904, on \$1,349,661.69, the actual indebtedness of the District of Columbia July 1, 1904, as shown by above statement "C" .....			26,993.23
Total amount of advances and charges in excess of receipts during the fiscal year 1905.....			890,368.45

SUBSTATEMENT 2.—*Amount paid by the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, under the act of June 11, 1878, as its proportion of District of Columbia appropriations.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Total advances made from District of Columbia appropriations by requisition on the Treasurer of the United States, and sundry debits to said appropriations on account of settlement transfers and direct settlements, as shown by above statement "C" .....			\$12,070,918.04
Proportion of such requisitions and sundry settlements, charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia, as shown by above statement "C" .....	\$6,094,653.12		
Less amount of credit to the District of Columbia on account of the proportion of advances from the appropriation "Buildings, Freedmen's Hospital, District of Columbia," heretofore charged to the revenues of the District (see sundry civil act of Mar. 3, 1905), as shown by above statement "C" .....	3,249.30		
Net proportion of advances on account of District of Columbia appropriations and sundry settlement transfers and direct settlements debited thereto, charged to the revenues of the District .....		\$6,091,403.82	
Proportion of repayments to appropriations, credit transfers, and transfers of appropriations during the fiscal year 1905, credited to the United States.....		357,750.99	6,449,154.81
Amount actually paid by the United States during fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, under the act of June 11, 1878, on account of its proportion of District of Columbia appropriations .....			5,621,763.23

D.—Statement showing the relation between the proportion of appropriations charged and chargeable wholly and in part to the revenues of the District of Columbia, including interest on advances in excess of revenues, and the revenues collected, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Appropriations from the revenues of the District of Columbia.</i>			
SUMMARY.			
[Showing the obligations of the District of Columbia under all appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, and prior years, as against the revenues for said fiscal year.]			
Excess of the obligations of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1904, under all appropriations payable in part and in whole from its revenues, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, and prior years (including interest charges), over and above the revenues of the District at the close of said fiscal year.....		\$3,323,455.40	
Total amount of appropriations for the fiscal year 1905, payable in part and in whole from the revenues of the District of Columbia.....	\$12,373,580.10		
Appropriation for marking grave of Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant, payable wholly by the United States, but to be disbursed by the District of Columbia.....	500.00		
	12,374,080.10		
Proportional part of said appropriations for the fiscal year 1905, chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia.....		6,218,301.70	
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1905, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of Apr. 27, 1904, on \$1,349,661.69, the actual indebtedness of the District of Columbia, July 1, 1904, for advances made by the United States on account of appropriations chargeable to said District in excess of the revenues thereof.....		26,993.23	
Total obligations (including interest charges) chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia to June 30, 1905, under appropriations payable in part and in whole from its revenues.....			\$9,568,750.33
From which deduct:			
Revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.....		4,847,644.54	
Proportion of unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations carried to the general fund of the District of Columbia.....		57,507.11	
One-half of the appropriation of \$50,000 made for "Buildings, Freedmen's Hospital, District of Columbia" by the act of Mar. 3, 1903, heretofore charged to said revenues and now credited as provided by the sundry civil act approved Mar. 3, 1905.....		25,000.00	
			4,930,151.65
Excess of the obligations of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1905, under all appropriations payable in part and in whole from its revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, and prior years (including interest charges), over and above the revenues of the District at the close of said fiscal year.....			4,638,598.68
DEFICIENCIES.			
Excess of the obligations of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1904, under all appropriations payable in part and in whole from its revenues, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, and prior years (including interest charges), over and above the revenues of the District at the close of said fiscal year.....			3,323,455.40

D.—Statement showing the relation between the proportion of appropriations charged and chargeable wholly and in part to the revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.—Cont'd.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia.</i>			
District of Columbia appropriation act approved Apr. 27, 1904:			
Salaries of the offices of the District of Columbia, 1905.....	\$375,606.00		
Salaries, sinking fund office, District of Columbia, 1905.....	2,500.00		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1905.....	100,040.00		
Improvements and repairs, District of Columbia, 1905.....	694,700.00		
Sewers, District of Columbia, 1905.....	159,150.00		
Streets, District of Columbia, 1905.....	352,200.00		
Public schools, District of Columbia, 1905.....	1,467,614.00		
Buildings and grounds, public schools, District of Columbia.....	119,713.00		
Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, 1905.....	33,000.00		
Militia, District of Columbia, 1905.....	60,320.00		
Metropolitan police, District of Columbia, 1905....	822,245.00		
Fire department, District of Columbia, 1905.....	394,780.00		
Electrical department, District of Columbia, 1905.....	378,920.00		
Health department, District of Columbia, 1905....	82,280.00		
Emergency fund, District of Columbia, 1905.....	8,000.00		
Courts, District of Columbia, 1905.....	58,000.00		
Writs of lunacy, District of Columbia, 1905.....	600.00		
Interest and sinking fund, District of Columbia, 1905.....	975,408.00		
Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, 1905.....	15,000.00		
Support of convicts, District of Columbia, 1905....	45,000.00		
Salaries of employees, court-house, District of Columbia, 1905.....	12,960.00		
Salary, warden of the jail, District of Columbia, 1905.....	2,000.00		
Support of prisoners, District of Columbia, 1905...	46,000.00		
Transportation of paupers and prisoners, District of Columbia, 1905.....	4,000.00		
Washington Asylum, District of Columbia, 1905....	102,836.00		
Reform School, District of Columbia, 1905.....	43,552.00		
Reform School for Girls, District of Columbia, 1905.....	18,405.00		
Hospital for the Insane, District of Columbia, 1905.....	260,500.00		
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, District of Columbia, 1905.....	10,500.00		
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, District of Columbia, 1905.....	50,000.00		
Industrial Home School, District of Columbia, 1905.....	19,550.00		
Board of Children's Guardians, District of Columbia, 1905.....	74,000.00		
Relief of the poor, District of Columbia, 1905.....	17,500.00		
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, District of Columbia, 1905.....	15,000.00		
Children's Hospital, District of Columbia, 1905....	15,000.00		
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, District of Columbia, 1905.....	22,000.00		
Eastern Dispensary, District of Columbia, 1905....	2,000.00		
German Orphan Asylum Association, District of Columbia, 1905.....	1,800.00		
Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission, District of Columbia, 1905.....	2,000.00		
National Association for Colored Women and Children, District of Columbia, 1905.....	9,900.00		
National Homeopathic Hospital Association, District of Columbia, 1905.....	8,500.00		
Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society, District of Columbia, 1905.....	1,000.00		
St. Ann's Infant Asylum, District of Columbia, 1905.....	5,400.00		
Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, District of Columbia, 1905.....	5,500.00		
Washington Home for Incurables, District of Columbia, 1905.....	4,000.00		
Washington Hospital for Foundlings, District of Columbia, 1905.....	6,000.00		
Women's Christian Association, District of Columbia, 1905.....	4,000.00		
Women's Clinic, District of Columbia, 1905.....	1,000.00		
Young Women's Christian Home, District of Columbia, 1905.....	1,000.00		
Garfield Hospital, isolating ward, District of Columbia, 1905.....	4,000.00		



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D.—Statement showing the relation between the proportion of appropriations charged and chargeable wholly and in part to the revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.—Cont'd.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia—Continued.</i>			
District of Columbia appropriation act approved Apr. 27, 1904—Continued.			
Providence Hospital, isolating ward, District of Columbia, 1905.....	\$4,000.00		
Connecticut Avenue Bridge across Rock Creek, District of Columbia.....	100,000.00		
Highway bridge across Potomac River, District of Columbia.....	428,000.00		
Bridge across Anacostia River, District of Columbia.....	100,000.00		
Buildings, Metropolitan police, District of Columbia.....	1,000.00		
Buildings, fire department, District of Columbia.....	23,000.00		
Police court building, District of Columbia.....	38,000.00		
Municipal almshouse, District of Columbia.....	50,000.00		
Buildings, Washington Asylum, District of Columbia.....	54,500.00		
Buildings, Industrial Home School for Colored Children, District of Columbia.....	1,500.00		
Fire boat, District of Columbia.....	63,000.00		
Removal of dangerous buildings, District of Columbia.....	2,000.00		
Extension of Fourteenth street NW., District of Columbia.....	27,500.00		
Sewage disposal system, District of Columbia.....	840,000.00		
Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, filtration plant.....	1,568,155.00		
Municipal building, District of Columbia.....	300,000.00		
Elimination of grade crossings, District of Columbia.....	300,000.00		
Total.....	10,815,634.00		
Sundry civil appropriation act approved Apr. 28, 1904:			
Improvement and care of public grounds, District of Columbia, 1905.....	94,550.00		
Support and medical treatment of destitute patients, District of Columbia, 1905.....	19,000.00		
Maintenance of Garfield Hospital, District of Columbia, 1905.....	19,000.00		
Lighting public grounds, District of Columbia, 1905.....	4,505.00		
National Zoological Park, 1905.....	95,000.00		
Total.....	232,055.00		
Legislative, executive, and judicial act approved Mar. 18, 1904:			
Salaries, supreme court, District of Columbia, 1905.....	36,000.00		
Salaries and expenses, court of appeals, District of Columbia, 1905.....	30,620.00		
Total.....	66,620.00		
Deficiency appropriation act approved Apr. 27, 1904:			
Electrical department, District of Columbia, 1905.....	4,900.00		
Deficiency appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1905:			
Salaries, offices of the District of Columbia—			
1905.....	1,055.00		
1904.....	25.00		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia—			
1905.....	2,455.00		
1904.....	777.95		
1902.....	1.56		
Streets, District of Columbia—			
1905.....	815.00		
1903.....	21.83		
1903-4.....	20.00		
Public schools, District of Columbia—			
1905.....	3,000.00		
1904.....	29.00		
1902.....	10.00		
1900.....	75.00		
Metropolitan police, District of Columbia, 1892.....	75.60		
Fire department, District of Columbia—			
1905.....	12,000.00		
1903.....	40.00		

D.—Statement showing the relation between the proportion of appropriations charged and chargeable wholly and in part to the revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.—Cont'd.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia—Continued.</i>			
Deficiency appropriation act approved, Mar. 3, 1905—Continued.			
Health department, District of Columbia—			
1905.....	\$300.00		
1903.....	18.14		
Courts, District of Columbia, 1902.....	6.00		
Police court building, District of Columbia.....	99.00		
Judgments, District of Columbia.....	12,864.82		
Suptport of prisoners, District of Columbia, 1905...	4,000.00		
Writs of lunacy, District of Columbia—			
1905.....	870.00		
1904.....	1,165.00		
Board of Children's Guardians, District of Columbia—			
1905.....	3,500.00		
1904.....	830.68		
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, District of Columbia, 1902.....	44.64		
Militia, District of Columbia, 1905.....	4,144.43		
Payment to the Metropolitan Cab Co., District of Columbia.....	599.50		
Garfield Hospital, isolating ward, District of Columbia, 1905.....	1,000.00		
Improvement and care of public grounds, District of Columbia, 1905.....	2,000.00		
National Zoological Park, 1903.....	750.00		
Total .....	52,593.15		
Public resolution No. 3, approved Jan. 17, 1905: To maintain public order, District of Columbia, 1905 ..			
	20,000.00		
Public resolution No. 8, approved Jan. 28, 1905: Removal of snow and ice, District of Columbia.....			
	5,000.00		
Public act No. 61, approved Feb. 8, 1905: Public schools, District of Columbia, 1905 .....			
	30,000.00		
Public act No. 60, approved Feb. 8, 1905: Redemption of special-tax scrip, District of Columbia .....			
	868.81		
Private act No. 501, approved Feb. 8, 1905: Relief of Noah Dillard, District of Columbia.....			
	303.12		
Public act No. 71, approved Feb. 15, 1905: Clearing the Potomac River of ice, District of Columbia.....			
	10,000.00		
Public resolution No. 19, approved Feb. 20, 1905: Removal of snow and ice, District of Columbia.....			
	5,000.00		
Public act No. 89, approved Feb. 23, 1905: Designation of certain property for assessment and taxation, District of Columbia.....			
	15,000.00		
Public act No. 147, approved Mar. 3, 1905: Public convenience stations, District of Columbia.....			
	50,000.00		
Private act No. 1270, approved Mar. 3, 1905: Relief of the estate of John Jacoby, District of Columbia....			
	7,500.00		
Act of June 11, 1878, and judgment acts, June 16, 1880, and Mar 3, 1881: Interest on 3.65 per cent bonds, District of Columbia.....			
	24,974.10		
Total .....	168,646.03		
District of Columbia appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1905 (immediately available appropriations):			
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1905-6.....			
	22,500.00		
Sewage disposal system, District of Columbia.....			
	171,690.00		
Streets, District of Columbia, 1905-1906 .....			
	1,950.00		
Electrical department, District of Columbia, 1905-6.			
	23,000.00		
Buildings and grounds, public schools, District of Columbia.....			
	49,600.00		
Fire department, District of Columbia, 1905-6.....			
	18,000.00		
Elimination of grade crossings, District of Columbia.....			
	450,000.00		
Connecticut Avenue Bridge across Rock Creek, District of Columbia .....			
	150,000.00		
Buildings, Industrial Home School for Colored Children, District of Columbia .....			
	50,000.00		
Militia, District of Columbia, 1905-6 .....			
	4,700.00		
Building, National Homeopathic Hospital, District of Columbia.....			
	18,668.62		
Extension of Fourteenth street NW., District of Columbia.....			
	10,000.00		
Total .....	970,108.62		

D.—Statement showing the relation between the proportion of appropriations charged and chargeable wholly and in part to the revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.—Cont'd.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia—Continued.</i>			
Appropriation payable wholly from the revenues of the United States to be disbursed by the District of Columbia: Marking grave of Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant, District of Columbia, public act No. 95, approved Feb. 23, 1905.....	\$500.00		
Summary of foregoing appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia by acts:			
District of Columbia act approved Apr. 27, 1904...	10,815,634.00		
Sundry civil act approved Apr. 28, 1904.....	232,055.00		
Legislative, executive, and judicial act approved Mar. 18, 1904.....	66,620.00		
Deficiency act approved Apr. 27, 1904.....	4,900.00		
Deficiency act approved Mar. 3, 1905.....	52,593.15		
Public resolution No. 3, approved Jan. 17, 1905....	20,000.00		
Public resolution No. 8, approved Jan. 28, 1905....	5,000.00		
Public act No. 61, approved Feb. 8, 1905.....	30,000.00		
Public act No. 60, approved Feb. 8, 1905.....	868.81		
Private act No. 501, approved Feb. 8, 1905.....	303.12		
Public act No. 71, approved Feb. 15, 1905.....	10,000.00		
Public resolution No. 19, approved Feb. 20, 1905...	5,000.00		
Public act No. 89, approved Feb. 23, 1905.....	15,000.00		
Public act No. 147, approved Mar. 3, 1905.....	50,000.00		
Private act No. 1270, approved Mar. 3, 1905.....	7,500.00		
Act of June 11, 1878, and judgment acts of June 16, 1880, and Mar. 3, 1881 (interest on 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds).....	24,974.10		
District of Columbia appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1905 (immediately available appropriations).....	970,108.62		
Aggregate.....	12,310,556.80		
One-half of which payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia, is.....		\$6,155,278.40	
<i>Appropriation payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia.</i>			
Refunding erroneously paid taxes, etc., District of Columbia.....	23,651.76		
Permanent system of highways, District of Columbia, District appropriation act approved Apr. 27, 1904...	2,500.00		
Extension, etc., streets and avenues, District of Columbia, public acts Nos. 142, 168, 175, 177, and 202, approved Mar. 3, 1905.....	1,500.00		
Widening V street NW., District of Columbia, public act No. 201, approved Apr. 28, 1904.....	1,050.00		
Permanent system of highways, District of Columbia, 1902, deficiency act approved Mar. 3, 1905.....	13.98		
Extension, etc., streets and avenues, District of Columbia, deficiency act approved Mar. 3, 1905.....	555.03		
Widening V street NW., District of Columbia, deficiency act approved Mar. 3, 1905.....	72.57		
Reimbursement to Alice L. Riggs, District of Columbia, deficiency act approved Mar. 3, 1905.....	1,004.96		
Reimbursement of Lewis I. O'Neal, District of Columbia, deficiency act approved Mar. 3, 1905.....	140.00		
Total appropriations payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia..		30,488.30	
<i>Proportions of appropriations not included in the Commissioners' estimates, but chargeable to the District of Columbia.</i>			
Lighting, etc., Executive Mansion, etc., 1905 (sundry civil act approved Apr. 28, 1904).....	3,400.00		
Salaries of employees, public buildings and grounds, 1905 (legislative, executive, and judicial act approved Mar. 18, 1904).....	29,135.00		
Total of special charges to District of Columbia under sundry civil act of Mar. 3, 1905, and legislative, executive, and judicial act of Mar. 18, 1904.....		32,535.00	
Total appropriations for the fiscal year, 1905, payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia.....			\$6,218,301.70



## D.—Statement showing the relation between the proportion of appropriations charged and chargeable wholly and in part to the revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.—Cont'd.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Interest on advances.</i>			
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1905, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of Apr. 27, 1904, on \$1,349,661.69, the actual indebtedness of the District of Columbia, July 1, 1904, for advances made by the United States on account of appropriations chargeable to said District in excess of the revenues thereof .....			\$26,993.23
Grand total of appropriations, including interest, payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1905 .....			9,568,750.33
<i>Revenues of the District of Columbia (from what source derived).</i>			
<b>Tax collections:</b>			
Tax on realty .....	\$3,268,691.44		
Tax on personalty .....	529,098.28		
Special reimbursable taxes .....	388.97		
Tax on street railroads, realty .....	16,470.15		
Tax on street railroads, personalty .....	133,599.94		
Taxes on property purchased by the District of Columbia .....	76.69		
Penalty on realty taxes .....	30,577.85		
Penalty on personal taxes .....	3,356.94		
Penalty on special reimbursable taxes .....	27.36		
Total .....		\$3,982,287.62	
<b>Licenses:</b>			
Liquor licenses—			
Retail .....	416,620.60		
Wholesale .....	42,228.30		
Transfers .....	184.00		
Plumbers' licenses .....	24.00		
Insurance licenses .....	81,021.77		
Engineers' licenses .....	597.00		
Miscellaneous licenses .....	107,008.83		
Total .....		647,684.50	
<b>Market rents:</b>			
Eastern Market rents .....	3,485.50		
Western Market rents .....	5,638.00		
Georgetown Market rents .....	1,025.50		
Washington Market Company, franchise rental .....	9,375.00		
Total .....		19,524.00	
<b>Miscellaneous rents:</b>			
Rent of hay scales, franchise rental .....	970.20		
Rent of fish wharves, franchise rental .....	205.80		
Rent of wharves, street termini, and buildings .....	13,579.61		
Total .....		14,755.61	
<b>Fines:</b>			
Supreme court of the District of Columbia .....	31.00		
Police court fines .....	29,454.58		
Total .....		29,485.58	
<b>Fees:</b>			
Fees from recorder of deeds, surplus .....	3,037.64		
Fees from register of wills, surplus .....	.95		
Fees from sealer of weights and measures .....	5,996.21		
Fees from surveyor .....	15,361.90		
Health department certificates .....	320.00		
Fees, justices of the peace .....	23,983.28		
Dog-pound fees .....	853.00		
Fees for inspecting gas meters .....	1,312.45		
Permit fees for sewer and gas .....	2,703.50		
Permit fees for water .....	1,566.50		
Permit fees for railings .....	1,006.00		
Fees for tax certificates .....	3,650.00		
Fees from building permits .....	7,408.00		
Fees from electrical permits .....	2,098.00		
Total .....		69,297.43	
<b>Miscellaneous collections:</b>			
Tax on dogs .....	11.33		
Advertising taxes .....	2,250.25		
Receipts from assessments for benefits, street extension .....	68,684.09		

D.—Statement showing the relation between the proportion of appropriations charged and chargeable wholly and in part to the revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.—Cont'd.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.—Continued.</i>			
<i>Miscellaneous collections—Continued.</i>			
Interest on assessments for benefits, street extension .....	\$7,395.62		
Bathing-beach receipts .....	802.70		
Interest on improvements and repairs and permit work (special assessments) .....	404.50		
Proceeds of labor, municipal lodging house .....	197.16		
Tuition, public schools .....	249.69		
Sale of old houses on property acquired by the District .....	302.23		
Reimbursement, in part, of judgment rendered against and paid by the District to Joseph Brashears (at law, No. 45991) .....	80.00		
Fees collected for recording tax sales in excess of the cost thereof .....	72.30		
Sale of old material .....	1,618.33		
Sale of old material by the warden of the jail, one-half .....	87.54		
Sale of old material by the recorder of deeds, one-half .....	45.31		
Sale of old material by the Girls' Reform School, one-half .....	3.95		
One-half of amount of cash covered into the Treasury from the official credit of the treasurer of the Washington Hospital for Foundlings, arising from the difference between audited claims and checks issued thereon .....	.28		
Amount of surplus deposit to the credit of police relief fund, District of Columbia, derived from police-court fines, in excess of the amount required to pay police pensions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905 .....	40.00		
Sale of products by the Reform School, District of Columbia, one-half .....	2,364.52		
Total .....		\$84,609.80	
Total revenues collected during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905 .....		4,847,644.54	
<i>Unexpended balances of appropriations.</i>			
Total unexpended balances of District of Columbia lapsed appropriations, June 30, 1905 .....	114,863.31		
Proportion of unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations carried to the general fund of the District of Columbia .....		57,507.11	
One-half of the appropriation of \$50,000 made by the act of Mar. 3, 1903, for buildings, Freedmen's Hospital, District of Columbia, heretofore charged to the revenues of said District and now credited as provided in the sundry civil act approved Mar. 3, 1905 .....		25,000.00	
Grand total of revenues and credits to the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905 .....			\$4,930,151.65
Excess of the obligations of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1905, under all appropriations payable in part and in whole from its revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, and prior years (including interest charges), over and above the revenues of the District at the close of said fiscal year .....			* 4,638,598.68

\* The sum of \$4,638,598.68, stated above as the obligated indebtedness of the District of Columbia under appropriations to June 30, 1905, does not include any payments required by section 8 of the act of February 12, 1901 (31 Stat., 778). The payments required by said section to be made to the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1901, to and including July 1, 1904, at \$150,000 per annum, would increase the above-named obligated indebtedness under appropriations to \$5,238,598.68.

## D.—Statement showing the relation between the proportion of appropriations charged and chargeable wholly and in part to the revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.—Cont'd.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Unexpended balances of appropriations—Continued.</i>			
a. Total fines, police court, District of Columbia .....			\$86,040.70
Used for deficiencies, police relief fund, District of Columbia .....		\$38,494.16	
Used for deficiencies, firemen's relief fund, District of Columbia .....		18,091.96	
			56,586.12
Balance credited to the revenues of the District of Columbia .....			29,454.58
			86,040.70
b. Total collections, dog tax .....			17,813.05
Used for deficiencies, police relief fund, District of Columbia .....			17,801.72
Balance credited to the revenues of the District of Columbia .....			11.33
			17,813.05

## SUBSTATEMENT 1.—Relation of the proportion of appropriations made for the service of the fiscal year 1905, chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia, including interest on advances, and the revenues collected by the District of Columbia during said fiscal year.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
APPROPRIATIONS.			
Proportion of appropriations provided for the service of the fiscal year 1905, chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia, as shown by the above statement .....		\$6,218,301.70	
INTEREST.			
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1905, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act approved Apr. 27, 1904, on \$1,349,661.69, the actual indebtedness of the District of Columbia, July 1, 1904, for advances made by the United States on account of appropriations chargeable to said District in excess of the revenues thereof, as shown by above statement .....		26,993.23	
Total chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1905, as shown by above statement .....			\$6,245,294.93
REVENUE.			
Total revenue collected by the District of Columbia and deposited in the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1905, as shown by above statement .....		4,847,644.54	
Proportion of unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations carried to the general fund of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1905, as shown by above statement .....		57,507.11	
Credit to the District of Columbia of one-half of the appropriation of \$50,000 provided in the sundry civil act approved Mar. 3, 1905, for "Buildings, Freedmen's Hospital, District of Columbia," authorized by the sundry civil act approved Mar. 3, 1905, as shown by the above statement .....		25,000.00	
Total revenue and credits to the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1905, as shown by the above statement .....			4,930,151.65
Proportion of appropriations provided for the service of the fiscal year 1905, chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia, in excess of the revenues and credits accruing to the District during the said fiscal year .....			1,315,143.28



E.—Statement of available appropriations and advances therefrom by the United States to the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, and the balances remaining in the Treasury on said date.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<b>BALANCES.</b>			
Balances in the United States Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia, July 1, 1904, subject to requisition on account of appropriations for the fiscal year 1904 and prior years.....		\$3,856,314.72	
<b>APPROPRIATIONS.</b>			
Appropriations provided for the general expenses of the District of Columbia by the act approved Apr. 27, 1904, as shown by statement "D".....	\$10,815,634.00		
District of Columbia appropriations made by the sundry civil act approved Apr. 28, 1904, as shown by statement "D".....	232,055.00		
District of Columbia appropriations made by the legislative, executive, and judicial act approved Mar. 18, 1904, as shown by statement "D".....	66,620.00		
Appropriations made by the deficiency appropriation act approved Apr. 27, 1904, as shown by statement "D".....	4,900.00		
Appropriations made by the deficiency appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1905, as shown by statement "D".....	52,593.15		
Appropriations made by sundry public and private acts, as shown by statement "D".....	168,646.03		
Immediately available appropriations made by the District of Columbia appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1905, as shown by statement "D".....	970,108.62		
Appropriations payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia, as shown by statement "D".....	30,488.30		
Proportions of appropriations made by the sundry civil act approved Apr. 28, 1904, and the legislative, executive, and judicial act approved Mar. 18, 1904, chargeable to the District of Columbia, as shown by statement "D".....	32,535.00		
Total .....		12,373,580.10	
<b>REPAYMENTS AND CREDIT TRANSFERS.</b>			
Repayments to appropriations made during the fiscal year 1905.....	658,358.49		
Settlement transfers crediting appropriations made during the fiscal year 1905.....	79,776.56		
		738,135.05	
			\$16,968,029.87
<b>ADVANCES.</b>			
Amount advanced upon requisition on account of appropriations during the fiscal year 1905.....		11,696,231.69	
Settlement transfers debiting appropriations made during the fiscal year 1905.....		374,686.35	
Total advances.....		12,070,918.04	
<b>LAPSED APPROPRIATIONS.</b>			
Unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations carried to the general fund of the District of Columbia and the United States surplus fund .....		114,863.31	
Credit to the District of Columbia on account of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$50,000 provided for "Buildings, Freedmen's Hospital, District of Columbia," by the sundry civil act approved Mar. 3, 1903. (See sundry civil act approved Mar. 3, 1905) .....		43,501.40	
Total .....			12,229,282.75
			4,738,747.12
Appropriations for "Marking grave of Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant, District of Columbia," provided by public act No. 95, approved Feb. 23, 1905, payable wholly from the revenue of the United States.....			500.00
Balance in the United States Treasury, June 30, 1905, subject to requisition on account of District of Columbia appropriation for the fiscal year 1905, and prior years .....			4,739,247.12

## DEMONSTRATION OF STATEMENTS "C," "D," AND "E."

Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1905, subject to requisition on account of District of Columbia appropriations for the fiscal year 1905 and prior years, as shown by above statement "E" .....		\$4,739,247.12	
Proportion of the above balances of appropriations payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia.....			\$2,398,568.54
Amount due the United States June 30, 1905, on account of advances from District of Columbia appropriations charged to the revenues of the District in excess of the revenues thereof, as shown by statement "C" .....			2,240,030.14
Excess of the obligations of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1905, under all appropriations payable in part or in whole from its revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, and prior years (including interest charges), over and above the revenues of the District at the close of said fiscal year, as shown by statement "D" .....			4,638,598.68

## F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Net expenditures under appropriations, trust funds and special funds, expended on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia.</i>			
APPROPRIATIONS.			
Balances of District of Columbia appropriations July 1, 1904:			
In the United States Treasury.....	\$3,856,314.72		
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States.....	63,135.19		
To the credit of the special disbursing agent, municipal building commission, with the Treasurer of the United States .....	1,994.07		
To the credit of the special disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, with the Treasurer of the United States .....	361.37		
Total balances July 1, 1904 .....		\$3,921,805.35	
Amount of appropriations provided by Congress for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the service of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.....		12,374,080.10	
Total appropriations and balances June 30, 1905.....			\$16,295,885.45
EXPENDITURES FROM APPROPRIATIONS.			
Amount of gross expenditures from appropriations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.....		11,523,824.32	
Less repayments to appropriations during the fiscal year 1905.....	301,557.42		
Less amount of settlement transfers credited to appropriations during the fiscal year 1905.....	40,976.62		
Less amount of repayments to appropriations during the fiscal year 1905, in excess of expenditures therefrom.....	2,159.64		
Less amount of settlement transfers credited to appropriations during the fiscal year 1905, in excess of expenditures therefrom.....	42.33		
Total deductions .....		344,736.01	
Total actual net expenditures from appropriations during the fiscal year 1905.....		11,179,088.31	
Amount of unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations charged off to the United States surplus fund and the District of Columbia general fund, June 30, 1905.....		114,863.31	

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F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Net expenditures under appropriations, trust funds and special funds, expended on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia—Con.</i>			
EXPENDITURES FROM APPROPRIATIONS—continued.			
Unexpended balance of appropriation for "Buildings, Freedmen's Hospital, District of Columbia," which under the provision contained in the sundry civil act approved Mar. 3, 1905, becomes a United States appropriation, payable wholly from the revenues of the United States.....		\$43,501.40	
Balances of District of Columbia appropriations, June 30, 1905:			
In the United States Treasury .....	\$4,739,247.12		
Balance to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States.....	210,970.90		
Balance to the credit of the special disbursing agent, municipal building commission, with the Treasurer of the United States .....	8,107.76		
Balance to the credit of the special disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, with the Treasurer of the United States .....	106.65		
Total balances, June 30, 1905 .....		4,958,432.43	\$16,295,885.45
TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS.			
Balances to the credit of the several District of Columbia trust and special funds, July 1, 1904:			
In the Treasury of the United States .....	177,637.90		
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States.....	41,218.65		
Total balances, July 1, 1904 .....		218,856.55	
Amount of collections deposited to the credit of the several District of Columbia trust and special funds in the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1905.....		827,295.14	
Total to the credit of the several trust and special funds during the fiscal year 1905 .....			1,046,151.69
EXPENDITURES FROM TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS.			
Amount of gross expenditures from District of Columbia trust and special funds during the fiscal year 1905.....		924,123.32	
Less amount of repayments credited to the several trust and special funds during the fiscal year 1905 ..	2,814.35		
Less amount of settlement transfers credited to the several trust and special funds during the fiscal year 1905.....	67,671.84		
Less amount of settlement transfers credited to Industrial Home School Fund in excess of the expenditures therefrom .....	1,264.79		
Total deductions .....		71,750.98	
Total actual net expenditures from the several District of Columbia trust and special funds during the fiscal year 1905 .....		852,372.34	
Balances to the credit of the several District of Columbia trust and special funds, June 30, 1905:			
In the United States Treasury.....	149,180.46		
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States.....	44,598.89		
Total balances, June 30, 1905 .....		193,779.35	1,046,151.69



## F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail of expenditures.</i>			
IMPROVEMENTS OF STREETS, AVENUES, AND ALLEYS.			
Georgetown schedule:			
1905.....	\$6,910.92		
1904.....	5,895.71		
Northwest schedule:			
1905.....	14,007.14		
1904.....	218.09		
Southwest schedule:			
1905.....	430.83		
1904.....	146.15		
Southeast schedule:			
1905.....	20,567.56		
1904.....	20,230.74		
Northeast schedule:			
1905.....	13,430.32		
1904.....	14,081.72		
Tenth street SW., G to Water streets, repave, 1905.....	1,785.50		
Seventh street NW., Pennsylvania avenue to E street, and G street to New York avenue, pave, 1905.....	23,653.17		
Columbia road, Fourteenth to Sixteenth streets, pave, 1905.....	4,553.72		
Yale street, Thirteenth to Fourteenth streets, pave, 1905.....	5,097.80		
Quincy street, North Capitol street to Florida avenue, pave, 1905.....	5,720.61		
Q street NW., Twenty-second to Twenty-third streets, pave, 1905.....	3,968.05		
S street, North Capitol to First street west, grade and pave, 1905.....	6,234.87		
Pennsylvania avenue extended, grade, 1905.....	776.48		
California avenue, Phelps place to Massachusetts avenue, grade and improve, 1905.....	6,487.00		
Woodley road, Wisconsin avenue to Idaho avenue, grade and improve, 1905.....	1,870.69		
Dover street, Twelfth to Thirteenth streets, grade and improve, 1905.....	1,926.41		
Eighth street, Petworth, Richmond to Trenton streets, grade and improve, 1905.....	259.41		
Grant street, Eighteenth to Nineteenth streets, grade and improve, 1905.....	6,202.12		
Seventh street NE., Bunker Hill road to Rhode Island avenue, grade and improve, 1905.....	4,980.00		
Rhode Island avenue NE., Fourth street to Brentwood road, grade and improve, 1905.....	16,932.72		
Wisconsin avenue NW., grade and improve, 1905.....	4,998.50		
Harrison street, grade and improve, 1905.....	4,962.75		
Twenty-second street, Decatur place to S street, improve, 1905.....	202.35		
Rhode Island avenue toward First street, west, pave, 1904.....	9,372.16		
Sixteenth street, Morris street to Columbia road, pave, 1904.....	147.68		
Nineteenth street, Columbia road to Kalorama avenue, pave, 1904.....	16.19		
Wisconsin avenue, grade and improve, 1904.....	536.69		
Sixteenth street, Columbia road to Spring road, grade and improve, 1904.....	5,097.20		
Adams Mill road, grade and improve, 1904.....	252.74		
Bladensburg road, grade and improve, 1904.....	637.06		
W street, west of Massachusetts avenue, grade and improve, 1904.....	4,074.73		
Twentieth street, Queens Chapel to Brentwood roads, grade and improve, 1904.....	927.88		
Connecticut avenue extended, grade and improve, 1904.....	226.25		
Streets in Anacostia, grade and regulate, 1904.....	869.59		
Howard street, Seventeenth to Eighteenth streets NW., grade and regulate.....	33.38		
Ontario street, Florida avenue to Superior street, grade and regulate, 1904.....	86.50		
North Capitol street, V street to Michigan avenue, macadamize, 1904.....	22.13		
Kansas avenue, Trenton to Utica streets, regulate and macadamize, 1904.....	290.00		
Rhode Island avenue NW., First to Second streets, pave, 1904-5.....	4,998.68		
Total.....		\$224,120.19	

## F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail of expenditures—Continued.</i>			
<b>IMPROVEMENTS OF STREETS, AVENUES, AND ALLEYS—CON.</b>			
Assessment and permit work:			
Sidewalks, sewers, etc.—			
1905.....	\$73,560.02		
1904.....	115,068.85		
Paving roadways—permit system, 1904.....	5,824.43		
Total .....		\$194,453.30	
Permanent system of highways, plans:			
1905.....	2,360.79		
1904.....	30.94		
1902.....	13.98		
Total .....		2,405.71	
Extension, etc., of streets and avenues:			
Payment of awards—			
Sixteenth street NW., extending.....	919.60		
Albemarle street, extending .....	200.00		
Columbia road and Sixteenth street, widening.	449.00		
Twenty-third street, S street to California ave-			
nue, extending .....	443.50		
Euclid place, extending.....	14,597.93		
Eighth street, or Wright's road, NW., extend-			
ing .....	8,500.00		
Wyoming avenue to Twenty-third street west,			
extending .....	3,798.00		
Sherman avenue, widening .....	7.00		
Adams Mill road .....	1.25		
Expenses of condemnation—			
Euclid place.....	646.25		
Eighth street, or Wright's road, extending....	361.22		
Twenty-third street NW., S street to California			
avenue .....	139.80		
Kalorama avenue, joining .....	286.95		
National Zoological Park highways, east and			
west sides of.....	89.10		
Albemarle street, extending .....	261.80		
Wyoming avenue to Twenty-third street west.	337.05		
Pennsylvania avenue, extending .....	4.50		
S street, etc., NW.....	150.66		
Widening V street NW.—			
Payment of awards.....	2,300.00		
Expenses of condemnation.....	372.57		
Extension of Fourteenth street NW.—			
Payment of awards.....	2,600.00		
Expenses of condemnation.....	493.50		
Grade and macadamize .....	1,189.25		
Total .....		38,148.93	
Grading streets, avenues, and alleys by chain gang:			
1905.....	9,558.90		
1904.....	613.31		
Total .....		10,172.21	
Surveys on account of subdivisions of land:			
1905.....	1,909.72		
1904.....	1,064.00		
Total .....		2,973.72	
Condemnation or purchase of land for streets:			
1905.....	606.85		
1904.....	74.10		
Total .....		680.95	
Elimination of grade crossings in connection with			
the construction of a new union station for steam			
railroads .....		233,899.88	
Alleys, payments of awards, and expenses of con-			
demnation .....		391.94	
Grand total, improvement of streets, ave-			
nues, and alleys .....			\$707,246.83

## F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail of expenditures—Continued.</i>			
CARE AND LIGHTING OF STREETS, AVENUES, AND PARKING.			
Sweeping and cleaning streets, avenues, and alleys:			
1905.....	\$182,100.08		
1904.....	9,589.29		
Total .....		\$191,689.37	
Cleaning snow and ice from sidewalks, crosswalks, and gutters, 1905.....		16,364.11	
Collections and disposal of city refuse:			
1905.....	103,968.07		
1904.....	17.85		
Total .....		103,985.92	
Repairs to streets, avenues, and alleys, including repairs to concrete pavements:			
1905.....	190,896.90		
1904.....	28,876.72		
1903.....	164.92		
Total .....		219,938.54	
Repairs to county roads and suburban streets:			
1905.....	86,654.62		
1904.....	9,377.99		
1903.....	25.25		
Total .....		96,057.86	
Parking commission, expenses of:			
1905.....	29,461.84		
1904.....	957.19		
1903.....	1.50		
Total .....		30,420.53	
Replacing sidewalks and curbs around public reservations:			
1905.....	3,701.03		
1904.....	7,677.24		
Total .....		11,378.27	
Lighting streets, avenues, alleys, and parking:			
Gas and oil—			
1905.....	196,633.22		
1904.....	18,986.33		
Electric arc lighting—			
1905.....	80,249.37		
1904.....	6,377.18		
Total .....		302,246.10	
Grand total care and lighting of streets, avenues, and parking.....			\$972,080.70
BRIDGES.			
Ordinary care of bridges:			
1905.....	3,665.50		
1904.....	278.00		
Total .....		3,943.50	
Construction and repair of bridges:			
1905.....	9,968.76		
1904.....	832.82		
Total .....		10,801.58	
Constructing bridge over Rock Creek at Connecticut avenue.....		179,614.95	
Constructing bridge over Rock Creek at Massachusetts avenue.....		258.05	
Constructing bridge across Anacostia River .....		10,044.08	
Grand total, bridges.....			204,662.16
SEWERS AND BASINS.			
Cleaning and repairing sewers and basins:			
1905.....	49,268.94		
1904.....	7,990.92		
Total .....		57,259.86	



## 126 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—(Continued.)

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail of expenditures—Continued.</i>			
SEWERS AND BASINS—continued.			
Constructing main and pipe sewers:			
1905.....	\$20,384.88		
1904.....	9,026.10		
Total.....		\$29,410.98	
Suburban sewers, constructing:			
1905.....	32,466.80		
1904.....	18,950.85		
Total.....		51,417.65	
Purchase or condemnation of rights of way for sewers:			
1905.....	1.00		
1904.....	17.00		
1903.....	150.00		
Total.....		168.00	
Flushing tanks, 1904.....		290.71	
Sewage-disposal system:			
Constructing Georgetown trunk sewer.....	8.60		
Constructing boundary sewer.....	51,854.28		
Constructing sewage-pumping station, and machinery therefor.....	322,235.28		
Constructing low-area trunk sewer.....	56,036.98		
Constructing east side high-level intercepting sewer to Twelfth street SE.....	13,745.39		
Constructing outfall sewer and siphons, including necessary payments for land acquired by purchase or condemnation.....	102,947.33		
Constructing Water and L street intercepting sewer.....	68,208.78		
Constructing Four-and-a-half street intercepting sewer.....	25,414.99		
Constructing B street and New Jersey avenue trunk sewer:			
Section "A".....	32.00		
Section "B".....	94,450.23		
Section "C".....	66,506.78		
Section "D".....	33,968.16		
Constructing Rock Creek and B street intercepting sewer.....	19,390.14		
Payments for constructing various parts of the sewage-disposal system from balances remaining from completed portions.....	34,152.00		
Preparation of plans and specifications for sewage-disposal system.....	672.34		
Total.....		889,623.28	
Grand total, sewers and basins.....			\$1,028,170.48
SALARIES, AND EXPENSES OF OFFICES.			
Executive office:			
Salaries of employees—			
1905.....	72,101.64		
1904.....	.80		
Temporary employment, additional assistant inspectors of buildings, 1905.....	2,366.00		
Total.....		74,468.44	
Assessor's office:			
Salaries of employees—			
1905.....	61,000.00		
1904.....	102.20		
Temporary clerk hire, 1905.....	497.50		
Temporary clerk hire, personal tax board, 1905.....	2,797.75		
Total.....		64,397.45	
Collector's office:			
Salaries of employees, 1905.....	19,400.00		
Preparation of tax-sale certificates, 1905.....	798.80		
Total.....		20,198.80	
Auditor's office, salaries of employees, 1905.....		23,750.00	
Corporation counsel's office, salaries of employees, 1905.....		12,900.00	
Sealer of weights and measures' office, salaries of employees, 1905.....		6,066.10	

## F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail of expenditures—Continued.</i>			
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF OFFICES—continued.			
Special assessment office, salaries of employees, 1905.	.....	\$11,900.00	
Coroner's office:			
Salaries of employees—			
1905.....	\$3,255.00		
1904.....	25.00		
Expenses of—			
1905.....	2,199.65		
1904.....	240.10		
Total.....		5,719.75	
Engineer department:			
Salaries of employees, 1905.....	65,393.55		
Stables, expenses of—			
1905.....	4,376.14		
1904.....	509.59		
Total.....		70,279.28	
Surveyor's office:			
Salaries of surveyor and assistant, 1905.....	4,705.84		
Salaries of employees, 1905.....	18,153.87		
Total.....		22,859.71	
Board of charities (secretary's office):			
Salaries of employees, 1905.....	10,758.34		
Traveling expenses, 1905.....	122.88		
Traveling expenses, 1904.....	107.65		
Total.....		10,988.87	
Street sweeping office, salaries of employees, 1905.....		24,834.66	
Markets, salaries of market masters and assistants, 1905.....		4,960.00	
Insurance department:			
Salaries of employees, 1905.....	6,900.00		
Temporary clerk hire.....	600.00		
Rent of offices—			
1905.....	700.00		
1904.....	70.00		
Total.....		8,270.00	
Salaries, board of steam engineers, 1905.....		900.00	
Contingent expenses of offices, including police court:			
1905.....	32,725.01		
1904.....	4,734.39		
1903.....	45.51		
1902.....	1.56		
Total.....		37,506.47	
Rent:			
District of Columbia offices, 1905.....	9,000.00		
Rent of record vault—			
1905.....	450.00		
1904.....	300.00		
Rent of property yards, 1904.....	7.77		
Rent of storeroom for property clerk, 1905.....	225.00		
Total.....		9,982.77	
Postage on official mail matter, 1905.....		6,687.61	
General advertising authorized and required by law:			
1905.....	2,924.95		
1904.....	459.20		
Advertising notices of taxes in arrears, 1905.....	2,080.31		
Total.....		5,464.46	
Collection of overdue personal taxes by distraint, 1905.....		2,442.00	
Repairs to old record vault, 1905.....		84.89	
Metallic cases for register of wills' office, 1905.....		580.90	
Metal shelving for recorder of deeds' office, 1905.....		5,875.08	
Resurvey of Meridian Hill subdivision, 1905.....		388.50	
Resurvey of certain squares in East Washington, 1905.....		677.25	
Purchase of plats and field notes of Wm. J. Latimer, 1905.....		7,500.00	
Purchase of site and stables for street sweeping department, 1905.....		15,000.00	
Marking boundary lines, 1904.....		66.50	
Grand total, salaries and expenses of offices.....			\$454,749.49

## 128 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail of expenditures—Continued.</i>			
METROPOLITAN POLICE.			
Salaries of officers and members:			
1905.....	\$760,212.67		
1904.....	691.33		
1892.....	75.60		
Total .....		\$760,979.60	
Contingent expenses:			
1905.....	28,391.47		
1904.....	3,500.95		
1903.....	.56		
Total .....		31,892.98	
Rent of headquarters and property storeroom:			
1905.....	2,200.00		
1904.....	200.00		
Total .....		2,400.00	
Rent of substation, Anacostia:			
1905.....	440.00		
1904.....	30.00		
Total .....		470.00	
Repairs to station houses:			
1905.....	4,629.47		
1904.....	627.26		
Total .....		5,256.73	
Fuel:			
1905.....		3,437.80	
House of detention:			
1905.....	8,552.69		
1904.....	876.85		
Total .....		9,429.54	
Flags and halyards:			
1905.....	53.35		
1904.....	61.54		
Total .....		114.89	
Enforcing game and fish laws:			
1905.....	270.76		
1904.....	167.50		
Total .....		438.26	
Harbor and river front, enforcement of harbor laws:			
1905.....	3,977.71		
1904.....	70.21		
Total .....		4,047.92	
Maintaining public order during inaugural ceremonies, Mar. 4, 1905:			
Public order.....	16,798.16		
Public comfort .....	1,968.86		
Total .....		18,767.02	
Constructing station and stable, fifth precinct.		360.22	
Site and substation, Tenleytown.....		759.05	
Grand total, Metropolitan police.....			\$838,354.01
FIRE DEPARTMENT.			
Salaries of officers and members:			
1905.....	298,664.47		
1904.....	235.66		
Total .....		298,900.13	
Contingent expenses:			
1905.....	17,325.58		
1904.....	1,582.81		
1903.....	40.00		
Total .....		18,948.39	
Repairs to engine houses:			
1905.....	7,956.33		
1904.....	595.35		
Total .....		8,551.68	



## F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail of expenditures—Continued.</i>			
FIRE DEPARTMENT—continued.			
Repairs to apparatus:			
1905.....	\$4,575.96		
1904.....	1,644.60		
Total .....		\$6,220.56	
Forage:			
1905.....	22,427.26		
1904.....	1,174.37		
Total .....		23,601.63	
Fuel:			
1905.....	6,706.74		
1904.....	71.70		
1903.....	24.50		
Total .....		6,802.94	
Horses:			
1905.....	12,960.00		
1904.....	750.00		
Total .....		13,710.00	
Hose:			
1905.....	8,999.20		
1904.....	18.00		
Total .....		9,017.20	
Rent of headquarters:			
1905.....	330.00		
1904.....	30.00		
Total .....		360.00	
Purchase of one second size steam fire engine, 1905...		5,047.50	
Purchase of one fourth size steam fire engine, 1905...		4,387.50	
Purchase of one combination chemical engine and wagon, 1905.....		1,620.00	
Purchase of one 55-foot aerial truck, 1905 .....		2,965.00	
Constructing fire boat.....		33,590.81	
House, furniture, etc., for fire boat, 1905-6 .....		719.29	
Site, house, and furniture for engine company in southwest section .....		16,933.41	
House and furniture for engine company in Congress Heights.....		466.27	
House and furniture for truck company in square 925.....		452.14	
House and furniture for engine company in southeast section .....		5,088.46	
Grand total, fire department .....			\$457,382.41
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.			
Salaries of employees, 1905 .....		20,798.33	
General expenses:			
1905.....	12,888.77		
1904.....	3,432.05		
1903.....	5.00		
Total .....		16,325.82	
Placing wires underground:			
1905.....	34,867.00		
1905-6.....	6,962.19		
1903-4.....	117.91		
Total .....		41,947.10	
Extension of police patrol system:			
1905.....	4,959.46		
1904.....	63.05		
Total .....		5,022.51	
Grand total, electrical department.....			84,088.76
COURTS.			
Salaries of police court judges and employees, 1905...		21,070.00	
Justices of the peace:			
Salaries—			
1905.....	19,333.33		
1904.....	164.80		

## 130 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail of expenditures—Continued.</i>			
COURTS—continued.			
Justices of the peace—Continued.			
Contingent expenses—			
1905.....	\$2,416.66		
1904.....	20.60		
Total .....		\$21,935.39	
Pay of jurors in the police court:			
1905.....	7,844.00		
1902.....	6.00		
Total .....		7,850.00	
Witness fees in the police court, 1905.....		3,174.25	
Repairs to police court building:			
1905.....	398.07		
1904.....	327.85		
Total .....		725.92	
Repairs to furniture, police court:			
1905.....	67.00		
1904.....	51.54		
Total .....		118.54	
Rent of property adjoining police court:			
1905.....	182.26		
1904.....	150.00		
Total .....		332.26	
Meals of jurors and bailiffs:			
1905.....	8.40		
1904.....	4.90		
Total .....		13.30	
Coverings for hallways, etc., police court building, 1905.....		45.90	
Purchase of compiled opinions, court of appeals, District of Columbia, 1905.....		110.00	
Constructing police court cells, 1903.....		17.00	
Judicial expenses:			
1905.....	992.20		
1904.....	408.50		
Total .....		1,400.70	
New police court building:			
Payment for additional ground for site.....	35,594.20		
Plans.....	75.54		
Total .....		35,669.74	
Grand total, courts.....			\$92,463.00
PUBLIC SCHOOLS.			
Salaries of officers:			
1905.....	17,886.22		
1904.....	560.00		
Salaries of teachers, 1905.....	1,023,403.35		
Salaries of janitors:			
1905.....	78,313.50		
1904.....	134.98		
Salaries, teachers and janitors, night schools, 1905.....	7,998.00		
Salaries of medical inspectors:			
1905.....	5,473.57		
1904.....	494.40		
Salaries in connection with the care of small buildings and rented rooms, janitor service, 1905.....	4,640.00		
Total .....		1,138,904.02	
Kindergarten instruction:			
1905.....	42,815.98		
1904.....	21.11		
Total .....		42,837.09	
Contingent expenses:			
1905.....	33,006.40		
1904.....	5,601.42		
1903.....	711.75		
1902.....	10.00		
1900.....	75.00		
Total .....		39,404.57	

## F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail of expenditures—Continued.</i>			
PUBLIC SCHOOLS—continued.			
Manual training, industrial instruction:			
1905.....	\$15,498.28		
1904.....	4,621.07		
Total .....		\$20,119.35	
Text-books and supplies for first eight grades:			
1905.....	50,854.63		
1904.....	1,965.87		
Total .....		52,820.50	
Fuel:			
1905.....	74,726.65		
1904.....	336.99		
Total .....		75,063.64	
Repairs and improvements to school buildings and grounds:			
1905.....	58,292.11		
1904.....	4,723.48		
1903.....	14.00		
Total .....		63,029.59	
Repairs to plumbing in school buildings:			
1905.....	31,990.94		
1904.....	2,485.02		
Total .....		34,475.96	
Repairs to heating and ventilating apparatus:			
1905.....	3,786.84		
1904.....	616.51		
Total .....		4,403.35	
Rent of school buildings:			
1905.....	10,845.00		
1904.....	3,340.00		
Total .....		14,185.00	
Night schools, contingent expenses:			
1905.....	453.96		
1904.....	19.51		
Total .....		473.47	
Extension of telephone system, public schools:			
1905.....	4,992.82		
1904.....	60.61		
Total .....		5,053.43	
Purchase of pianos for public schools, 1905.....		2,475.00	
Purchase of United States flags for public school buildings, 1905.....		938.40	
Free lectures, 1905.....		1,357.91	
Equipment of manual-training school No. 1, 1903.....		29.15	
Equipment of manual-training school No. 2, 1903.....		59.35	
Furniture for new school buildings:			
Ludlow School, 1905.....	1,749.90		
Gage School, 1905.....	1,711.95		
Five four-room buildings, 1904.....	235.61		
Four eight-room buildings, 1904.....	10.34		
Total .....		3,707.80	
Fire extinguishers and escapes for school buildings, 1904.....		537.72	
Buildings and grounds, public schools:			
New business high school building.....	104,878.67		
Eight-room building, sixth division (H. T. Blow School).....	17,744.10		
Eight-room building, first division (J. W. Ross School).....	29,956.49		
Reconstructing B. B. French School, Seventh and G streets SE.....	1,080.15		
Eight-room building and site, second division (Gage School).....	18,270.62		
Eight-room building and site, sixth division (Ludlow School).....	20,497.89		
Purchase of lot adjoining Magruder School.....	9,713.00		
Four-room addition to Brookland School.....	100.00		
Completing eight-room building, third division..	890.22		
Completing eight-room building, ninth division..	610.03		

## 132 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail of expenditures—Continued.</i>			
PUBLIC SCHOOLS—continued.			
Buildings and grounds, public schools—Continued.			
Building, Good Hope, eighth division .....	\$1,941.65		
Enlarging Cranch School .....	1,855.95		
Completing eight-room building, tenth division ..	60.75		
Four-room addition to Takoma School .....	505.87		
Building, Washington Heights .....	121.43		
Building, eleventh division .....	7.84		
Building, Takoma Park .....	138.30		
Total .....		\$208,372.96	
Grand total public schools .....			\$1,708,248.26
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.			
Salaries of employees:			
1905 .....	47,226.66		
1904 .....	49.50		
Total .....		47,276.16	
Scarlet fever and diphtheria service:			
1905 .....	15,953.87		
1904 .....	1,210.94		
1903 .....	20.14		
Total .....		17,184.95	
Drainage of lots:			
1905 .....	132.70		
1903 .....	39.00		
Total .....		171.70	
Traveling expenses of inspectors inspecting dairy farms, etc.:			
1905 .....	1,268.79		
1904 .....	131.26		
Total .....		1,400.05	
Contingent expenses incidental to enforcement of act to regulate sale of milk, and for other purposes, including the maintenance of a chemical laboratory:			
1905 .....	559.49		
1904 .....	413.76		
1903 .....	193.43		
Total .....		1,166.68	
Maintenance of disinfecting service:			
1905 .....	4,710.04		
1904 .....	240.34		
Total .....		4,950.38	
Detection of adulteration of foods and drugs:			
1905 .....	56.87		
1904 .....	9.73		
Total .....		66.60	
Rent of stable:			
1905 .....	110.00		
1904 .....	30.00		
Total .....		140.00	
Prevention of spread of contagious diseases .....		48.91	
Erecting and furnishing quarantine buildings .....		13,968.87	
Grand total, health department .....			86,374.30
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.			
Washington Asylum:			
Salaries of employees, 1905 .....	29,856.29		
Contingent expenses—			
1905 .....	59,745.88		
1904 .....	4,815.22		
Repairs to buildings—			
1905 .....	1,746.60		
1904 .....	64.00		
Additional oven, 1905 .....	393.73		



F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail of expenditures—Continued.</i>			
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS—continued.			
Washington Asylum—Continued.			
Improvement of hospital kitchen and purchase of cooking appliances.....	\$171. 26		
Purchase of furniture for hospital and construction of porches for patients, 1905.....	2, 996. 13		
Erection of workhouse for males.....	8, 500. 96		
Establishment of workhouse cooking department.....	1, 102. 00		
Total .....		\$109, 392. 07	
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum:			
Salaries of employees—			
1905.....	15, 291. 66		
1904.....	6. 25		
Subsistence—			
1905.....	14, 242. 70		
1904.....	2, 772. 23		
Contingent expenses—			
1905.....	10, 688. 70		
1904.....	1, 587. 20		
1902.....	44. 64		
Total .....		44, 633. 38	
Industrial Home School:			
Maintenance—			
1905.....	16, 482. 27		
1904.....	1, 468. 89		
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds—			
1905.....	1, 536. 06		
1904.....	866. 23		
Sewage-pumping plant, including cost of operation—			
1905.....	472. 37		
1904.....	19. 86		
1903.....	178. 00		
Total .....		21, 023. 68	
Garfield Memorial Hospital:			
Medical and surgical treatment to persons unable to pay therefor—			
1905.....	17, 264. 40		
1904.....	498. 20		
Total .....		17, 762. 60	
Providence Hospital:			
Support and medical treatment of destitute patients—			
1905.....	17, 416. 65		
1904.....	1, 583. 36		
Maintenance of isolating wards for minor contagious diseases—			
1905.....	3, 666. 65		
1904.....	333. 36		
Total .....		23, 000. 02	
Government Hospital for the Insane:			
Support of the indigent insane—			
1905.....	236, 915. 41		
1904.....	19, 108. 34		
Deportation of nonresident insane—			
1905.....	1, 421. 65		
1904.....	85. 15		
Total .....		257, 480. 55	
National Homeopathic Hospital Association:			
Care and treatment of indigent patients—			
1905.....	7, 827. 40		
1904.....	480. 10		
Building .....	50, 482. 44		
Total .....		58, 789. 94	
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum:			
Care and treatment of indigent patients—			
1905.....	19, 735. 20		
1904.....	689. 80		
Total .....		20, 425. 00	

## 134 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail of expenditures—Continued.</i>			
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS—continued.			
Children's Hospital:			
Care and treatment of indigent patients—			
1905.....	\$12,548.25		
1904.....	274.50		
Total .....		\$12,822.75	
Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors:			
Maintenance, including salaries—			
1905.....	5,062.90		
1904.....	507.01		
Total .....		5,569.91	
Relief of the poor:			
Medicines, including pay of physicians to poor—			
1905.....	11,049.72		
1904.....	1,082.86		
Municipal lodging house and wood and stone yard (salaries, etc.)—			
1905.....	4,056.57		
1904.....	190.12		
Total .....		16,379.27	
Transportation of paupers and prisoners:			
Transporting paupers—			
1905.....	864.68		
1904.....	327.79		
Conveying prisoners—			
1905.....	1,493.69		
1904.....	239.37		
Total .....		2,925.53	
Erection of municipal almshouse:			
Building .....	10,150.83		
Plans .....	100.00		
Total .....		10,250.83	
Erection of industrial home school for colored children .....		1,451.82	
Grand total, charities and corrections .....			\$601,907.35
MILITIA.			
Expenses of camps and cruises:			
1904.....	66.90		
1903.....	17.11		
Total .....		84.01	
Incidental expenses, 1904.....		54.75	
Rent, fuel, light, and repair of armories, 1904.....		3,826.11	
Expenses of rifle practice and matches, 1904.....		1,043.58	
Expenses of drills and parades, 1904.....		435.02	
Cleaning arms and equipments and contingent expenses, 1904.....		274.66	
Printing and stationery, 1904.....		63.11	
Grand total, militia .....			5,781.24
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES.			
Free Public Library:			
Salaries of employees, 1905 .....	21,288.50		
Contingent expenses—			
1905.....	5,329.16		
1904.....	2,640.01		
1903.....	647.07		
Purchase of books.....	8,856.76		
Binding books—			
1905.....	1,772.57		
1904.....	2,229.15		
Total .....		42,763.22	
Emergency fund:			
For expenditure in all cases of emergency not otherwise sufficiently provided for—			
1905.....	6,897.54		
1904.....	808.70		
1903.....	3.25		
Total .....		7,709.49	

## F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail of expenditures—Continued.</i>			
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES—continued.			
Writs of lunacy:			
Expenses attending commitment of indigent insane persons to the Government Hospital for the Insane—			
1905.....	\$1,440.00		
1904.....	1,308.75		
1903.....	46.25		
Total .....		\$2,795.00	
Public pumps:			
Purchase, replacement, and repair of public pumps—			
1905.....	2,913.48		
1904.....	137.86		
Total .....		3,051.34	
Public scales:			
Repair and replacement of public scales—			
1905.....	144.45		
1904.....	6.75		
Total .....		151.20	
Bathing beach:			
Maintenance, including salaries—			
1905-6.....	559.34		
1904.....	124.69		
Floating baths—			
1905.....	2,987.40		
1903-4.....	483.97		
Removal of bathing beach to inner basin, 1903....	62.55		
Total .....		4,217.95	
Removal of dangerous and unsafe buildings.....		1,357.41	
Payment of judgments rendered against the District of Columbia.....		12,973.52	
Clearing the Potomac River of ice.....		8,986.25	
Erection of morgue.....		233.11	
Refunding erroneously paid taxes, etc.:			
Taxes .....	17,610.55		
Fines .....	6,178.51		
Total .....		23,789.06	
Relief of Noah Dillard (act of Congress) .....		303.12	
Redemption of certain outstanding special-tax scrip of the District of Columbia.....		868.81	
Reimbursement to Alice L. Riggs (act of Congress)...		887.96	
Reimbursement to Lewis I. O'Neal (act of Congress)...		140.00	
Payment to Metropolitan Cab Company (act of Congress).....		599.50	
Designation of certain property for assessment and taxation, salaries and necessary expenses.....		570.92	
Relief of estate of John Jacoby (act of Congress) .....		7,500.00	
Grand total, miscellaneous expenditures.....			\$118,897.86
Aggregate of net expenditures under appropriations expended on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia.....			7,360,406.85
Less repayments and settlement transfers credited to appropriations during the fiscal year 1905, in excess of expenditures therefrom.....			331.79
Aggregate of actual net expenditures under appropriations during the fiscal year 1905, on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia.....			7,360,075.06
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS.			
Water department:			
Salaries of employees, 1905.....	29,843.22		
Contingent expenses—			
1905.....	2,096.80		
1904.....	245.09		
1903.....	35.00		

## 136 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail of expenditures—Continued.</i>			
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS—CON.			
Water department—Continued.			
General expenses in connection with the distribution of water—			
1905.....	\$87,270.36		
1904.....	12,088.59		
1903.....	7.20		
Installation of card index, water registrar's office, 1903-4.....	85.00		
Expenses in connection with ascertaining the water used by the United States Government....	2,989.45		
Extension of the high-service system of water distribution.....	273,351.62		
Refunding erroneously paid water rents and water-main taxes.....	1,546.47		
Total expenditures on account of the water department.....		\$409,558.80	
Washington redemption fund, redemption of tax-sale certificates.....		105,499.55	
Permit fund, refund of unused balances of deposits and transfers to appropriations of one-half cost of work paid from appropriations.....		36,252.46	
Contractors' guaranty fund, payment on account of work within the guaranty period paid from moneys retained from contractors.....		178.27	
Surplus fund, refund of surplus bids at tax sales.....		575.00	
Police relief fund, payment of pensions.....		65,588.55	
Firemen's relief fund, payment of pensions.....		22,018.37	
Escheated estates relief fund, expended for relief of the poor.....		454.86	
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits, payments for work done and return of unused balances of deposits....		208,954.53	
Aggregate of net expenditures on account of trust and special funds during the fiscal year 1905, on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia.....		849,080.39	
Less settlement transfers credited to the Industrial Home School fund during the fiscal year 1905, in excess of expenditures therefrom.....		1,264.79	
Aggregate of actual net expenditures on account of trust and special funds made during the fiscal year 1905, on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia.....			\$847,815.60
Aggregate of actual net expenditures under appropriations and on account of trust and special funds made during the fiscal year 1905, on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia.....			8,207,890.66
<i>Net expenditures under appropriations expended under authority of the municipal building commission and the board of control of Rock Creek Park.</i>			
Construction of a new municipal building.....		196,885.78	
Rock Creek Park, care and improvement—			
1905.....	14,890.35		
1904.....	400.20		
Total.....		15,290.55	
Total net expenditures under appropriations expended under authority of the municipal building commission and the board of control of Rock Creek Park on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia.....			212,176.33



# REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 137

F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Amount of advances to various disbursing officers and agents (other than the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia), less repayments and payments effected by direct settlements.</i>			
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.			
Board of Children's Guardians:			
Salaries, expenses of office, care of feeble-minded children, and maintenance of wards—			
1905.....	\$76,949.39		
1904.....	3,028.31		
Total .....		\$79,977.70	
Reform School (for boys): Salaries and maintenance, 1905.....		43,552.00	
Garfield Memorial Hospital: Maintenance of isolating wards for minor contagious diseases, 1905.....		5,000.00	
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum: Minor repairs to buildings, 1905.....		2,000.00	
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital: Maintenance, 1905.....		15,000.00	
Eastern Dispensary: Maintenance, 1905.....		2,000.00	
Women's Clinic: Maintenance, 1905.....		1,000.00	
Washington Home for Incurables: Maintenance, 1905.....		4,000.00	
National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children: Maintenance and repairs to buildings, 1905.....		9,900.00	
Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society: Maintenance.....		1,000.00	
Washington Hospital for Foundlings: Maintenance, 1905.....		6,000.00	
St. Ann's Infant Asylum: Maintenance, 1905.....		5,400.00	
German Orphan Asylum Association: Care and maintenance of children, 1905.....		1,800.00	
Women's Christian Association: Maintenance, 1905.....		4,000.00	
Young Women's Christian Home: Maintenance, 1905.....		1,000.00	
Florence Crittendon Hope and Help Mission: Maintenance, 1905.....		2,000.00	
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: Expenses attending the instruction of the deaf and dumb, 1905.....		10,500.00	
Reform School for Girls: Salaries and maintenance, 1905.....		18,403.33	
Payment to New Jersey State Prison: Overcoats furnished to prisoners of the District of Columbia.....		572.00	
Support of convicts: Support, maintenance, and transportation of convicts transferred from the District of Columbia:			
1905.....	34,044.45		
1904.....	20,300.84		
Total .....		54,345.29	
Support of prisoners: Maintenance of the jail of the District of Columbia and support of prisoners therein, 1905.....		42,921.50	
Salary, warden of the jail, District of Columbia, 1905.....		2,000.00	
Grand total charities and corrections.....			\$312,371.82
COURTS.			
Court of appeals of the District of Columbia: Salaries and expenses, 1905.....		30,432.50	
Supreme court of the District of Columbia: Salaries of justices, 1905.....		36,000.00	
Court-house of the District of Columbia: Salaries of employees, 1905.....		12,960.00	
Grand total courts.....			79,392.50
MILITIA.			
Rent and repair of armories, expenses of camps and cruises, and other necessary expenses, 1905.....		55,832.63	
Pay of troops, 1904.....		8,393.60	
Payments from fines imposed on members.....		4,556.74	
Grand total militia.....			68,782.97

## 138 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Amount of advances to various disbursing officers and agents (other than the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia), less repayments and payments effected by direct settlements—Continued.</i>			
WATER SUPPLY.			
Washington Aqueduct, maintenance, 1905.....		\$30,452.20	
Completing slow sand filtration plant.....		1,221,707.98	
Grand total water supply .....			\$1,252,160.18
PUBLIC GROUNDS AND PARKS.			
Care and improvements of public parks, 1905.....		96,047.14	
Salaries of employees, public parks, 1905 (proportion paid by the District of Columbia) .....		29,135.00	
Lighting public parks, 1905.....		4,505.00	
Lighting Executive Mansion, etc. (lighting grounds around Executive Mansion, proportion paid by the District of Columbia), 1905 .....		3,400.00	
National Zoological Park:			
Salaries, care and improvement of buildings and grounds, erecting buildings, and subsistence, purchase, and transportation of animals—			
1905.....	\$93,842.26		
1904.....	11,503.65		
1903.....	202.77		
Total .....		105,548.68	
Grand total, public grounds and parks.....			238,635.82
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Interest and sinking fund on the bonded debt of the District of Columbia, 1905 .....		975,408.00	
Salaries, sinking-fund office, 1905.....		2,495.00	
Interest on 3.65 per cent bonds, to pay judgments court of claims .....		24,974.10	
Completing the construction of a highway bridge across the Potomac River .....		598,308.40	
Repairs to aqueduct bridge.....		54,236.45	
Constructing buildings, Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum.....		6,498.60	
Grand total, miscellaneous.....			1,661,920.55
Aggregate of advances to disbursing officers and agents (other than the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia) less repayments, and payments effected by direct settlements.....			3,613,263.84
Less repayments and settlement transfers credited to appropriations during the fiscal year 1905, in excess of expenditures therefrom .....			1,870.18
Aggregate of actual net advances to disbursing officers and agents (other than the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia), and payments effected by direct settlements.....			3,611,393.66
Aggregate of net expenditures under appropriations and trust funds by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, and net advances from appropriations and trust funds to disbursing officers and agents (other than the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia), during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.....			12,031,460.65
RECAPITULATION.			
Aggregate of net expenditures during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, on account of:			
Appropriations .....	7,360,075.06		
Trust and special funds .....	847,815.60		
Total .....		8,207,890.66	

## F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Amount of advances to various disbursing officers and agents (other than the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia), less repayments and payments effected by direct settlements—Continued.</i>			
RECAPITULATION—continued.			
Aggregate of net advances to disbursing officers (other than the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia) and payments effected by direct settlements, on account of:			
Appropriations .....	\$3,606,836.92		
Special fund (militia fund from fines) .....	4,556.74		
Total .....		\$3,611,393.66	
Aggregate of net expenditures under municipal building commission (appropriation for "Municipal building, District of Columbia," on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia) .....		196,885.78	
Aggregate of net expenditures under board of control, Rock Creek Park (appropriations for care and improvement of Rock Creek Park), on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia .....		15,290.55	
Grand aggregate of net expenditures, net advances, and payments effected by direct settlements, on account of District of Columbia appropriations and District of Columbia trust and special funds, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905 .....			\$12,031,460.65

## G.—Statement showing the receipts of the various trust and special funds of the District of Columbia, the expenditures therefrom during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, and the balances available for expenditure on said date.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
SUMMARY.			
Balances to the credit of the several District of Columbia trust and special funds, July 1, 1904:			
In the United States Treasury .....		\$177,637.90	
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States .....		41,218.65	
Total balances, July 1, 1904 .....			\$218,856.55
Amount of collections on account of the several trust and special funds deposited in the United States Treasury during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:			
By the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia .....		814,758.93	
Amount deposited directly in the United States Treasury .....		12,536.21	
Total collections during the fiscal year 1905 .....			827,295.14
Excess of settlement transfers credited to the Industrial Home School fund during the fiscal year 1905 over expenditures therefrom .....			1,264.79
Total amount available for expenditure on account of the several trust and special funds during the fiscal year 1905 .....			1,047,416.48
Amount of net expenditures during the fiscal year 1905 on account of the several trust and special funds .....			853,637.13
Balance available for expenditure on account of the several trust and special funds, June 30, 1905:			
In the United States Treasury .....		149,180.46	
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States .....		44,598.89	
			193,779.35

## 140 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

G.—Statement showing the receipts of the various trust and special funds of the District of Columbia, etc.—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
WATER FUND.			
Balance to the credit of the water fund of the District of Columbia July 1, 1904:			
In the United States Treasury.....		\$40,838.57	
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States.....		9,516.52	
Total balance July 1, 1904.....			\$50,355.09
Amount of collections deposited in the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1905.....			395,798.52
Total amount available for expenditure on account of the water fund during the fiscal year 1905.....			446,153.61
Amount of net expenditures during the fiscal year 1905, on account of the water fund.....			409,558.80
Balance available for expenditure on account of the water fund of the District of Columbia June 30, 1905:			
In the United States Treasury.....		7,573.08	
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States.....		29,021.73	
			36,594.81
WASHINGTON REDEMPTION FUND.			
Balance to the credit of the Washington redemption fund of the District of Columbia July 1, 1904:			
In the United States Treasury.....		4,222.81	
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States.....		2,217.52	
Total balance July 1, 1904.....			6,440.33
Amount of collections deposited in the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1905.....			113,730.41
Total amount available for expenditure on account of the Washington redemption fund during the fiscal year 1905.....			120,170.74
Amount of net expenditures during the fiscal year 1905, on account of the Washington redemption fund.....			105,499.55
Balance available for expenditure on account of the Washington redemption fund of the District of Columbia June 30, 1905—			
In the United States Treasury.....		12,953.22	
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States.....		1,717.97	
			14,671.19
PERMIT FUND.			
Balance to the credit of the permit fund of the District of Columbia July 1, 1904:			
In the United States Treasury.....		27,700.84	
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States.....		2,369.12	
Total balance July 1, 1904.....			30,069.96
Amount of collections deposited in the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1905.....			22,308.03
Total amount available for expenditure on account of the permit fund of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1905.....			52,377.99
Amount of net expenditures during the fiscal year 1905.....			36,252.46
Balance available for expenditure on account of the permit fund of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1905—			
In the United States Treasury.....		12,792.66	
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States.....		3,332.87	
			16,125.53



(i.—Statement showing the receipts of the various trust and special funds of the District of Columbia, etc.—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<b>SURPLUS FUND.</b>			
Balance to the credit of the surplus fund of the District of Columbia July 1, 1904:			
In the United States Treasury.....		\$533.05	
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States.....		158.00	
Total balance July 1, 1904.....			\$691.05
Amount of collections deposited in the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1905.....			1,252.00
Total available for expenditure on account of the surplus fund of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1905.....			1,943.05
Amount of net expenditures during the fiscal year 1905.....			575.00
Balance available for expenditure on account of the surplus fund of the District of Columbia June 30, 1905—			
In the United States Treasury.....		1,285.05	
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States.....		83.00	
			1,368.05
<b>INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FUND.</b>			
Balance to the credit of the Industrial Home School fund of the District of Columbia July 1, 1904:			
In the United States Treasury.....		529.11	
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States.....		10.81	
Total balance July 1, 1904.....			539.92
Amount of collections deposited in the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1905.....		1,668.10	
Amount of credit transfers in excess of expenditures during the fiscal year 1905.....		1,264.79	
			2,932.89
Balance available for expenditure on account of the industrial home school fund of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1905—			
In the United States Treasury.....		2,944.98	
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States.....		527.83	
			3,472.81
<b>CONTRACTORS' GUARANTY FUND.</b>			
Balance to the credit of the contractors' guaranty fund of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury July 1, 1904.....			42.33
Amount of collections deposited in the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1905.....			135.94
Total available for expenditure during the fiscal year 1905.....			178.27
Amount of net expenditures on account of the contractors' guaranty fund of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1905.....			178.27
<b>POLICE RELIEF FUND.</b>			
Receipts deposited with the treasurer of the United States during the fiscal year 1905, derived from—			
Police-court fines.....		38,494.16	
Tax on dogs.....		17,801.72	
Fines imposed on policemen.....		828.00	
Amount of \$1 per month retained from pay of officers and members.....		8,464.67	
Total available for expenditure on account of the police relief fund during the fiscal year 1905.....			65,588.55
Amount of net expenditures for payment of pensions, etc., during the fiscal year 1905.....		65,548.55	

## 142 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

G.—Statement showing the receipts of the various trust and special funds of the District of Columbia, etc.—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
POLICE RELIEF FUND—continued.			
Amount of credit to the general fund of the District of Columbia arising from a deposit to police relief fund in excess of the sum required for the payment of pensions during the fiscal year 1905 .....		\$40.00	\$65,588.55
FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND.			
Receipts deposited with the Treasurer of the United States during the fiscal year 1905, derived from:			
Police court fines .....		18,091.96	
Fines imposed on firemen .....		25.00	
Amount of \$1 per month retained from pay of officers and members .....		3,901.41	
Total available for expenditure on account of the firemen's relief fund during the fiscal year 1905 .....			22,018.37
Amount of net expenditures in payment of pensions during the fiscal year 1905 .....			22,018.37
MISCELLANEOUS TRUST-FUND DEPOSITS.			
Balance to the credit of miscellaneous trust-fund deposits of the District of Columbia July 1, 1904:			
In the United States Treasury .....		83,239.95	
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States .....		26,946.68	
Total balance July 1, 1904 .....			110,186.63
Amount of collections deposited in the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1905 .....		204,454.07	
Amount repaid from the official credit of H. H. Darnelle, late disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, on account of deposit of interest on Matthew Wright legacy investment .....		.01	
Total available for expenditure during the fiscal year 1905 .....			314,640.71
Amount of net expenditures during the fiscal year 1905 .....			208,954.53
Balance available for expenditure on account of the miscellaneous trust-fund deposits of the District of Columbia June 30, 1905—			
In the United States Treasury .....		95,770.69	
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States .....		9,915.49	
OUTSTANDING LIABILITIES.			105,686.18
Amount of checks issued by the disbursing officers of the District of Columbia outstanding, unsatisfied and unpaid for a period of three years or more, covered into the United States Treasury, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved Apr. 28, 1904, entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of certain outstanding checks drawn by the disbursing officers of the District of Columbia," to the credit of "Outstanding Liabilities, District of Columbia" .....			34.18
ESCHEATED-ESTATES RELIEF FUND.			
Balance to the credit of escheated-estates relief fund, District of Columbia, in the United States Treasury, July 1, 1904 .....			147.90
Amount of collections deposited in the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1905 (estate of Arynette Dunster, P. R. Hilliard, administrator) .....			306.96
Total available for expenditure during the fiscal 1905 .....			454.86
Amount of net expenditures during the fiscal year 1905 .....			454.86

## G.—Statement showing the receipts of the various trust and special funds of the District of Columbia, etc.—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<b>SANITARY FUND.</b>			
Balance to the credit of the sanitary fund of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury July 1, 1904 (no change in this account during the fiscal year 1905).....			\$12.35
<b>WASHINGTON SPECIAL-TAX FUND.</b>			
Balance to the credit of Washington special-tax fund, District of Columbia, in the United States Treasury, July 1, 1904 (no change in this account during the fiscal year 1905).....			11,564.58
<b>REDEMPTION OF ASSESSMENT CERTIFICATES.</b>			
Balance to the credit of redemption of assessment certificates, District of Columbia, in the United States Treasury, July 1, 1904 (no change in this account during the fiscal year 1905).....			1,167.65
<b>REDEMPTION OF TAX-LIEN CERTIFICATES.</b>			
Balance to the credit of redemption of tax-lien certificates, District of Columbia, in the United States Treasury July 1, 1904 (no change in this account during the fiscal year 1905).....			3,082.02
<b>MILITIA, FUND FROM FINES.</b>			
Balance to the credit of militia, fund from fines, District of Columbia, in the United States Treasury, July 1, 1904.....			4,556.74
Amount of repayment by Treasury warrant from the appropriation for "Militia, pay of troops, District of Columbia".....			2,740.46
Total available for expenditure during the fiscal year 1905.....			7,297.20
Amount of requisitions on the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1905.....			7,297.20

## H.—Statement of the cash account of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<b>BALANCE.</b>			
Balance to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1904, on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia.....	\$63,135.19		
Water department.....	9,516.52		
Washington redemption fund.....	2,217.52		
Permit fund.....	2,369.12		
Surplus fund.....	158.00		
Industrial Home School fund.....	10.81		
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits.....	26,946.68		
		\$104,353.84	
<b>ADVANCES.</b>			
Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia.....	7,749,424.12		
Water department.....	450,085.00		
Washington redemption fund.....	105,000.00		
Permit fund.....	7,000.00		
Surplus fund.....	500.00		
Guaranty fund.....	135.94		
Industrial Home School fund.....	4,200.00		
Escheated-estates relief fund.....	454.86		
Police relief fund.....	65,573.55		
Firemen's relief fund.....	22,018.37		
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits.....	206,000.00		
		8,610,391.84	
Amount of canceled checks.....		170.14	
			\$8,714,915.82

## H.—Statement of the cash account of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, etc.—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<b>DISBURSEMENTS.</b>			
Amount of checks drawn by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on the Treasurer of the United States on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia on account of:			
General expenses of the District of Columbia .....	\$7,257,946.98		
Water department .....	424,805.41		
Washington redemption fund .....	105,499.55		
Permit fund .....	6,036.25		
Surplus fund .....	575.00		
Guarantee fund .....	135.94		
Industrial Home School fund .....	3,682.98		
Escheated estates relief fund .....	454.86		
Police relief fund .....	65,573.55		
Firemen's relief fund .....	22,018.37		
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits .....	223,031.19		
		\$8,109,760.08	
Amount of unexpended balances of requisitions repaid to the credit of the several appropriations and trust funds and special funds, from moneys to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States..	349,415.81		
Amount of repayments to appropriations on account of checks canceled .....	170.14		
		349,585.95	
			\$8,459,346.03
Balance to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States June 30, 1905, subject to check, being unexpended balances of requisitions on account of:			
General expenses of the District of Columbia .....		210,970.90	
Water department .....	29,021.73		
Washington redemption fund .....	1,717.97		
Permit fund .....	3,332.87		
Surplus fund .....	83.00		
Industrial Home School fund .....	527.83		
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits .....	9,915.49		
Total trust and special fund .....		44,598.89	
			225,569.79

NOTE.—The above balance of \$255,569.79 is exclusive of the sum of \$198,043.62 covered by checks duly issued but outstanding and unpaid on June 30, 1905.

## MUNICIPAL BUILDING, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

## I.—Statement of the cash account of C. C. Rogers, disbursing agent, Treasury Department (municipal building commission), with the Treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

## BALANCE.

Balance to the credit of the special disbursing agent, Treasury Department, municipal building commission, with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1904..... \$1,994.07

## ADVANCES.

Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisition approved by the executive officer of the municipal building commission (Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia), and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the special disbursing agent, Treasury Department, municipal building commission, during the fiscal year 1905 ..... \$214,000.00

Amount of canceled checks ..... .53

214,000.53

215,994.60



## DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of checks drawn by the special disbursing agent, Treasury Department, municipal building commission, on the Treasurer of the United States, on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia..	\$196,886.31
Amount of unexpended balances of requisitions repaid to the appropriation "Municipal building, District of Columbia," from moneys to the official credit of the special disbursing agent, Treasury Department, municipal building commission.....	11,000.00
Amount of repayment to the appropriation "Municipal building, District of Columbia," on account of canceled check .....	.53
	<u>\$207,886.84</u>
Balance to the credit of the special disbursing agent, Treasury Department, municipal building commission, with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1905.....	8,107.76

## ROCK CREEK PARK, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

J.—Statement of the cash account of C. C. Rogers, special disbursing agent under the board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

## BALANCE.

Balance to the credit of the special disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1904 .....	\$361.37
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## ADVANCES.

Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions of the secretary of the board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia (Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia), approved by the Commissioners, District of Columbia, and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the special disbursing agent, Rock Creek Park.....	14,933.20
	<u>\$15,294.57</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of checks drawn by the special disbursing agent, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, on the Treasurer of the United States, on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia.....	15,187.92
Balance to the credit of the special disbursing agent, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1905.....	106.65

## MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS, UNITED STATES.

K.—Statement showing the one-half of certain collections by the District of Columbia covered into the United States Treasury to the credit of the general revenues of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Advertising taxes .....	\$2,238.65
Permit fees for sewer and gas .....	2,703.50
Permit fees for water .....	1,566.50
Inspecting gas meters .....	1,312.45
Sale of old material .....	1,678.32
Interest on special assessments .....	404.51
Rent of wharves, street termini, and buildings .....	11,581.52
Reimbursement of judgment rendered against and paid by the District to Joseph Brashears (appropriation for the payment of the same having been borne one-half by the United States) .....	80.00
Sale of old houses on property purchased or condemned by the District (the appropriation for the payment of the same having been borne one-half by the United States) .....	296.35
Tuition, public schools, nonresident pupils .....	249.69
Sale of part of alley in square 552, credited wholly to the United States, in accordance with law .....	787.50
Total collections by the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1905, covered into the United States Treasury to the credit of the general revenues of the United States .....	<u>22,898.99</u>

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L.—Statement showing the balances on certain accounts, June 30, 1905, kept in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, as ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, and of which duplicate accounts are kept in the office of the auditor of the District of Columbia.

	Debits.	Credits.
<b>CASH OTHER THAN CONTRACTORS' RETENTS.</b>		
Treasurer of the United States, as ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, on account of cash, covering sundry items other than those affecting contractors' retents..	\$5,505.59	
Balances to credit of sundry accounts, as follows:		
Cash, special improvement tax.....		\$1,000.00
Principal, 3-year Emery bonds.....		100.00
Interest, 3-year Emery bonds.....		10.95
Interest, 6 per cent permanent-improvement bonds.....		181.50
Interest, 7 per cent permanent-improvement bonds.....		217.00
Interest, 20-year funding bonds.....		30.00
Interest, 30-year funding bonds.....		120.00
Interest, 10-year Bowen bonds.....		51.00
Interest, Washington registered stock.....		773.38
Interest, registered canal stock.....		22.50
Interest, Georgetown registered stock.....		27.87
Proceeds of sale of 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds, to provide for payment of greenback certificates and residue of 2.35 per cent per annum of unpaid interest on board of audit certificates (being difference between 3.65 and 6 per cent), act of August 13, 1894.....		1,744.57
Interest on bonds held in trust for contractors, pending authority to pay proper party.....		100.88
Contingent account, balance turned over by old sinking-fund commission, less disbursements to date.....		361.51
Cash received from sale of 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds.....		764.43
Total.....	5,505.59	5,505.59
<b>SECURITIES HELD FOR COMMISSIONERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>		
Treasurer of the United States as ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, on account of certain securities held for account of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.....	104,419.72	
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bonds.....		75,000.00
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal certificates of indebtedness.....		9,270.00
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bond, unpaid coupon.....		15.00
District of Columbia board of audit certificates.....		20,134.72
Total.....	104,419.72	104,419.72
<b>CONTRACTORS' RETENTS, CASH AND BONDS.</b>		
Treasurer of the United States as ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, on account of cash retained and held in trust for sundry District of Columbia contractors.....	64,606.43	
Treasurer of the United States as ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, on account of bonds held in trust for sundry District of Columbia contractors.....	254,300.00	
Sundry District of Columbia contractors, on account of retentions under contracts with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.....		318,906.43
Total.....	318,906.43	318,906.43
<b>FUNDED DEBT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>		
District of Columbia, account of bonded indebtedness.....	12,051,350.00	
District of Columbia registered 3.65 per cent \$1,000 bonds.....		528,000.00
District of Columbia registered 3.65 per cent \$5,000 bonds.....		10,880,000.00
District of Columbia 3.65 per cent coupon bonds, \$50 and \$500 bonds.....		643,350.00
Total.....	12,051,350.00	12,051,350.00
<b>UNSIGNED BONDS.</b>		
District of Columbia 3.65 per cent coupon bonds, \$50 each.....		450.00
District of Columbia 3.65 per cent coupon bonds, \$500 each.....		41,000.00
District of Columbia registered \$1,000 bonds.....		754,000.00
District of Columbia registered \$5,000 bonds.....		2,135,000.00
Total.....		2,930,450.00

## MATTHEW WRIGHT LEGACY.

M.—Statement showing the investment of the bequest of Matthew Wright, deceased, to the city of Washington, D. C., in trust for the beneficiaries in the said city of Washington, named in the will of said decedent, recorded May, 1847, the interest derived from the investment of the said bequest, and the payments made from said interest during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

## INVESTMENT.

Bonds in the custody of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, having been turned over to him by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia May 1, 1888, for safe-keeping and for the collection of the interest thereon:

Registered 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds, Nos. 2239, 2240, 2241, and 2242, of the denomination of \$5,000 each.....	\$20,000.00
Registered 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds, Nos. 1665, 1666, and 1667, of the denomination of \$1,000 each.....	3,000.00
Coupon 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds, Nos. 338, 3856, 5094, 6300, 6383, and 8895, of the denomination of \$50 each.....	300.00

Total investment, being the amount of the principal of the Matthew Wright legacy.....	23,300.00
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## DEPOSIT OF INTEREST.

Certificates of deposit, Nos. 2170 and 2171, dated Aug. 3, 1904, to the credit of the miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, District of Columbia—Matthew Wright legacy—being the interest from the investment of the said legacy for the six months ended July 31, 1904.....	\$425.23
Certificates of Deposit, Nos. 3348½ and 3348½, dated Feb. 1, 1905, to the credit of miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, District of Columbia—Matthew Wright legacy—being the interest from the investment of the said legacy for the six months ended Jan. 31, 1905.....	425.23
Amount deposited to the credit of miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, District of Columbia—Matthew Wright legacy—repaid from the official credit of H. H. Darneille, late disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, being the excess of interest deposited over checks paid therefrom.....	.01
	<u>\$850.47</u>

## PAYMENTS.

Amount of checks issued by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, charged to the trust-fund account, miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, District of Columbia—Matthew Wright legacy:	
Ebenezer Station Sunday school.....	60.00
Washington City Orphan Asylum.....	395.24
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum.....	395.23
	<u>850.47</u>

## WILLIAM GALT LEGACY.

N.—Statement showing the investment of the bequest of \$2,000 made by the will of William Galt, deceased, "To the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and their successors in office, to be by said Commissioners and their successors in office invested, and the income from the investments made therewith to be paid over annually to the board of trustees (board of education) of the public schools of said District, or its successors, to be used by said board or its successors in procuring medals or other suitable rewards, in the discretion of said board, for deserving scholars in said public schools."

## PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT.

Amount of cash bequest paid over to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia April 24, 1905, by William E. Edmonston and John D. Coughlin, executors of the will of William Galt, deceased.....	\$2,000.00
Amount of interest on the said bequest to the date of its payment to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.....	224.00
Total paid over to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia by the executors of the will of William Galt, deceased, and deposited to the credit of the said Commissioners with the American Security and Trust Company.....	<u>2,224.00</u>

## EXPENDITURES FROM PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT.

Amount of check issued on the American Security and Trust Company by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the purchase of two \$1,000 Potomac Electric Power Company's first mortgage 5 per cent bonds:	
Face value of bonds.....	\$2,000.00
Premium and commission on same.....	147.50
Amount of check issued on the American Security and Trust Company by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the order of the collector of taxes of said District, for deposit, subject to expenditure for the purpose of the bequest, to the credit of the trust fund account "Miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia," William Galt legacy.....	76.50
Total expenditures on principal account.....	<u>2,224.00</u>



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## INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Amount of deposit by the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia to the credit of the interest account—William Galt legacy—of the balance which remained after the investment of the said bequest (no expenditures from interest account during the fiscal year 1905) ..... \$76.50

## INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

Potomac Electric Power Company's first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, Nos. 378 and 379, at \$1,000 each, maturing in 1929 ..... 2,000.00

NOTE.—The foregoing bonds are deposited in a safe-deposit box in the vaults of the American Security and Trust Company assigned by said company to the District of Columbia.

## CENTENNIAL INAUGURAL RELIEF FUND.

O.—Statement showing the operations of the centennial inaugural relief fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905. (This fund consists of the surplus receipts paid over to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia by the centennial inaugural committee, and by subsequent inaugural committees, for investment, the interest to be used for the purchase of fuel and clothing for the poor of the District of Columbia.)

## PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT.

Cash balance to the credit of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia with the American Security and Trust Company, July 1, 1904 .....	\$800.00
Principal of real estate notes maturing during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, deposited to the credit of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia .....	3,000.00
Proceeds of principal of real estate notes sold to the American Security and Trust Company, deposited to the credit of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia .....	31,450.00
Amount of principal of centennial inaugural relief fund .....	35,250.00
Amount appropriated from the interest account of the centennial inaugural relief fund .....	437.50
	<u>\$35,687.50</u>

## EXPENDITURES FROM PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT.

Amount of checks drawn by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on the American Security and Trust Company for the purchase of bonds for investment on account of the centennial inaugural relief fund:	
Face value of bonds .....	34,000.00
Premium and commission on same .....	1,687.50
Total expenditures from principal account during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905 .....	<u>35,687.50</u>

## INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Cash balance to the credit of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia with the American Security and Trust Company, July 1, 1904 .....	1,451.01
Interest derived from the investment of the principal of the centennial inaugural relief fund, deposited to the credit of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, during the fiscal year 1905 .....	1,603.90
Total interest available for expenditure during the fiscal year 1905 .....	<u>3,054.91</u>

## EXPENDITURES FROM INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Amount of check issued by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the order of the Citizens' Relief Association for purchase and distribution of fuel and clothing to the poor of the District of Columbia .....	2,000.00
Amount of appropriation to the principal account of the centennial inaugural relief fund for the purchase of bonds for investment .....	437.50
Total expenditures from the interest account of the centennial inaugural relief fund during the fiscal year 1905 .....	<u>2,437.50</u>
Balance to the credit of the interest account June 30, 1905, subject to expenditure for the purchase of fuel and clothing for the poor of the District of Columbia .....	<u>617.41</u>

## INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

Norfolk and Western Railway Company first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds, due 1996; 5 at \$1,000 each, Nos. 4716, 5012, 5366, 21576, and 31117 .....	5,000.00
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company general mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds, due 1995; 4 at \$1,000 each, Nos. M23523, M23524, M23525, and M44609, and 2 at \$500 each, Nos. D11249 and D41278 .....	5,000.00
Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company first mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds, due 1948; 5 at \$1,000 each, Nos. M32945, M32946, M44356, M44357, and M44358 .....	5,000.00
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company consolidated 5 per cent bonds, with sinking fund, due 1929; 4 at \$1,000 each, Nos. 221, 443, 643, and 1230 .....	<u>4,000.00</u>



Potomac Electric Power Company 5 per cent first mortgage gold bonds, due 1929; 10 at \$1,000 each, Nos. 380, 381, 382, 383, 1132, 1412, 57, 58, 60, and 61.....	\$10,000.00
Northern Pacific Railway Company prior lien 4 per cent gold bonds, due 1997; 2 at \$1,000 each, Nos. M14953 and M39748, and 6 at \$500 each, Nos. D4521, D4932, D11000, D11536, D11537, and D13581.....	5,000.00
Total investment of the centennial inaugural relief fund.....	<u>34,000.00</u>

NOTE.—The foregoing bonds are deposited in a safe-deposit box in the vaults of the American Security and Trust Company, assigned by said company to the District of Columbia.

## WASHINGTON CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY.

P.—*Statement showing the receipts and disbursements on account of the construction of the New Free Public Library building to June 30, 1905.*

## RECEIPTS.

Amount donated by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, received through remittances by the Carnegie Steel Company to June 30, 1905.....	\$375,000.00
Rebate on royalty by Mr. Bernard R. Green, superintendent of construction, on book stacks patented by him and used in the library building.....	530.00
Amount derived from sale of plans for building.....	338.50
	<u>\$375,868.50</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of checks drawn by Mr. Bernard R. Green, superintendent of construction, on the Central National Bank of Washington, D. C., on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia:	
Expenditures to June 30, 1904.....	371,169.31
Expenditures during fiscal year 1905.....	1,121.14
	<u>372,290.45</u>
Balance to the credit of Bernard R. Green, superintendent of construction, with the Central National Bank, June 30, 1905, in excess of audited expenditures.....	<u>3,578.05</u>

Q.—*Statement of errors disclosed by the reexamination and revision of the books and records which were kept by James M. A. Watson, formerly a clerk in the auditor's office, and which relate to the defalcation of said Watson.*

## BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS—WHOLE COST DEPOSIT FUND.

Total number of errors discovered.....	<u>863</u>
Number of deposit accounts of individuals and corporations standing improperly as open accounts, which will be closed by the result of this examination.....	68
Number of balances to credit of individual deposit accounts as shown by books kept in the office of the collector of taxes, no entry of said accounts having been made on auditor's books, aggregating in amount \$4,774.01.....	318
Number of individual deposit accounts incorrectly entered for amounts less than the true balances, said incorrect entries aggregating \$4,509.11.....	28
Number of deposit accounts incorrectly entered for amounts greater than the true balances, said incorrect entries aggregating \$4,227.65.....	115
Errors in underposting and overposting to sundry accounts.....	131
Items of assessment not charged to respective deposit accounts.....	78
Errors arising from transfers and debit charges in individual accounts without corresponding credits to the deposit and assessment fund.....	9
Items credited and charged twice.....	6
Items of sundry credits, as shown by assessment vouchers and records of engineer department, not posted.....	27
False entries in posting to individual accounts, by which shortages in the general account were covered up.....	16
Errors in carrying forward balances and errors arising from transposition of figures.....	4
Items entered and posted without any vouchers to justify such entries.....	17
Items charged for which no checks were issued.....	15
Number of checks drawn and appropriated by Watson to his own use.....	<u>31</u>
Total number of errors discovered in whole cost deposit fund, as stated.....	<u>863</u>

## BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS—PERMIT FUND.

In the examination of the books and accounts pertaining to the permit fund the total number of errors disclosed arising from the duplication of an item of a voucher previously audited, and from unposted items of debits and credits, amounting in all to \$1,830.45, was.....	5
Number of checks drawn and appropriated by Watson to his own use.....	<u>10</u>
Total number of errors in permit fund disclosed.....	<u>15</u>

R.—*Revised statement of the actual ascertained shortage in certain accounts under the supervision of the late auditor of the District of Columbia, arising from the defalcation of James M. A. Watson, formerly a clerk in the auditor's office, as shown by itemized detailed statements prepared and filed in the auditor's office, based upon a systematic examination and revision of the books and accounts of the auditor's office in connection with the cash records and certificates of deposit of the collector of taxes.*

PROCEEDS OF CHECKS PAID, BUT NOT ACCOUNTED FOR, AS BELOW STATED.

Checks drawn by the late auditor of the District of Columbia to his order as auditor of the District of Columbia, charged to his official account in the Central National Bank of Washington, D. C., to reimburse the deposit and assessment fund, kept at first in the National Capital Bank and afterwards in the Traders' National Bank, for work performed and paid from said fund for sundry persons who had made deposits with the collector of taxes to cover the cost thereof, as follows:

Check No. 3283, July 12, 1899.....	\$693.58	
Check No. 3301, July 21, 1899.....	3,721.10	
Check No. 3479, November 22, 1899.....	1,582.09	
Check No. 3571, January 18, 1900.....	1,565.83	
Check No. 3607, February 25, 1900.....	1,903.23	
Check No. 3711, April 7, 1900.....	2,347.07	
Check No. 3889, July 12, 1900.....	3,365.12	
Check No. 4172, February 20, 1901.....	2,282.79	
Check No. 4329, June 18, 1901.....	770.17	
		\$18,230.98

Checks drawn by the late auditor of the District of Columbia to his order as auditor District of Columbia, charged to his official account in the Central National and National Capital banks, of Washington, D. C., the proceeds of which should have been deposited to his official credit in one or the other of said banks to enable proper credit to be made in the various accounts affected, as follows:

Check No. 864, June 7, 1899.....	192.73	
Check No. 870, June 14, 1899.....	369.92	
Check No. 921, September 27, 1899.....	2,000.00	
Check No. 3721, April 17, 1900.....	2,000.00	
Check No. 3998, September 24, 1900.....	8,009.00	
		12,571.65

Checks drawn by the late auditor of the District of Columbia to the order of J. T. Petty, disbursing agent of Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, charged to his account as auditor, District of Columbia, in the Central National Bank, in payment of pay rolls chargeable to the appropriations for the care and improvement of Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, for which checks should have been drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; the checks intended for the reimbursement of the auditor's account in the Central National Bank were drawn by him as disbursing agent of Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, on the Treasurer of the United States, but the reimbursement has not been effected; record of checks appears as follows:

Check No. 271, April 21, 1902.....	721.39	
Check No. 285, May 24, 1902.....	666.58	
		1,387.97

Checks drawn by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on the Treasurer of the United States to the order of the late auditor, District of Columbia, charged to various appropriations, to reimburse the deposit and assessment fund for work performed, properly payable from said appropriation, but paid for in the first instance from said fund, as follows:

Audit No. 19514, check No. 55309, March 7, 1900.....	1,510.03	
Audit No. 28900, check No. 81507, December 4, 1900.....	3.04	
Audit No. 29056-29057, check No. 81602, December 7, 1900.....	2,627.24	
Audit No. 29282-29285, check No. 81751, December 13, 1900.....	1,237.10	
Audit No. 33373, check No. 95079, April 9, 1901.....	1,916.52	
Audit No. 34529-34534, check No. 98382, May 13, 1901.....	2,778.52	
Audit No. 35298-35300, check No. 101420, June 6, 1901.....	1,491.28	
Audit No. 35738-35742, check No. 102994, June 20, 1901.....	1,643.94	
Audit No. 38050-38054, check No. 108282, August 28, 1901.....	1,943.44	
Audit No. 43275, check No. 122883, January 8, 1902.....	1,272.32	
Audit No. 42384-42387, check No. 122932, January 10, 1902.....	809.39	
Audit No. 47193, check No. 136148, April 25, 1902.....	751.16	
Audit No. 50308-50313, check No. 144772, July 26, 1902.....	1,166.23	
Audit No. 52324-52325, check No. 148210, September 16, 1902.....	1,354.40	
Audit No. 53544-53547, check No. 151831, October 11, 1902.....	1,169.77	
		21,674.38

Total ascertained gross shortage in the various deposit accounts now known as "Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, District of Columbia"..... 53,864.98

From this amount, \$53,864.98, should be deducted the sum of \$315.17, being the balance on hand of an amount garnisheed in the hands of the Central National Bank, in partial satisfaction of a judgment against James M. A. Watson, in a civil action instituted against him by the District of Columbia (Case No. 46275, at law) and the amount of \$497.20 garnisheed in the hands of the Citizen's National Bank under similar proceedings, making a total deduction of..... 812.37

Total net shortage in the various deposit accounts now known as the "Miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia"..... 53,052.61

Checks drawn by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on the Treasurer of the United States to the order of the late auditor District of Columbia, charged to the "Permit fund, District of Columbia," to reimburse the appropriation for "Assessment and permit work, District of Columbia," for the one-half of the actual cost of work performed and paid from said appropriation under the voluntary permit system, for sundry persons, from deposits made by them, which under due process of law were deposited to the credit of the "Permit fund, District of Columbia," in the United States Treasury, as follows:

Check No. 140189, June 12, 1902 .....	\$1,315.00
Check No. 143574, July 14, 1902 .....	1,197.75
Check No. 146101, August 20, 1902 .....	1,412.28
Check No. 147498, August 27, 1902 .....	1,132.49
Check No. 148358, September 20, 1902 .....	2,693.80
Check No. 153705, October 23, 1902 .....	3,821.59
Check No. 159014, December 3, 1902 .....	3,020.91
Check No. 166460, February 9, 1903 .....	2,770.11
Check No. 169304, February 21, 1903 .....	2,402.31
Check No. 173116, March 30, 1903 .....	3,241.25
	<u>\$23,007.49</u>

The actual net shortage as shown by above statement is ..... 76,060.10

## GROSS SHORTAGE.

The gross shortage arising from the defalcation of Watson is \$76,872.47, as follows:

On account of the whole cost deposit fund, now designated "Miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia," gross shortage .....	\$53,864.98
On account of the appropriation for "Assessment and permit work, District of Columbia," gross shortage .....	23,007.49
Total amount of defalcation .....	<u>76,872.47</u>

## DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION REQUIRED.

An appropriation by Congress of \$53,052.61, payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia, is needed to make good the net deficiency in the "Whole cost deposit fund, District of Columbia," now known as "Miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia," as above set forth, and also a further appropriation of \$11,503.74, payable wholly from the revenues of the District, to reimburse the United States for its one-half of the deficiency in the appropriation for "Assessment and permit work, District of Columbia," aggregating \$23,007.49, as above stated. No appropriation seems to be required to reimburse the District of Columbia for the one-half of the said deficiency in the appropriation for "Assessment and permit work, District of Columbia," which was paid from and charged to the revenues of the District, since the result would be to appropriate money chargeable wholly to the revenues of the District to make good a deficiency in said revenues.

The appropriation required, payable wholly from the revenues of the District, is therefore as follows:

To reimburse the "Whole cost deposit fund, District of Columbia," now designated "Miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia," for the actual net shortage existing therein, as ascertained and verified on the revision and reexamination of the accounts relating thereto .....	\$53,052.61
To reimburse the United States for its one-half of the deficiency of \$23,007.49, as ascertained to exist by reason of the Watson defalcation, in the appropriation for "Assessment and permit work, District of Columbia" .....	11,503.74

Total deficiency appropriation required, payable wholly from the revenues of the District ..... 64,556.35

## REPORT OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1905.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your order of May 10, 1905, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, with recommendations deemed advisable for its betterment, together with an estimate of the expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

The receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, were:

*Receipts from realty tax, penalty and interest.*

For the year ended June 30—	Tax.	Penalty and interest.	For the year ended June 30—	Tax.	Penalty and interest.
1905.....	\$2,900,408.69	\$1,184.50	1892.....	\$146.70	\$146.39
1904.....	373,476.91	25,525.87	1891.....	94.51	104.75
1903.....	2,540.56	244.72	1890.....	122.75	158.45
1902.....	2,340.84	414.22	1889.....	41.85	13.78
1901.....	1,397.21	261.94	1888.....	57.08	41.02
1900.....	938.66	250.88	1887.....	83.81	58.60
1899.....	598.00	234.20	1886.....	74.02	30.02
1898.....	639.98	324.08	1885.....	48.06	3.09
1897.....	523.89	325.90	1884.....	4.90	.33
1896.....	555.91	387.39	1883.....	13.22	.....
1895.....	497.73	354.72			
1894.....	341.36	312.63	Total.....	3,285,161.59	30,577.85
1893.....	214.95	200.28			

*Receipts from personal tax, penalty and interest.*

For the year ended June 30—	Tax.	Penalty and interest.
1905.....	\$596,642.71	\$529.62
1904.....	65,398.11	2,720.46
1903.....	657.40	106.86
Total.....	662,698.22	3,356.94
Special reimbursable taxes and interest.....	388.97	27.36

*Receipts from miscellaneous sources for the year ended June 30, 1905.*

## Fees:

Sealer of weights and measures.....	\$5,996.21
Surveyor's .....	15,361.90
Health department .....	320.00
Justice of peace.....	23,983.28
Pound .....	853.00
Inspector of gas meters (one-half).....	1,312.45
Sewer and gas permits (one-half).....	2,703.50
Water permits (one-half).....	1,566.50
Railing permits, etc.....	1,006.00
Tax certificates.....	3,650.00
Building permits.....	7,408.00
Electrical permits.....	2,098.00



## Fines:

Police court .....	\$86,040.70	
Credited as follows—		
Police fund .....	\$38,494.16	
Fireman's fund .....	18,091.96	
General fund .....		\$29,454.58
Supreme court, District of Columbia .....		31.00

## Licenses:

Liquor—		
Wholesale .....		42,228.30
Retail .....		416,620.60
Transfers .....		184.00
Plumbers .....		24.00
Insurance .....		80,982.77
Insurance transfers .....		39.00
Engineers .....		597.00
Dog tax .....	\$17,819.05	
Credited as follows—		
Police fund .....	17,801.72	
General fund .....		11.33
Miscellaneous .....		106,910.83
Miscellaneous transfers .....		98.00

## Rents:

Eastern Market .....	3,485.50
Western Market .....	5,638.00
Georgetown Market .....	1,025.50
Washington Market Company .....	9,375.00
Hay scales .....	970.20
Fish wharves .....	205.80
Wharves, street termini, and buildings .....	13,579.61

## Miscellaneous items:

Advertising taxes (one-half) .....	2,250.25
Street-extension benefits .....	68,684.09
Interest, street-extension benefits .....	7,395.62
Bathing beach .....	802.70
Interest on improvements, repairs, and permit work (one-half) .....	404.50
Sale old material (one-half) .....	1,618.33
Proceeds of labor, Municipal Lodging House .....	197.16
Taxes on District of Columbia property .....	76.69
Judgments, District of Columbia .....	80.00
Sale of old houses .....	302.23
Tuition, public schools .....	249.69
Recording tax sales .....	72.30

Total ..... 859,853.42

*Receipts from special and trust funds.*

## Water fund, District of Columbia:

Water rents, etc .....	\$363,580.68
Water-main taxes—	
Principal .....	\$30,695.63
Interest .....	1,497.14
	32,192.77
Water service connections—	
Principal .....	15.99
Interest .....	9.08
	25.07

## Washington redemption fund, District of Columbia:

Principal .....	102,624.79
Interest .....	11,105.62
	113,730.41

Permit fund, District of Columbia .....	22,308.03
Industrial Home School, District of Columbia .....	1,668.10
Surplus fund, District of Columbia .....	1,252.00

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Escheated estate relief fund, District of Columbia	\$306. 96
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, District of Columbia	204, 454. 07
Police relief fund, District of Columbia :	
Police court fines	\$38, 494. 16
Fines, policemen, etc	828. 00
Dog tax	17, 801. 72
	57, 123. 88
Firemen's relief fund, District of Columbia :	
Police court fines	18, 091. 96
Fines, firemen, etc	25. 00
	18, 116. 96
Total	814, 758. 93

## *Repayments to appropriations.*

Assessment and permit work	\$102, 236. 80
Improvements and repairs :	
Northwest section	676. 29
Northeast section	776. 26
Southeast section	552. 58
Georgetown section	356. 99
County roads	4, 645. 28
Sewers	14, 644. 33
Alleys, District of Columbia	17, 117. 83
Electrical department, 1905	2, 824. 49
Electrical department, 1904	854. 67
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1905	35. 50
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1904	2. 62
Total	145, 723. 64

## *Miscellaneous receipts, United States.*

Inspecting gas meters	\$1, 312. 45
Sewer and gas permits	2, 703. 50
Water permits	1, 566. 50
Advertising taxes	2, 238. 65
Tuition, public schools	249. 69
Sale of old material	1, 678. 32
Interest on appropriations	404. 51
Rent of wharves, street termini, and buildings	11, 581. 52
Judgments, District of Columbia	80. 00
Sale of old houses	296. 35
Sale of part of alley in square 552	787. 50
Total	22, 898. 99

## RECAPITULATION.

Collected on account of—	
Realty tax	\$3, 285, 161. 59
Personal taxes	662, 698. 22
Special reimbursable tax	388. 97
Penalty, realty taxes	30, 577. 85
Penalty, personal taxes	3, 356. 94
Penalty, special reimbursable taxes	27. 36
Miscellaneous	859, 853. 42
Total to general fund	4, 842, 064. 35
Special and trust fund	814, 758. 93
Repayment to appropriations	145, 723. 64
Miscellaneous receipts, United States	22, 898. 99
Aggregate	5, 825, 445. 91
Amount deposited with Treasurer, United States	5, 825, 445. 91

*Revision of assessments by the assessor, District of Columbia.*

Realty tax:	
Increase -----	\$10,156.74
Reduction -----	13,610.14
Personal tax:	
Increase -----	575.61
Reduction -----	3,607.84
Reimbursable tax:	
Increase -----	1,745.46
Reduction -----	.37

*Balance of unpaid taxes July 1, 1905.*

Realty:	
1905 -----	\$362,786.76
1904 -----	5,075.65
1903 -----	3,551.05
1902 -----	932.63
1901 -----	2,760.70
1900 -----	3,969.98
1899 -----	4,287.85
1898 -----	4,739.67
1897 -----	5,754.95
1896 -----	6,764.66
1895 -----	4,908.80
1894 -----	5,052.21
1893 -----	3,239.82
1892 -----	2,696.15
1891 -----	2,738.34
1890 -----	2,348.47
1889 -----	1,804.35
1888 -----	1,656.88
1887 -----	1,773.97
1886 -----	1,295.30
1885 -----	1,415.73
1884 -----	1,199.12
1883 -----	1,984.85
1882 -----	2,424.16
1881 -----	4,185.99
1880 -----	10,590.49
1877 -----	8,772.21
Special reimbursable taxes -----	4,904.98
	<hr/>
	463,615.72
	<hr/>
Personal:	
1905 -----	69,282.70
1904 -----	15,448.11
1903 -----	9,403.41
	<hr/>
	94,134.22
Deposits received to guarantee bids -----	500,000.00

A comparison with the receipts of the prior fiscal year show an increase of \$72,870.46 on account of realty tax, \$31,948.20 on account of personal tax, \$49,855.98 on account of miscellaneous collections, and a reduction of \$15,877.45 on account of penalties and interest, making a net increase on account of the general fund of \$138,797.19.

Special and trust funds show an increase of \$38,957.78 on account of repayments to appropriation, a reduction on account of trust funds of \$159,126.19, and \$30.11 on account of collections for the United States, making a net reduction of \$120,198.52.

In addition to the duty of collecting, accounting, and depositing the revenues of the District, and the receipt and deposit of amounts

received on account of special, trust, and miscellaneous funds, the force of this office is also engaged on work which can not be shown in tabulated form, but the extent and importance of these additional duties can be appreciated by a brief statement of the character and time required for their performance.

Reference is made, principally, to the annual sale of property for delinquent taxes, the certification of applications for the refund of erroneous and duplicate payments of taxes, and the preparation of daily, monthly, and annual reports required by law.

When it is shown that for four months of each year the available force of this office is required for the preparation and arrangement of the advertisement of sale (from data furnished by the assessor), the actual selling of the property, preparation of the certificates for property sold, and statement for record, and that there is no cessation in the daily routine work of the office while this is being done, but on the contrary, collections are stimulated by the knowledge that property is about to be sold for nonpayment of taxes, together with the fact that certifications for refunds and the preparation of reports must be done at the same time, it will be readily seen that the duties required of the office are numerous and varied in character, exacting in their nature, and require more than ordinary care.

The responsibility attached to the refund of erroneously paid taxes renders the exercise of great care in the preparation of each case absolutely necessary; every application is therefore carefully examined and thoroughly investigated by experienced and capable clerks before a recommendation for refund is made.

The collection of personal taxes by personal demand has proven very successful and more than met reasonable expectations. True, it gives the office much additional work in preparing lists, checking them off daily, etc., but the largely increased collections warrant the effort.

The collections for the fiscal year just ended on account of arrears of personal tax aggregated \$66,055.51, due to the facilities obtainable by the appropriation of \$2,500, with such aid as could be given by the regular force of this office during the dull season.

For the ensuing fiscal year \$3,000 are available, but experience has proven that a much larger appropriation can be used to advantage.

The number of personal taxpayers who will only pay under duress is very large, making it necessary to put a force in the field sufficient to reach all delinquents within a reasonable time after bills become due and payable, otherwise many bills become uncollectable by reason of death, failure in business, removal from the city, etc. Collections can often be made from this class of delinquents if reached promptly, but in order to do this the office must be given sufficient facilities to enforce the law without delay.

There remains unpaid on account of the personal tax levy of 1904 \$15,448.11 and of 1903 \$9,403.41, and it is safe to say that with additional facilities a large portion of this delinquency could have been collected. I recommend an appropriation of \$5,000 for this purpose, as it is evident that this sum could be used with profit to the District.

In asking for a renewal of the appropriation for the preparation of tax-sale certificates, etc., it is urged that a larger sum be allowed, as the amount heretofore appropriated, \$800, is inadequate.



Experience has proven that owing to the exhaustion of the appropriation before this work is completed much must be done during office hours by clerks whose services are required on the regular daily work, and in consequence the attention necessary to secure accuracy is not attainable. I think an appropriation of \$1,200 necessary to do the work, and respectfully recommend that this amount be appropriated.

The law governing the sale of property for delinquent taxes being necessarily unpopular and generally antagonized, it becomes all important that in administering the law its provisions should be strictly complied with, in order that the District may realize by public sale the taxes due and the purchaser be secured in all rights acquired by his purchase; but no matter how carefully laws governing tax sales may be administered, opportunities to cancel sales on technicalities will always be found.

Our present tax-sale law is, we believe, the best the District has ever had and has by its operation greatly reduced the arrears of taxes due the District, without material hardship to the owner; and we believe it is the duty, as it should be the pleasure, of all good citizens to uphold and sustain such a law. It is surely of the utmost importance to the District that a law affecting its revenues should be strictly and promptly enforced.

No government can exist without revenue, and all property owners should willingly bear their just proportion of the burdens of government and not seek by technicality to escape the payment of taxes justly levied and thus place a greater burden upon the prompt and willing taxpayer.

A few lawyers who make a specialty of tax-sales cases have attacked the present law at every point with the view of having sales canceled, but with little success. One of the points recently raised is that the report of tax sales filed with the recorder of deeds for record should remain in that office, while the custom has been, after the report has been duly recorded, to return it to the office of the collector of taxes, where it becomes a permanent record for the information of parties interested.

True there has been no court decision on this point, but in order to remove all doubt on the subject, without depriving this office of the original report of sales bearing the certificates of the recorder of deeds as to the time when filed for record, etc., which the office should have, I recommend that section 5 of the act in relation to taxes and tax sales, approved July 1, 1902, be amended to read as follows:

AN ACT To amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia,' approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section five of an act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia, approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight,'" is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 5. That within twenty days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, after the last day of the sale hereinbefore provided for as aforesaid, the collector of taxes shall present to the recorder of deeds, for record in his office, a written report, in which he shall give a statement of the property sold other than that sold to the District of Columbia, to whom it was sold, the amount paid, the date

of sale, the cost thereof, and the surplus, if any: *Provided*, That said written report shall be returned to the collector of taxes after same has been recorded. Any surplus remaining after the collection of taxes, penalties, and costs on any real estate shall be collected as hereinbefore provided for, and shall be deposited by the collector of taxes to the credit of the surplus fund, to be paid to the owner or owners, or their legal representatives, in the same manner as other payments made by the District: *Provided*, That if any property sold for taxes, as herein provided, is redeemed from such sale within two years from last day of sale, any surplus paid at time of sale shall be paid by the District of Columbia to the legal holder of certificate of sale.

I have the honor to submit the following estimate of the expenses of this office for the year ending June 30, 1906:

1. E. G. Davis, collector of taxes	\$4, 000
2. C. W. Collins, deputy collector of taxes, who shall in the absence of the collector perform his duties without any additional compensation	2, 500
Item 2 is an increase of \$700 per annum in the salary of the deputy collector. The duties of the deputy are important and exacting. He assumes the duties of the collector during his absence; he is required to give bond for the faithful performance of his duties, and his salary should in some degree accord with the requirements, dignity, and responsibility of the position.	
3. C. M. Towers, cashier	2, 000
4. W. D. Clark, jr., assistant cashier	1, 600
Items 3 and 4 are an increase of \$200 each in the salaries of the cashier and his assistant. The cashier and his assistant receive all payments made the District on account of taxes, etc., which aggregate more than \$5,000,000 annually. The positions are such as to require unremitting care and attention; they are responsible for all losses that may occur on account of errors, and are required to give bond for the faithful performance of their duties.	
5. David Warner, bookkeeper	1, 800
Item 5 is an increase of \$200 per annum in the salary of the bookkeeper. The bookkeeper is required to keep account of the receipts and render daily and monthly statements of the business of the office, furnish data necessary for the refund of duplicate and erroneous payments of taxes, etc.	
6. C. R. Unger, clerk	1, 400
7. E. P. Page, clerk	1, 400
8. Hugh Kelly, clerk	1, 200
9. H. E. Berrian, clerk	1, 200
10. Lee Ross, bank messenger	1, 200
11. E. B. Fletcher, coupon clerk	1, 000
12. E. W. Bishopp, coupon clerk	1, 000
Items 11 and 12 is an increase of \$100 each in the salaries of the two coupon clerks.	
13. C. S. Dent, messenger	600
14. For extra labor in the preparation of tax-sale certificates, with authority to employ clerks of this and other offices after office hours	1, 200
Item 14 is an increase of \$400. Experience has proven the amount heretofore appropriated to be inadequate for this purpose. With increased facilities that this larger amount will give, much better results can be obtained.	
15. Contingent expenses	1, 250
Item 15 is an increase of \$300. This will be needed for additional books, forms, etc., made necessary by the natural increase of business of the office.	
Total	23, 350

Our present force of regular clerks are faithful, competent, and efficient, and notwithstanding the great increase in the work of the office without a corresponding increase in the force, by conscientious and systematic attention to business, with improved methods, the

work of the office has been kept up to date, and it only seems just that such devotion to duty should be recognized by the slight advance in salaries that I have recommended.

In every department of industry, in all the Government departments, in mill and workshop, in all occupations and trades, daily wages and salaries are constantly being advanced to meet the increased cost of living.

It can not be denied that there has been a rapid advance in the prices of the necessities of life in the past five years or more. It now takes \$1.50 to buy what \$1 bought seven years ago, and the justice of a slight increase in salaries must appeal to every thinking and fair-minded man.

Only a small increase of salary is asked for the deputy collector—from \$1,800 to \$2,500; for the cashier, from \$1,800 to \$2,000; for assistant cashier, from \$1,400 to \$1,600; for the bookkeeper, from \$1,600 to \$1,800, and two coupon clerks, from \$900 to \$1,000.

These are all positions of trust and responsibility, most of them bonded positions, and their present salaries are entirely inadequate.

The increases asked are merited as well as justified by increases in other offices of the District government, and why this discrimination should prevail I am at a loss to understand.

The duties are onerous and of greater responsibility and require as much ability to discharge.

Reasons for these small increases could be multiplied, but feeling that you are familiar and in sympathy with the situation, and will give the recommendation your sanction and approval, I leave the matter in your hands.

No employees were detailed to or from this office during the fiscal year.

Marked improvement is shown in the business methods and efficiency of the force of the office, and in consequence it is deemed unnecessary to recommend any change.

Very respectfully,

E. G. DAVIS,  
*Collector of Taxes, District of Columbia.*

The COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



**REPORT OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.**WASHINGTON, *July 19, 1905.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the business of the office of the corporation counsel for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

There were 403 written opinions by the corporation counsel at the request of the Commissioners, and 227 written communications to interested parties relative to pending municipal matters and suits.

Oral opinions have also been rendered in numerous cases submitted by various District officials concerning matters of current business arising in the administration of their respective departments.

Numerous contracts and leases and bonds to secure performance of contracts have been examined and certified as to correctness and sufficiency of form. Many special leases and contracts have been prepared.

There has been a remarkable increase in the number of tax deeds, over 600 having been prepared and examined in this office. This is largely due to the position taken by the Commissioners that it is compulsory on the part of the holder of a tax-sale certificate to take his deed after two years redemption period expires for his own protection and because of the fact that if cancellation is made at any time interest is only paid for the two years at 6 per cent, regardless of the age of the certificate.

There were 25 law cases, 5 mandamus cases, 7 equity cases, 2 certiorari cases, 342 lunacy cases, 10 justice of the peace cases, 14 condemnation cases; 25 cases were argued and submitted in the court of appeals of the District of Columbia and 3 cases argued and submitted in the Supreme Court of the United States during the fiscal year.

The volume of the work of the office continues to increase. The insurance department and the police trial board alone have occupied a large part of the time of two assistants. The corporation counsel or an assistant has attended several hearings before the Board of Commissioners and 3 inquests by the coroner.

The following actions for damages, instituted in the supreme court of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year, are still pending.

Julia A. L. Hall *v.* The District of Columbia, at law No. 47128. Action for \$5,000 damages for alleged injury to her property at Fourteenth and Piney Branch road, caused by defective public sewer. Declaration filed August 16, 1904. Plea of "not guilty" filed. The case is now on the trial calendar.

Henry Proctor *v.* The District of Columbia, at law No. 47144. Action for \$10,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by being struck by the shaft of a cart driven by a District employee. Declaration filed August 23, 1904. Plea of "not guilty" filed. The case is now on the trial calendar.



Hebert King, an infant, by his next friend, Marcus King *v.* Henry Berens, William Berens, and Robert Howlett, at law No. 47250. Action for \$10,000 damages for alleged false arrest for housebreaking. Defendant Howlett is a detective of the Metropolitan police force and made the arrest in the line of duty and is accordingly represented by this office. Declaration filed October 18, 1904. Plea of "not guilty" filed as to defendant Howlett. The case is now on the trial calendar.

Mary E. Wynkoop *v.* The District of Columbia and the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company, at law No. 47111. Action for \$20,000 damages for the depreciation of premises No. 413 New Jersey avenue SE., on account of the construction of railroad tracks and tunnel adjacent to plaintiff's premises. Declaration filed January 25, 1905. Plea of "not guilty" filed. The case is now on the trial calendar.

Willis Poole *v.* The District of Columbia, at law No. 47480. Action for \$15,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by the caving in of a ditch on C street NW., between John Marshall place and Sixth street. Declaration filed January 26, 1905. Plea of "not guilty" filed. The case is now on the trial calendar.

Samuel Altman *v.* The District of Columbia, at law No. 47675. Action for \$10,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by reason of the defective condition of sidewalk at the intersection of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue NW. Declaration filed April 25, 1905. Plea of "not guilty" filed. The case is now on the trial calendar.

Harry E. Senay *v.* The Cranford Paving Company and the District of Columbia, at law No. 46640. Action for \$10,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by reason of being thrown from wagon drawn by horses frightened by steam roller on Florida avenue between Second and Third streets NE. Declaration filed May 22, 1905. Plea of "not guilty" filed. The case is now on the trial calendar.

Orlando H. Bissell *v.* The District of Columbia, at law No. 47770. Action for \$5,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by falling into manhole on L street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets NW. Declaration filed June 1, 1905. Plea of "not guilty" filed. The case is now on the trial calendar.

Jackson Boney *v.* The District of Columbia, at law No. 47789. Action for \$20,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by reason of explosion occurring in a sewer ditch in M street between Second and Third streets SE., in which plaintiff was working. Declaration filed June 11, 1905. Plea of "not guilty" filed. The case is now on the trial calendar.

Alice Meredith *v.* The District of Columbia, at law No. 47801. Action for \$10,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by reason of defective roadway on Tenth street near G street NW. Declaration filed June 19, 1905. Plea of "not guilty" filed. The case is now on the trial calendar.

The following mandamus proceedings were instituted against the District during the fiscal year, viz:

United States, ex rel. Elia E. Barnes, *v.* Henry B. F. Macfarland

et al., at law No. 47084. Petition filed July 19, 1904. This was a petition for a mandamus to compel the Commissioners to deliver to petitioner tax deed to lot 9, square 788. The District in its answer set forth the fact that petitioner had been guilty of laches in not applying for a tax deed, after the expiration of the two years allowed for redemption, and that because prior taxes had been paid up by another party applying for a deed the tax deed should not be issued him. The case has been set for hearing.

United States, ex rel. Luke C. Strider, *v.* John R. Garrison, auditor District of Columbia, at law No. 47430. Petition filed January 7, 1905. This was a petition for a mandamus to compel the auditor of the District of Columbia to pay certain fees to petitioner, who is a justice of the peace of the District, which he claimed were wrongfully detained from him. An answer was filed, but before argument the case was abandoned because of a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury allowing the said petitioner fees in cases of this kind.

United States, ex rel. Joseph F. Hile, *v.* Henry B. F. Macfarland et al., Commissioners of the District of Columbia, at law No. 47627. Petition filed April 6, 1905. This was a petition for mandamus to compel the Commissioners to restore the petitioner to his rights as a private of the Metropolitan police force. Petitioner claimed that he was illegally dismissed from the police force and that he was not given the right of an appeal from the police trial board to the Board of Commissioners. After argument of the case the court held that petitioner should be given the right to appeal before the Board of Commissioners.

United States, ex rel. Home Fire Insurance Company, *v.* Thomas E. Drake, superintendent of insurance of the District of Columbia, at law No. 47791. Petition filed June 13, 1905. This was a petition for mandamus to compel the superintendent of insurance to issue a license to the Home Fire Insurance Company to do business as a mutual company. The superintendent, in his return to the petition, took the ground that there was no authority in law for the incorporation of a mutual fire insurance company; and further, if it could be incorporated lawfully, there were no restrictions and limitations in the law by which the conduct of such a company could be judged or controlled. The court sustained this contention and that there was no authority in the law for the incorporation of such a company, and denied the petition.

The following law cases, besides damage and mandamus cases, were instituted against the District in the supreme court of the District of Columbia:

Andrew Glass, president of the Perpetual Building Association, *v.* The District of Columbia, at law No. 47233. Action to recover \$2,251.66, paid under protest, as personal taxes on the entire gross earnings of the association for the year. Judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff. An appeal was noted by the District to the court of appeals.

John H. Hellman *v.* Eldrel G. Davis, collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, at law No. 47344. Declaration filed November 29, 1904. This was an action of replevin to recover horse and wagon alleged to have been wrongfully distrained by the collector of taxes

for the nonpayment of personal taxes. The case is now on the trial calendar.

Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Company *v.* The District of Columbia and The United States, at law No. 47448. Declaration filed January 16, 1905. This was an action of debt for \$41,261, claimed to be due the plaintiff company by reason of the act of Congress allowing the refunding of the costs expended for the change of tracks made necessary by the building of the new municipal building and the closing of E street. The court held that the action was prematurely brought.

William C. Prentiss, administrator of the estate of John Jacoby *v.* The District of Columbia, at law No. 47450. Declaration filed January 19, 1905. This was an action for \$66,623.75, claimed to be due the estate of John Jacoby by reason of certain work done by Jacoby on certain contracts between him and the District for the construction of the east side intercepting sewer. An act of Congress having been passed for the relief of the estate of John Jacoby this suit was dismissed.

American Security and Trust Company *v.* The District of Columbia, at law No. 47491. Declaration filed January 31, 1905. This was an action for \$6,786.28 claimed to be due the plaintiff for an overpayment of personal taxes, paid under protest, on account of gross earnings of plaintiff's company. The District of Columbia claimed the right to assess this tax under and by virtue of authority of paragraph 5 of section 6 of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902. The case is now on the trial calendar.

Franklin P. Nash *v.* The District of Columbia, at law No. 47004. Declaration filed March 25, 1905. Action for debt for \$720 claimed to be due as rent of premises Nos. 706-708 O street NW., said to have been used as an armory from February 29, 1904, to October 31, 1904, at \$90 per month. The case is at issue and on the trial calendar.

William F. Mattingly *v.* The District of Columbia, at law No. 47615. Certiorari, filed March 30, 1905, to quash an assessment against part of lot 3, square 166, for costs and expenses of taking down and rebuilding party wall, 1721 Pennsylvania avenue NW. Return of District filed. The case is now on the trial calendar.

National Safe Deposit and Trust Company *v.* The District of Columbia, at law No. 47644. Declaration filed April 14, 1905. Action of debt for \$3,319.77. This is a similar claim to that of the American Security and Trust Company, law No. 47491, *supra*.

Washington Loan and Trust Company, at law No. 47725. Declaration filed May 15, 1905. Action for \$4,093.61 debt. This is a similar action to that of the American Security and Trust Company, law, No. 47491, *supra*.

Union Trust Company *v.* The District of Columbia, at law No. 47714. Action for \$2,065 debt. Declaration filed May 10, 1905. This is a similar claim to that of the American Security and Trust Company, law No. 47491, *supra*.

The following justice of the peace cases were instituted and tried during the year, viz:

Isaac Fuld *v.* The District of Columbia. Action before Justice O'Neal for \$300 damages for personal injuries resulting from collision with a log lying in the roadway on R street, between Sixth and Seventh streets NW. Judgment for plaintiff for \$145.



Clara Fuld *v.* The District of Columbia. Action before Justice O'Neal for \$300 damages for personal injuries resulting from collision. This was the same accident as in the case of Isaac Fuld, *supra.* Judgment for plaintiff for \$79.

Oscar Brown *v.* The District of Columbia. Action before Justice O'Neal for \$300 damages for personal injuries. This was the same accident as in the case of Isaac Fuld, *supra.* Judgment for plaintiff for \$29.60.

Hellman & Son *v.* The District of Columbia. Action before Justice O'Neal for \$116.50 for damages to cab and horse resulting from collision. This was the same accident as in the case of Isaac Fuld, *supra.* Judgment for plaintiff for \$103.95.

George W. Robinson *v.* The District of Columbia. Action before Justice Bundy for \$150 damages for loss of a mule, claimed to have been killed by falling into sewer in Broad alley, Third and Four-and-a-half streets and F and G streets SW. Judgment of nonsuit.

William A. Wilson *v.* The District of Columbia. Action before Justice Webb for \$25 alleged to have been wrongfully exacted from plaintiff by District authorities for a license as a "building contractor." Judgment for plaintiff.

George W. Phillips *v.* The District of Columbia. Action before Justice Webb for \$25. This was a similar claim to that of the case of Robinson, *supra.* Judgment for plaintiff.

John A. Miller *v.* The District of Columbia. Action before Justice O'Neal for \$50. This was a similar claim to that of the case of Robinson, *supra.* Judgment for plaintiff.

Presley W. Dorsey *v.* The District of Columbia. Action before Justice O'Neal for \$210 claimed to be due plaintiff for the purchase of a horse. The defense was that the alleged purchase was unauthorized because it was not based on the certificate of the veterinarian as to soundness. Judgment for plaintiff. An appeal was noted, but subsequently a compromise was effected, and the case has been entered settled.

The following personal-tax bills have been forwarded to this office by the collector of taxes for collection, and appropriate proceedings have been taken:

Thomas E. Waggaman, \$3,980.59; William H. Rupp, \$101.40; Citizens' Equitable Building Association, \$556.84; American Building and Loan Association, \$232; J. Pels & Sons, \$139.20, and Jacob Fussell & Co., \$159.

The following cases have been entered "settled or discontinued" by order of plaintiffs' attorneys:

Henrietta Gross, by T. Spencer Gross, *v.* The District of Columbia and William Wheatley, at law, No. 46494. Action for \$6,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by reason of the defective condition of sidewalk on Jefferson street near K street NW. Declaration filed October 17, 1903. On September 29, 1904, a judgment by consent for \$300 and costs was entered against the defendant Wheatley and the case was dismissed as to the District of Columbia.

Howard Allison *v.* The District of Columbia and the Pacific Office Building Company, at law No. 46701. Action for \$12,000 damages for alleged personal injuries caused by falling against projec-



tion of cellar door of Pacific office building, No. 622 F street NW. Declaration filed January 15, 1904. The case has been entered settled and dismissed by order of plaintiff's attorney, February 13, 1904.

Joseph L. Heimer *v.* The District of Columbia, at law No. 47076. Action for \$5,000 damages for alleged personal injuries sustained by reason of defective condition of Fourth street near Virginia avenue SE. Declaration filed July 18, 1905. Case entered dismissed March 8, 1905.

Franklin Mackey, Administrator of the Estate of William G. Cunningham, at law No. 47135. Action for \$10,000 damages for death of plaintiff, Cunningham, resulting from an accident while working for the District in a sewer trench. Declaration filed September 22, 1904. On March 23 the case was entered settled and discontinued by order of plaintiff's attorney.

Mary E. Carnell *v.* The District of Columbia and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, at law No. 47274. Action for \$15,000 for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by falling over car tracks at Second and G streets NE. Declaration filed October 27, 1904. Suit entered "settled" by order of plaintiff's attorney, December 19, 1904.

Final judgments were rendered against the District of Columbia in the following cases:

Catherine Green *v.* The District of Columbia, at law No. 44889. Action for \$5,000 damages for allowing sewage to flow into cellar of premises No. 2611 K street NW., thereby weakening the walls of said premises. Declaration filed August 20, 1901. Upon trial of the case, December 9, 1904, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$100.

George A. Davis *v.* The District of Columbia, at law No. 46355. Action for \$10,000 damages for injuries sustained by his daughter by the falling of a pile of lumber at Smith's lumber yard in Fourth street SE. Declaration filed July 28, 1903. On the first trial of the case, May 10, 1904, a juror was withdrawn and plaintiff given leave to amend his declaration. Upon second trial of the case, April 10, 1905, a judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiff for \$200.

William Henry Ward *v.* The District of Columbia, at law No. 45675. Action for \$10,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by the falling of a tree on Sixth street near H street NW. Declaration filed October 1, 1902. Plea of not guilty filed. Upon first trial of the case a judgment was rendered in favor of the District. Plaintiff appealed to the court of appeals, which court reversed the action of the lower court and remanded the case for a new trial. Upon the second trial of the case, April 13, 1905, judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for \$750.

Final judgments were rendered in favor of the District in the following cases:

Araminta D. Easley *v.* The District of Columbia, at law No. 46570. Action for \$5,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by reason of the defective condition of sidewalk (open manhole) near Ninth and G streets NW. Declaration filed November 16, 1905. Upon trial of the case a verdict was rendered, March 1, 1905, in favor of the District.

Annie G. Hambright *v.* The District of Columbia, at law No. 46651. Action for \$5,000 for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by reason of the defective condition of the sidewalk on H street NW., between Third and Fourth streets. Declaration filed December 21, 1903. Upon trial of the case a verdict was rendered, January 9, 1905, in favor of the District.

Frank H. Hambright *v.* The District of Columbia, at law No. 46658. Action for \$2,000 claimed as damages for loss of services of his wife, Annie G. Hambright, who it was alleged was injured by falling on defective sidewalk on H street, between Third and Fourth streets NW. Declaration filed December 23, 1903. Upon trial of the case a verdict was rendered on January 9, 1905, in favor of the District.

Annie E. Seibold *v.* The District of Columbia, at law No. 44886. Action for \$25,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by reason of the defective condition of sewer trap at the corner of Seventh and B streets NW. Declaration filed August 19, 1902. Upon trial of the case, May 23, 1905, a verdict was rendered in favor of the District by direction of the court. A motion for a new trial was overruled. An appeal has been noted.

Benjamin F. Guy *v.* The District of Columbia, at law No. 47085. Filed July 19, 1904. Certiorari for the production of records, etc., of assessor's office and collector's office relating to certain tax charges against lot 23, square 869. The District filed a motion to quash the writ, which motion was granted by the court.

Lydia L. Domer *v.* The District of Columbia, at law No. 44335. Declaration filed December 1, 1900. Action for \$10,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff coming into contact with an iron gate opening outward on the sidewalk inclosing the parking at the corner of Tenth and H streets NW. At the first trial of the case, February 25, 1902, the court directed a verdict for the District on the ground that there was no testimony to show that the District had any notice, actual or constructive, of the existence of the alleged obstruction. The plaintiff appealed to the court of appeals, and that court held that there was sufficient proof of notice to be submitted to the jury. Upon the second trial of the case, March 20, 1905, the court directed a verdict for the defendant on the ground that there was no evidence submitted showing that the gate was an obstruction. Subsequently the case was adjusted by allowing a judgment to be entered for plaintiff's actual expenses.

Thomas R. Martin *v.* The District of Columbia, at law No. 46982. Filed June 4, 1904. Certiorari for the production of record, etc., of the assessor's office and the collector of taxes' office relative to the assessment of certain taxes against lots 42 and 43, in square 69, for the opening of Newport place. The District filed a motion to quash the writ, which motion was granted by the court.

The following cases, besides cases for cancellation of taxes, were instituted in the supreme court of the District holding an equity court:

Erskine M. Sunderland *v.* Henry B. F. Macfarland et al., Commissioners of the District of Columbia, equity No. 25012. Bill filed November 9, 1904, for an injunction to prevent the Commissioners

from enforcing certain of the electrical regulations which went into effect September 1, 1904. A demurrer to the bill filed by the Commissioners was sustained by the court and the bill dismissed.

William C. Prentiss, Administrator of the Estate of John Jacoby, *v. The District of Columbia*, equity No. 25137. Bill filed January 16, 1905, for an accounting, etc., respecting certain moneys claimed to be due the estate of John Jacoby on his contract for the construction of the east side intercepting sewer. The bill was filed in conjunction with law case No. 47450. An act of Congress having been passed for the relief of the estate, this suit was on June 20 dismissed.

J. B. Gregg Custis *v. Henry B. F. Macfarland et al.*, Commissioners of the District of Columbia, equity No. 25211. Bill filed February 21, 1905, for an injunction to enjoin the Commissioners from issuing a tax deed to certain property of the plaintiff's sold at tax sale. The case has been settled by the parties concerned.

Society of Perpetual Adoration *v. The District of Columbia*, equity No. 25288. Bill filed March 24, 1905, for an injunction restraining the Commissioners from selling or conveying certain lots alleged to be held by said society for religious purposes. An answer was filed denying the allegation of the bill. The case is now on the calendar ready for hearing.

Maragaret Handley *v. Henry B. F. Macfarland et al.*, Commissioners of the District of Columbia, equity No. 25305. Bill filed April 6, 1905, for an injunction to restrain the Commissioners from collecting an assessment of \$564 rendered by a jury in the condemnation of land necessary for a minor street in square 700. Complainant claims that said assessment was grossly exorbitant and contrary to the evidence produced at the trial, and also alleges irregularities in the trial, etc. The District filed a demurrer to the bill, and the case is ready for hearing on the demurrer.

Le Roy Walter et al. *v. Henry B. F. Macfarland et al.*, Commissioners of the District of Columbia, equity No. 25389. Bill filed May 5, 1905, for an injunction to prevent the Commissioners from narrowing certain streets from 35 to 30 feet in width. Upon the hearing of the case the court refused to grant the injunction and dismissed the bill. An appeal has been noted by the complainants.

The following cases were disposed of by the Supreme Court of the United States during the fiscal year:

Metropolitan Railroad Company *v. Henry B. F. Macfarland et al.*, Commissioners of the District of Columbia, No 16. Decided November 28, 1904. This was an appeal from and writ of error to the court of appeals of the District to review an affirmance of an order of the supreme court of the District confirming a special assessment of \$25,000 for benefits against the railroad company by reason of the extension of Columbia road and old Sixteenth street. The Supreme Court dismissed the appeal, holding that the only mode of reviewing a judgment of the court of appeals of the District in a condemnation proceeding is by writ of error. The Supreme Court in disposing of the writ of error said the condition of the record is such that "we can not pass upon the errors embraced by the assignments, \* \* \* As it results that the record before us does not exhibit error, the judgment of the court of appeals must be, and it is, affirmed."



*Abraham Wolff v. The District of Columbia*, No. 62. Decided January 3, 1905. This case came up on writ of error to the court of appeals of the District to review a judgment of that court which affirmed a judgment of the supreme court of the District entered on a directed verdict in favor of the District in an action for damages for personal injuries alleged to have been caused by allowing a carriage block or stepping stone to remain on the sidewalk of C street northwest, near the curb, in front of the Saengerbund Hall, over which the plaintiff in error fell and broke his leg on the evening of October 25, 1905, in his attempt to cross the sidewalk to reach his wagon, which was standing near the curb. The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the court of appeals, holding that the carriage block was not an unlawful obstruction of the sidewalk. The court further held that the District was not charged with the duty so to light a street as to show the presence of a stepping stone on the sidewalk near the curb.

*District of Columbia v. John W. Lee*. This was a petition to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari to the court of appeals to review the judgment of said court in declaring the regulation respecting the removal of snow and ice from the sidewalks within the fire limits void. The Supreme Court refused to grant the writ.

The following cases were disposed of by the court of appeals during the fiscal year:

*Sigmund A. Czarra v. Board of Medical Supervisors of the District of Columbia*, No. 1409. Decided November 9, 1904. This was an appeal from an order of the board of medical supervisors, revoking the license of the appellant for alleged unprofessional conduct. The court of appeals reversed the action of the board, and held that the complaint which charged that appellant was arrested and charged in the police court with distributing obscene literature and with forfeiting collateral deposited by him for his appearance in that court was insufficient to authorize the board to revoke his license, because it failed to charge as a fact the distribution of the circular alleged to be obscene, and because it wholly failed to identify the alleged "obscene literature" so as to give the appellant notice of the charge which he was to meet, or to enable the board to determine whether it had jurisdiction over the case and whether the charge was sufficient to justify a revocation of the license. In this case the court questions the power of Congress to delegate to the board authority to determine what shall constitute "unprofessional conduct" in a medical practitioner; and in a later case (post No. 1512) between the same parties, the court held that the act of Congress under which the board was authorized to revoke physicians' and surgeons' licenses was unconstitutional.

*William H. Ward, jr., by next friend, v. District of Columbia*, No. 1416. Decided January 10, 1905. This was an appeal by the plaintiff from a judgment of the supreme court of the District of Columbia (at law No. 45775) entered upon a verdict directed by the court in an action to recover \$10,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff through the fall of a tree in Sixth street NW. The facts of this case, as brought out at the trial, were that the District's employees on the morning of May 8, 1902, were pulling down a certain tree, which was in a decayed condition and located on the east side of Sixth street, just above H street NW; that



the plaintiff was riding his bicycle north up Sixth street, and when he arrived at the south side of H street, and after the tree had begun to topple over he was warned by the workmen not to attempt to pass; that notwithstanding this warning he shot across the street diagonally on his wheel and the tree in falling caught him and he was thrown to the ground and injured. The trial court directed a verdict for the District, but the court of appeals reversed the judgment of the lower court, holding that the question of the negligence of the plaintiff and the contributory negligence of the defendant should have been submitted to the jury.

NOTE.—This case again came before the court and jury on April 20, 1905, and the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for \$750 and costs.

*Benjamin Klopfer v. District of Columbia*, No. 1446. Decided February 7, 1905. This was an appeal by the plaintiff from a judgment of the supreme court of the District (at law No. 47343) entered upon a verdict directed by the court in an action to recover \$10,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff by reason of the defective condition of the sidewalk of C street NW., near Twelfth street. The facts as developed at the trial showed the plaintiff to be a private watchman commissioned as a private of the Metropolitan police force, employed and paid by private parties; that while so employed, about midnight of February 16, 1903, he was injured by stepping into a hole in the sidewalk which had existed for several months, and which had been caused by bricks becoming loose and missing; on the evening in question the hole was covered with snow; he himself had noticed the defective condition of the sidewalk and had reported it to the nearest police station. There was testimony in behalf of the District that some of its workmen had repaired one or two holes at the place designated about three weeks before the time of the accident to the plaintiff. At the conclusion of the testimony counsel for the District moved the court to direct a verdict for the defendant, and the court sustained the motion. On appeal by plaintiff to the court of appeals that court reversed the judgment on the ground that the case should have gone to the jury. It is expected that the case will come up for trial again at the October term.

*Hyter Myers v. District of Columbia*, No. 1448. Decided March 7, 1905. This was an appeal by plaintiff from a judgment of the supreme court of the District (at law No. 46553), entered upon a demurrer to the declaration in an action to recover compensation for services additional to his employment as janitor of a school building. The facts in the case were that the plaintiff (who was janitor of Manual Training School No. 2) claimed the sum of \$1,064 as compensation from the District for extra services rendered as assistant engineer at said school building at the request of the board of school trustees. The question involved in the case was one of law, namely, the authority of the board of school trustees to bind the District for the payment of such services in the absence of an appropriation providing for such payment. The court of appeals affirmed the judgment of the lower court, sustaining the demurrer, holding that the board of school trustees is without power to bind the District to the payment for services rendered for the public schools, in the absence

of an appropriation providing for the payment for such services or of express statutory authority granted to them to make such contract.

*Philo J. Lockwood v. District of Columbia*, No. 1480. Decided February 7, 1905. This was an appeal from a judgment of the police court, where the plaintiff in error was convicted under an information charging him with engaging in the business of a claim agent without a license, as required by paragraph 46, section 7, of the personal tax law approved July 1, 1902. The evidence showed the plaintiff in error to be an attorney at law engaged in the business of prosecuting claims before the United States Patent Office, and that he had not paid the license of \$25 demanded of him by the assessor under the aforesaid act of Congress. The court of appeals reversed the judgment of the police court, holding that the term "claim agent," as used in the personal tax law, was too uncertain and vague to be enforced; that statutes imposing restrictions upon the business or common occupations of the people, or levying a tax upon them, are to be construed strictly.

*The District of Columbia v. J. Edward Chapman*, No. 1449. Decided February 21, 1905. This was an appeal by the District (at law No. 46825) in a case tried by the court without a jury, upon an agreed statement of facts, and was instituted in order to obtain a judicial construction of paragraph 46 of section 7 of the act of July 1, 1902, which imposes an annual tax of \$25 upon "building and other contractors." The facts in the case showed Chapman to be a wholesale and retail dealer in wood and coal in this city; that in the course of his business he has for some years furnished large quantities of wood and coal to the United States and the District of Columbia under contracts therefor. The court of appeals affirmed the judgment of the lower court, holding that Chapman could not be held to pay this license tax. The court said: "Clearly, he is not a 'building contractor,' and the term 'other contractors,' as used in said paragraph, is too vague and uncertain to be enforced."

*James Taylor v. District of Columbia*, No. 1642. Decided December 13, 1904. This was an appeal by the plaintiff in error from a judgment of the police court, where he had been convicted upon an information charging him with the unlawful occupation of a certain space of the sidewalk on the south side of B street NW., between Seventh and Ninth streets. The object of the case was to test the validity of section 13, Article IV, of the police regulations. The court of appeals affirmed the judgment of the police court, holding that the said police regulation making provision with reference to the occupation by farmers and gardeners and licensed hucksters of spaces on the sidewalks and roadways of certain streets in the city of Washington was a reasonable, fair, and just exercise of the authority reposed in the Commissioners by the act of Congress of January 26, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 368), and the joint resolution of February 26, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 394).

*Peter Trometer v. District of Columbia*, No. 1468. Decided November 1, 1904. This was an appeal from a judgment of the police court where plaintiff in error was convicted of selling intoxicating liquors on Sunday. The facts as developed at the trial showed that he was the keeper of a tavern; that on Sunday, August 7, 1904, about 9 o'clock in the evening, when he had gone out, two police

officers entered by a side door a room in the rear of the barroom used as a family dining room. There they found a man sitting at a table with what appeared to be an empty bottle before him. They found the wife of the plaintiff in error also present in the room. They asked her to sell them beer, to which request she replied that she had none. They then requested her to sell them whisky, and she went into the barroom and procured it for them and received payment from them for it. The court of appeals affirmed the judgment of the police court, holding that the evidence in the case was sufficient to justify the inference that the wife, in making the sale, was the agent of the husband, and to justify the trial court in finding the husband guilty, notwithstanding his testimony that she had no authority to make the sale and that it was against his prohibition.

*John Barnes v. District of Columbia*, No. 1475. Decided December 14, 1904. This was an appeal by the plaintiff in error from a judgment of the police court where he was convicted upon an information charging him with violating the following police regulation, to wit:

Every driver of a vehicle, located on a public stand, or engaged in any hotel, theater, reception, ball, concert, or private party, or at any other place whatsoever, shall place his vehicle, while waiting, in any location designated by any member of the Metropolitan police force on duty, and shall be at all times within 5 feet of his vehicle.

The facts as developed at the trial showed that the plaintiff in error was the driver of a public vehicle; that he stopped his vehicle in front of the Raleigh Hotel, where he had a "job;" that he was not disorderly and was not obstructing the use of the street. He was ordered by a policeman to remove his carriage to the opposite side of the street, although two hotel carriages, likewise standing in front of the hotel were not required to move; on his refusal to do so he was arrested. The court of appeals reversed the judgment of the police court, holding that the evidence was insufficient to support the conviction.

*Ida Dotey v. District of Columbia*, No. 1488. Decided March 21, 1905. This was an appeal by plaintiff from a judgment of the supreme court of the District (at law, No. 46335) entered upon a verdict directed by the court below in an action for \$20,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff about 9 o'clock in the evening of April 13, 1903, by falling over a projecting water box in the sidewalk in front of premises No. 1439 W street NW. At the close of the testimony counsel for the District moved the court to direct the jury to return a verdict in favor of the District; first, because the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence; and, second, because the location of the place of the accident was outside of the public sidewalk. The motion was allowed. The court of appeals reversed the judgment of the lower court in granting this motion, holding that the question of the plaintiff's contributory negligence was one for the jury to pass upon. As to the second question alleged in the motion made in the lower court, the court of appeals said:

The sidewalks of the city of Washington extend from the curb line bounding the carriageway of the street to the building line of the houses. They are wholly the property of the United States, and they are wholly subject to the



control of the municipal authorities of the District of Columbia. That a portion of these sidewalks should be in a measure withdrawn from the public travel upon them and set apart as parking does not diminish in any manner the control of the District over them. Many things are allowed on the sidewalks, such as trees, carriage steps, grass plots adjacent to the curb line, fire plugs, and the like, which of themselves impede travel, and yet are not nuisances, but of which everyone is bound to take notice. And so likewise the portions of the sidewalks adjacent to houses, and known as parking, are withdrawn from general use by the public as sidewalks and are committed to the immediate care and custody of the adjacent owners or occupants. And it may well be that pedestrians wandering into these spaces when they have been marked by being converted into grass plots, or otherwise in some distinctive manner segregated from the parts reserved for public travel, can not hold the District liable for any obstruction which they may encounter there. But the parking, so called, from which the public travel is excluded, does not mean, and was never intended to mean, all the portion inside the general line of travel. The paths of the houses are as much parts of the sidewalks now as they ever were. The control of the municipal authorities over them is as complete as it has ever been. The adjacent owner may not disturb that path any more than he can any other part of the sidewalk without the consent of the municipal authorities. He may not pave it as he pleases; he may not substitute one pavement for another; he may not elevate or depress it, except with the permission of the municipal authorities. Indeed, even as to the grass plats, which actually constitute the parking, he must use them in entire subordination to the superior control of the municipality. Then as to these water plugs, they are put down by the municipality, and the adjacent owner has no control over them, and no right to interfere in any manner with them, except by permission of the municipal authorities, and whether they are placed in the main sidewalk or in the portion of the sidewalk leading to the house, if they are placed in either, it is the duty of the municipal authorities to see that they do not become dangerous obstructions to those having occasion to use the sidewalks.

*Josiah Millard v. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, The District of Columbia, et al., No. 1481.* Decided March 21, 1905. This was an appeal by complainant from a decree of the supreme court of the District (equity, No. 24131) dismissing a bill filed to enjoin the payment by the Treasurer of the United States, out of the funds of the District, of the sum of \$1,500,000 to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and an equal sum to the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company, as the share of the District in carrying out the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 28, 1903, entitled "An act to provide for a union railroad station in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," and the act of Congress approved February 12, 1901, "providing for the elimination of grade crossings of railroads in the District." The court of appeals affirmed the decree of the lower court, holding that said acts of Congress were not unconstitutional and void, as being an appropriation of public money for private use, nor by reason of the fact that the bills originated in the Senate and not in the House of Representatives.

An appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States has been noted by complainant.

*Samuel Gassenheimer v. District of Columbia, No. 1489.* Decided March 8, 1905. This was an appeal from a judgment of the police court where the plaintiff was convicted on an information charging him with unnecessarily obstructing the free passageway of a certain street in the District, and hindering and delaying traffic thereon by allowing an automobile to remain on the street in front of the Hotel Lawrence for a period of two hours. The information was filed



under section 14 of article 10 of the police regulations, which, in part, reads as follows:

No vehicle shall unnecessarily obstruct the free passageway of any street or avenue, nor hinder, nor delay the passage of any other vehicle.

The court of appeals reversed the judgment of the police court, holding that there was no evidence that the plaintiff in error knowingly permitted any automobile standing in front of his hotel to be rented to persons other than guests; that the testimony was insufficient to sustain the information, and no conviction should have been had. The court further said:

The testimony further shows that the automobile was kept for the use of the guests of the hotel; that testimony is not contradicted save by implication; that it can hardly be claimed that a hotel proprietor or a hotel carriage clerk is presumed to know every guest in the hotel. Admitting that a hotel proprietor can not lawfully rent a vehicle kept standing in front of his hotel except to his guests, it would be very unjust to convict him of the offense of unnecessarily obstructing the free passageway of the street, and delaying traffic thereon, because such automobile chanced to be rented to some one coming into the hotel and engaging it who proved not to be a guest; that the fact that the automobile stood in front of the hotel for two hours is not sufficient to sustain the conviction that the free passageway of a street had been unnecessarily obstructed; that there was absolutely no proof that traffic was delayed or hindered to the slightest degree by the automobile being in front of the hotel, and that the information could not be sustained upon any inference.

*Benjamin W. Guy v. District of Columbia*, No. 1505. Decided March 7, 1905. This was an appeal by the petitioner from an order of the supreme court of the District (at law No. 47085) quashing a writ of certiorari to review a tax assessment. In this case the appellant on July 19, 1904, filed his petition in the supreme court of the District alleging, in substance, that he was the owner in fee of lot No. 23, in square 869, in the city of Washington; that there was borne on the tax records of the District the entry of record of a sale made of the said lot on February 23, 1888, for the sum of \$1,734.95 to one John G. Slater, which said sum was made up of four special items, as follows: (1) a special assessment in the name of Emanuel Mason amounting, with interest, to \$926.56; (2) a lien certificate in the same name amounting, with interest, to \$365.61; (3) general taxes for the years from 1878 to 1884, both inclusive, assessed in the name of William Deacon, amounting to \$389.59; that no deed had ever been executed in pursuance to said tax sale, but that a certificate of said sale had been issued to said Slater, which was outstanding and uncanceled; that said tax sale constituted a cloud upon his title and that the assessments were made in violation of law and were therefore void.

There was an order made by the court below for the writ to issue. The District filed a motion to quash the writ, and accompanying the said motion was an affidavit by its Commissioners in which a history of the transaction was given from the District's records, and from said affidavit it appeared that after the issue of the certificate of sale to said Slater he and one Christini became the owners of the property, and that on June 28, 1904, the petitioner, Guy, had become the owner under divers mesne conveyances from Slater and Christiani. The motion to quash the writ was allowed, and on appeal from this order the court of appeals affirmed the action of the lower court.

holding that this case did not come within the Padgett case (17 App. D., 255), as claimed by petitioners; that the writ of certiorari is a proper remedy, in proper cases, for relief against illegal assessments, but to entitle the party applying to the favorable exercise of the court's discretion it must be shown as a ground for the writ that wrong and injustice will be suffered if the writ be not granted, and that the application must be made without unreasonable delay. That in the case at bar the application has not been made without unreasonable delay; that, on the contrary, it appeared affirmatively from the petition that there was a delay of upward of sixteen years from the date of the alleged illegal tax sale to the date of filing the petition, a period longer than any act of limitation now in force in this District; that instead of showing that wrong and injustice will be done unless the writ is granted the petition on its face shows there is grave danger that wrong and injustice will be done if the writ is granted, for the petition shows that a certificate of sale has been issued to Slater, upon which *prima facie* he is entitled to have a conveyance made to him, and he was not and could not be made a party to the proceeding; that this of itself is sufficient to show that the writ should not be issued in a case of this kind.

That from the affidavit filed by the respondent it is seen that Slater was not only the owner of the certificate of sale, but that he subsequently purchased the property in order to complete the title in himself, and that the present petitioner merely succeeded to his rights; that it would have been the most glaring absurdity if Slater had filed this petition, and the situation is not relieved by the fact that not he, but his vendee, has filed it. That the petitioner, by becoming a recent purchaser of the property in 1904, did not relieve himself of the effect of the period of long delay, nor from the effect of the merger of the certificate into the fee-simple title when both became possessed by the same person; and that it is not apparent that any good purpose can be subserved by the writ of certiorari in this case, but it is apparent that much mischief may be done by it.

Henry B. F. Macfarland et al., Commissioners, etc., *v.* Lorin M. Saunders, No. 1495. Decided April 18, 1905. This was an appeal by the Commissioners from an order of the supreme court of the District, sitting as a district court (No. 555), vacating an order confirming a verdict, etc., *In re* extension of Sherman avenue, entered and filed October 2, 1901. The record discloses that the Commissioners were directed by section 5 of the act of Congress entitled "An act for the extension of Pennsylvania avenue southeast, and for other purposes" (30 Stat. L., 1381) to institute by a petition in the supreme court of the District, sitting as a district court, a proceeding to condemn the land necessary for the extension and widening of Sherman avenue from Florida avenue to Whitney avenue with the uniform width of 100 feet.

That the Commissioners on the 31st day of May, 1899, filed their petition for condemnation of the land; that the court duly summoned a jury of seven men, who were properly qualified under the law; that due notice was given to all parties interested of the purpose of the proceedings; that the jury viewed the premises, heard testimony, and on the 1st day of May, 1900, made out their written verdict, which was signed by a majority of them, and on the 9th day of May,

1900, said verdict was filed in said court. After this verdict was filed, but before any action was taken on it by the court, the act of March 3, 1899, under which the proceedings were being had was held by the court to be unconstitutional. (*Wight v. Davidson*, 16 App. D. C., 371.) From this decision the Commissioners appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which, in May, 1901, handed down its decision holding that the act was constitutional. (*Wight v. Davidson*, 181 U. S., 371.) Thereupon proceedings were resumed in the supreme court of the District and an order nisi confirming the verdict and requiring all parties interested to show cause on a day certain why such verdict should not be finally ratified and confirmed was passed by the court.

In response to this order appellee, on July 22, 1901, filed exceptions to the verdict and award of the jury, which were overruled by the court, and the verdict and award were finally ratified and confirmed. From this order an appeal was taken by the appellee to the court of appeals on October 22, 1901, in so far as the confirmation of the verdict, etc., affected his property and prayed that the same be vacated. The petition upon which the motion was based purports to have been verified July 23, 1903. At the time of filing the motion notice was given counsel for the District that the court would be asked on October 15, 1903, to dispose of the exceptions, and the clerk of the court was requested to enter the appeal in the case as withdrawn. The motion came on for hearing and the court below, on August 16, 1904, decreed, in so far, and only so far, as it applied to and affected the assessments for benefits against the lands belonging to the appellee. The question raised on appeal was as to the power of the court below to vacate the order of October 2, 1901. The court of appeals on this point held that where the exceptions filed to the verdict of the jury in this street extension proceeding were overruled by the court and an order passed confirming the verdict and award, such order is void, for the reason that the filing of the exceptions made it necessary for the Commissioners, if they desired to proceed with the work, to cause the summoning of a second jury, as required by section 263, Revised Statutes District of Columbia, and being void, the court has power, notwithstanding the lapse of one or more terms, to vacate and set it aside, in so far as it affects the lands of the party excepting.

*Cecelia M. Coughlin v. District of Columbia*, No. 1579. Decided March 21, 1905. This was a test case to determine the validity of certain police regulations promulgated by the Commissioners on February 8, 1905, for the removal of snow and ice from the paved sidewalks of the District within the fire limits. The plaintiff in error was the owner of certain vacant and unimproved lots in square 735 in this city fronting on Second street SE., and after a fall of snow on February 9, 1905, failed to remove such snow from the paved sidewalks in front of said lots within the first four hours of daylight ensuing thereafter. For this failure she was arraigned in the police court and adjudged to be guilty, and a fine of \$5 was imposed upon her. On appeal to the court of appeals that court reversed the judgment of the lower court and held the regulation under which the plaintiff in error was convicted to be void as being an illegal exercise of authority and unwarranted by any power conferred by Congress upon the Commissioners; that as the law now stands the duty is



upon the municipality itself to cause the removal of snow and ice from the sidewalks, and that it is not competent for the Commissioners by any regulation whatever they may adopt to remove that burden from themselves as the responsible agents of the municipality and impose it upon individual citizens.

*John W. Lee v. District of Columbia*, No. 1527. Decided April 11, 1905. This was an appeal by plaintiff in error from a judgment of conviction in the police court for failure to remove snow and ice from the sidewalk in front of his premises. The questions involved were substantially the same as in the case of *Cecelia M. Coughlin*, *supra*, and for the reasons there given the court of appeals reversed the judgment of the police court in this case.

An attempt was made in behalf of the District in this case to have the Supreme Court of the United States, by proceedings in certiorari, review the judgment of the court of appeals in declaring the regulation respecting the removal of snow and ice from the sidewalks of the District void, but that court refused to grant the writ and review the judgment of the court of appeals.

*Elizabeth B. Smith, administratrix of Peter A. Smith, v. District of Columbia*, No. 1413. Decided April 11, 1905. This was an appeal from a judgment of the supreme court of the district (at law, No. 45275) entered upon a verdict directed by the court in an action for injuries causing death.

The facts as developed at the trial showed that the suit was instituted by the administratrix to recover compensation for an alleged omission of duty by the District. The testimony adduced showed that on July 1, 1901, about 9 o'clock in the evening, the appellant's intestate was a passenger on a north-bound car of the Georgetown and Tennallytown Railway Company, and was seated upon the rear seat of the car, on the west side thereof, with his elbow resting on the west guard rail, when the car passed another going in the opposite direction. While the cars were passing there was a swaying motion which caused them almost to touch one another, and the upright posts or other portions of the south-bound car struck the elbow of the deceased, dragging him over said guard rail, between the cars, and throwing him upon the street, which resulted in his immediate death. The testimony further showed that the distance between the inner rails of the tracks at the point of the accident was 3 feet and 7 inches, and that from the time of the construction of the tracks until about six or eight months prior to the accident small cars were used thereon, but about six or eight months before the accident these cars were replaced by larger cars, which in passing each other at this point came within a distance of 2½ inches of touching.

At the conclusion of the testimony on behalf of the appellant, counsel for the District moved the court to instruct the jury to return a verdict in its favor on the ground that no case had been made out against it. It was contended in behalf of the appellant that the District is and was at the time of the accident charged with the duty, both under general law and the several acts of Congress incorporating the railway company, to regulate the manner of the construction and maintenance of railway tracks on the streets of the city and the selection and operation of the cars used thereon, and that because of the default in the performance of such duty the District was liable in damages for the injuries resulting in the death of appellant's intestate.



The court of appeals affirmed the judgment of the lower court, holding that no duty was imposed upon the municipality of the District of Columbia by the act of Congress incorporating said railway company providing that the construction of said road should be subject to the supervision and approval of the Commissioners of the District, and the Commissioners, in the discharge of that duty, acted not as the official representatives or agents of the municipality, but as the chosen agents of Congress.

Francis H. Duehay *v.* District of Columbia, No. 1524. Decided April 18, 1905. This was an appeal by plaintiff in error from a judgment of conviction on an information filed in the police court charging him with violating the "smoke law" (30 Stat. L., 812). The plaintiff owned and occupied a building called the "Rochambeau" and the proof showed the emission of smoke from the chimney of said house, as prohibited by the statute, several times on October 26, 1904. The question in the case is whether the "Rochambeau" was a "private residence" within the meaning of the proviso of said act of Congress. The court of appeals held that the "Rochambeau" (which was an apartment house) is not a "private residence" within the meaning of the "smoke law," and therefore not exempted from the operation of the act. Application was made by the plaintiff to the Supreme Court of the United States to review the judgment on certiorari. A brief was filed in opposition by the District, and the court refused the writ.

Frank W. Palmer *v.* District of Columbia, No. 1534. Decided June 13, 1905. In this case the appellant, the Public Printer, was convicted in the police court of a violation of the "smoke law" (30 Stat. L., 812). The act of Congress has repeatedly been before the court of appeals for construction and has been uniformly upheld, but this was the first case in which a public official charged with the custody and control of one of the public buildings (owned by the General Government) has been prosecuted for its violation. The question was whether the Public Printer, as the custodian of the Government Printing Office, was amenable to the courts for a violation of the act in permitting dense black or gray smoke to be emitted from the chimneys of that office. The court of appeals affirmed the judgment of the police court, holding that in order to make the statute at all effectual the public officials are just as amenable to the law as the private citizen; that it was just as much the intention of Congress to suppress the nuisance of smoke emanating from the great public buildings in the District as it was to suppress such emission from a private hotel; that to assume that such discrimination exists in the statute would be manifestly unjust and would tend to bring the statute into odium and contempt, and would contribute more than anything else to prevent its effective observance. For these, and other reasons, the court of appeals affirmed the judgment of the police court and held the Public Printer liable for a violation of the "smoke law."

The District of Columbia *v.* Bushrod T. Garrison, No. 1535. Decided May 23, 1905. This was an appeal by the District from a judgment of the police court wherein the defendant was arraigned for refusing to furnish an inspector of the health department a sample of milk, in which article he was a dealer, sufficient for the purpose

of analysis, in alleged violation of the act of Congress of February 17, 1898, enacted for the prevention of adulteration of drugs or articles of food. It appeared that the defendant was engaged in the grocery business and sold milk only in original sealed bottles, as received from the dairy; that the inspector demanded a half pint of milk for analysis, tendering the value of the half pint, to wit, 2 cents; that the defendant told the inspector that he did not sell less than a pint, and placed a pint bottle on the counter and offered to sell him the same, which the inspector declined to buy. Defendant claimed that if he had been forced to sell a half pint he would have lost the other half pint, as he did not use milk personally and would not have offered it for sale, as his customers understood he did not sell milk in quantities less than 1 pint in sealed bottles. The court of appeals affirmed the judgment of the police court, holding that the defendant had tendered the inspector a reasonable sample, and it was refused; that it was a reasonable sample which the act of Congress required; that the appellee was fully within his right and fully performed his duty in tendering the former, and the inspector was wholly at fault in demanding a half pint of milk and insisting upon it, against the will of the appellee.

Thomas O. Probey *v.* The District of Columbia, No. 1537. Decided May 23, 1905. The plaintiff in error was convicted in the police court, upon an information charging him with unnecessarily obstructing the streets, in violation of a police regulation. The plaintiff allowed one of his carriages to remain in the street in front of his carriage repository for three hours. It was not shown, however, that traffic was delayed or hindered. The court of appeals reversed the judgment of the police court, holding that there was not sufficient evidence to show that there was an obstruction of the street.

Albert Fields *v.* The District of Columbia, No. 1545. Decided June 13, 1905. This was an appeal from a judgment of the police court where plaintiff in error had been convicted of being "a person of evil life and fame." The testimony adduced at the trial showed that the defendant was engaged as a pianist for a house of ill fame, and that he supplied musical entertainment for the place, receiving contributions from the inmates and their guests. The court of appeals reversed the judgment of the police court, holding that such conduct on the part of the defendant did not constitute sufficient proof to justify his conviction.

Harry G. Wilson *v.* The District of Columbia, No. 1553. Decided June 13, 1905. The plaintiff in error was convicted in the police court on the charge of engaging in the business of a "building contractor" without paying the annual license tax of \$25 as required by paragraph 46 of section 7 of the "personal tax law," which reads as follows: "Building and other contractors, twenty-five dollars." The court of appeals had decided in a prior case (Chapman *v.* The District of Columbia, 33 Wash. Law Reporter, 232) that the term "other contractors" was too vague and uncertain in its meaning to be enforced, and the case at bar was a test case to obtain a judicial construction of the phrase "building contractor." The testimony showed the plaintiff in error was a bricklayer who entered into arrangements with builders and general contractors for the construction of the brickwork of buildings; that he had no contracts with the owners themselves,

and that he performed the work with the help of other bricklayers. The court of appeals reversed the judgment of the police court, holding that he was, at best, merely a subcontractor; that he was only an artisan, and not a "building contractor" within the meaning of the law. The court further said: "If the word 'building contractor' has a popular fixed meaning it is that of one who contracts with the owner to become the builder \* \* \* to erect his structure according to certain plans and for a certain consideration."

*Walter R. Sanford v. The District of Columbia*, No. 1463. Decided December 13, 1904. This was an appeal from a judgment of the police court where the plaintiff in error had been convicted under an information charging him with unnecessarily obstructing the free passageway of B street NW. with a wagon and farm produce. The evidence produced at the trial showed that he occupied a space in B street north, a little west of Ninth street, with a wagon and country produce for the sale of said produce, leaving on each side of the wagon a space of 10 feet between his wagon and produce and the heads of the horses attached to the wagon, which were standing against the curb on either side of the street. It was contended in the brief and argument of counsel for plaintiff in error that this case involved the same question raised in the case of *Taylor v. The District of Columbia* (No. 1462, decided December 13, 1904), viz, the authority of the Commissioners to make the regulation discussed in that case, but the court of appeals held that there was no such question involved in this case; that in this case there was simply an unlawful obstruction of the public street and the creation therein of a palpable nuisance;" that whatever might be the law in regard to the occupation of the sides of the street facing the sidewalk and carriage way outside of the curb to the distance of 15 feet, there can be no question whatever of the illegal obstruction of the middle of the street between these spaces, which for the passage and legitimate purpose of the market people themselves is required to be kept free from obstruction." The court characterized the action of the plaintiff in error a "nuisance pure and simple," and therefore affirmed the judgment of the police court.

*Sigmund A. Czarra v. Board of Medical Supervisors of the District of Columbia*, No. 1512. Decided May 2, 1905. This was an appeal from an order of the board of medical supervisors revoking the license of the appellant for alleged "unprofessional and dishonorable conduct." The basis of the charge of "unprofessional and dishonorable conduct" against the appellant was that he distributed, by depositing in the vestibules and doorways of residences in the city of Washington, a certain obscene pamphlet, book, or circular. The case of this party was before the court of appeals in 1904 (No. 1409 *supra*), and at that time the court held the appellant should be given another hearing, which resulted in the revocation of his license by the board, and from the action of the board this appeal was taken. Several questions were raised on appeal, but the court held that there was only one question for it to consider, viz, whether the term "unprofessional and dishonorable conduct," contained in the act under which the board had jurisdiction, was sufficiently specific and certain to warrant a conviction thereof and the exercise of the power of revocation of appellant's license by the board. It held that it was not; and, among other things the court said: "Unprofessional or dishonorable



conduct for which the statute authorizes the revocation of a license that has been regularly obtained is not defined by the common law, and the words have no common or general accepted significance; that what constitutes 'unprofessional or dishonorable conduct' is a mere matter of opinion in the absence of some specification of acts by the law-making power, which alone is authorized to establish the standard of honor to be observed by persons licensed to practice medicine; that doubtless all intelligent and fair-minded persons would agree in the opinion of the board of medical supervisors that the acts charged against the appellant in the case at bar amounted to conduct both unprofessional and dishonorable." But this is not the test of the validity of the particular clause of the statute. The court held that the judicial tribunals could not enforce statutes whose broad and undefined language may apply not only to a particular act, about which there can be little or no difference of opinion, but equally to others about which there may be radical differences of opinion which would devolve upon the tribunals charged with the enforcement of the law the exercise of an arbitrary power between several classes of acts.

The following cases were dismissed by the court of appeals for failure of plaintiff in error to print and file records within the time prescribed by the rules of said court:

Joseph Flagman *v.* The District of Columbia. Dismissed December 7, 1904.

Mary M. Miller *v.* The District of Columbia. Dismissed March 14, 1905.

The following cases are now pending on appeal in the court of appeals:

The District of Columbia *v.* Andrew Glass, President, and John W. Cook, Treasurer, of the Perpetual Building Association (unincorporated), No. 1571. This is an action at law (No. 47233) to recover the sum of \$2,251.66 alleged to have been paid by plaintiffs under protest as tax on the gross receipts of the association for the year 1904. The claim of the District, which was overruled by the lower court, is that by the act of Congress entitled "An act relating to taxation in the District of Columbia," approved April 28, 1904, by which the rate of taxation on the gross earnings of the building association is changed from 4 per cent per annum to 2 per cent per annum does not apply to the fiscal year 1904. It is expected that the case will be heard by the court of appeals at its October term, 1905.

District of Columbia *v.* Percy Y. Lewis, No. 1575. This case comes up on a writ of error to the police court to review a judgment of that court holding the defendant not guilty and declaring a police regulation null and void upon which an information was based charging the defendant with discharging a pistol in one of the streets of the city of Washington without first obtaining a permit from the major and superintendent of police. It is expected the case will be heard by the court of appeals at its October term, 1905.

Proceedings in street extension and other condemnation cases have been taken in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, holding a district court, as follows:

In re widening and extension of Sherman avenue, No. 555, district court docket. August 19, 1904, decree canceling assessments against certain property. September 7, 1904, appeal by the Commis-



sioners to court of appeals; April 18, 1905, decree affirmed by court of appeals.

In re extension of Eleventh street northwest, No. 556, district court docket. August 9, 1904, amended and supplemental petition filed asking that marshal be directed to summon new jury to reassess benefits filed, and persons interested warned to appear in court.

In re extension of Eighth street or Wright's road, No. 615, district court docket. September 20, 1904, marshal ordered to summon jury; October 27, 1904, verdict of jury filed; January 27, 1904, exceptions to verdict overruled and verdict of jury confirmed and land condemned.

In re extension of Twenty-third street from S to California avenue, No. 616, district court docket. August 1, 1904, marshal ordered to summon jury; August 17, 1904, verdict of jury filed; September 27, 1904, exceptions to verdict overruled and verdict of jury confirmed and land condemned.

In re extension of Euclid place, so as to connect with Erie street, No. 617, district court docket. August 3, 1904, verdict of jury filed; December 16, 1904, exceptions filed to verdict of jury overruled and verdict finally confirmed and land condemned.

In re extension of Wyoming avenue to Twenty-third street, No. 618, district court docket. November 9, 1904, marshal ordered to summon jury; December 22, 1904, verdict of jury filed; February 1, 1905, verdict of jury finally ratified and confirmed and land condemned.

In re extension of Albemarle street, No. 619, district court docket. December 6, 1904, marshal ordered to summon jury; January 23, 1905, verdict of jury filed; March 2, 1905, verdict of jury ratified and confirmed and land condemned.

In re condemnation of land necessary for the joining of Kalorama avenue, No. 620, district court docket. November 29, 1904, marshal ordered to summon jury; February 16, 1905, verdict of jury filed; March 10, 1905, exceptions to verdict filed by Christian Heurich; March 10, 1905, motion to overrule exceptions and finally confirm verdict of jury filed; March 31, 1905, motion to confirm verdict overruled and verdict vacated and set aside and marshal ordered to summon new jury.

In re widening and extension of V street northwest, No. 621, district court docket. July 18, 1904, marshal ordered to summon jury; August 23, 1904, verdict of jury filed; October 4, 1904, verdict of jury finally confirmed and land condemned.

In re condemnation of lot 2, square 489, for a new police court building, No. 623, district court docket. July 15, 1904, commissioners appointed to appraise the land to be condemned; August 11, 1904, report and award of commissioners filed; September 22, 1904, exceptions filed to appraisement; September 27, 1904, appraisement finally ratified and confirmed and land condemned and money awarded for land ordered paid into the registry of the court.

In re condemnation of land in North Brightwood for a public street, No. 625, district court docket. July 26, 1904, commissioners appointed to appraise land; August 22, 1904, report and award of commissioners filed; September 20, 1904, report and award of commissioners confirmed and land condemned.

In re condemnation of land for a plaza or circle and new streets, No. 627, district court docket. August 26, 1904, petition of District Commissioners filed; October 10, 1904, commissioners appointed by court to appraise the land to be condemned; November 30, 1904, report and award of commissioners filed; December 12, 1904, report and award of commissioners finally confirmed and land condemned.

In re extension of Fourteenth street northwest, No. 629, district court docket. October 11, 1904, petition of District Commissioners filed; January 9, 1905, commissioners appointed to appraise land; March 23, 1905, report and award of commissioners filed; April 6, 1905, exceptions filed; April 7, 1905, motion to confirm report and award overruled and marshal ordered to summon jury; May 17, 1905, verdict of jury filed and motion to confirm filed; May 22, 1905, exceptions to verdict filed; May 26, 1905, exceptions overruled and verdict of jury confirmed and land condemned.

In re opening of connecting highways on the east and west sides of Zoological Park, No. 630, district court docket. October 18, 1904, petition of District Commissioners filed; January 16, 1905, marshal directed to summon jury; May 1, 1905, verdict of jury returned to court; May 31, 1905, exceptions to verdict of jury filed; June 6, 1905, motion to overrule exceptions and confirm verdict filed; June 23, 1905, exceptions overruled, verdict confirmed, and land condemned.

In re condemnation of land for completion of construction of out-fall sewer, No. 634, district court docket. January 17, 1905, petition filed; April 5, 1905, commissioners appointed to appraise land and right of way; May 15, 1905, instructions given to commissioners; May 22, 1905, marshal ordered to attend sessions of commissioners and keep order; June 14, 1905, amendment to original petition filed.

In re extension of M street east of Bladensburg road, No. 649, district court docket. March 22, 1905, petition of District Commissioners filed.

In re extension of T street eastward from Lincoln avenue northeast to Second street northeast, No. 650, district court docket. March 28, 1905, petition of District Commissioners filed.

In re condemnation of land necessary to join Kalorama avenue and Prescott place, No. 625, district court docket. March 31, 1905, petition of District Commissioners filed.

In re extension of Nineteenth street from Woodley road to Baltimore street, No. 653, district court docket. April 1, 1905, petition of Commissioners of the District filed.

In re the opening of an alley in block 6, Ingleside, No. 657, district court docket. May 2, 1905, petition filed; June 1, 1905, marshal directed to summon jury; July 7, 1905, verdict of jury returned to court.

In re condemnation of land for approaches to Anacostia Bridge, No. 658, district court docket. May 12, 1905, petition filed; May 31, 1905, supplemental petition filed and citations ordered.

In re opening of an alley in block 41, north grounds Columbian University, and block 42, University Park, No. 659, district court. May 13, 1905, petition filed and persons interested warned to appear in court.

In re condemnation of land necessary for a plaza, second proceedings, No. 667, district court docket. June 29, 1905, petition filed.

Proceedings were had before a marshal's jury, before the passage of the new "alley law," as follows:

In re condemnation of land for an alley in square 669. September 14, 1904, verdict, award, and assessment of jury returned.

In re condemnation of land for the opening of a minor street in square 700. November 9, 1904. Verdict of jury returned.

The following proceedings have been ordered, and have not yet been instituted:

Proceedings to open an alley in square 24.

Proceedings to open an alley in square 61.

Proceedings to open an alley in square 889.

Proceedings to open an alley in square 2, West Eckington.

Proceedings to open an alley in block 23, Columbia Heights.

Proceedings to condemn land for a minor street in Trinida subdivision.

Proceedings to condemn land for a right of way for a sewer across the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Proceedings for the condemnation of land for the extension of an alley in square 552.

Proceedings for the condemnation of ground for the extension of Brown street, in square 1280.

Proceedings for the condemnation of land for an alley in square 100.

Proceedings to condemn land for the opening of an alley through block 10, Todd and Brown's subdivision of Pleasant Plains and Mount Pleasant.

Proceedings to condemn land for the opening of an alley through the block bounded by Connecticut avenue and California avenue, Wyoming avenue and Twenty-third street west, in Washington Heights and "Widow's Mite."

Proceedings to condemn ground for an alley through part of block 12, Meridian Hill, and part of block 8, Washington Heights.

Proceedings to condemn ground for an alley in block 40, north grounds of Columbian University, and block 19, Meridian Hill.

Under the provision contained in the District appropriation act approved January 12, 1905, authorizing the Commissioners to employ special assistant counsel in connection with the settlement of claims for damages incident to changes of grade in the matter of the construction of the Union Station, the Commissioners, on May 24, 1905, appointed as such special counsel Mr. A. Leftwich Sinclair, then one of the assistant corporation counsel, and since that date he has been engaged in preparing for the presentation of the matter to the commission to be appointed by the court under the provisions of said act of Congress.

During the past year especial effort has been made by the attorney in charge of lunacy proceedings to collect money from the estates of lunatics, where such lunatics have been treated at the Government Hospital for the insane at the expense of the municipality, and in many cases such persons have been transferred to the independent roll of the insane asylum and their expenses paid out of their estates.

In two cases this office has had to file proceedings in court in order to have the District reimbursed for money expended by it in the care and treatment of insane persons, where they have property, viz:



In re Elizabeth Hart, lunatic, lunacy No. 498. This was a petition filed on behalf of the District for reimbursement out of the estate of said lunatic for moneys expended by it for the care and treatment of said lunatic. The claim was supported by proofs, etc., before the auditor of the court, who reported to the court that the District was entitled to the full amount claimed, viz, \$700.15. Before the time for confirmation of the report of the auditor the said lunatic died. The case has been re-referred for a final statement of the account of the committee, and there is no reason to believe that the District's claim will not be again allowed and ordered to be paid.

In re Magdelina Spugnardi, lunatic. This was a proceeding in the supreme court of the District, holding an equity court, for a rule to show cause against the committee of said lunatic why the District should not be reimbursed in the sum of \$275, the amount expended by it for the care and treatment of said lunatic since her dower in her husband's estate became consummate and she became entitled to her distributive share of his personal estate, and why she should not hereafter be placed on the independent roll of the insane asylum and her care and treatment paid for out of her estate. The case is still pending.

Important legislation has been enacted during the past year in connection with the lunacy proceedings. By the act of February 23, 1905, "to change the lunacy proceedings where the Commissioners are the petitioners," etc., provision was made for one of the justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia to preside at these hearings. The decorum of the proceedings is thus secured, and at the same time the legal rights of the parties are protected.

Under existing law we use juries only from the criminal courts or from the police court. Occasionally inconvenience results from this limitation. The law should be amended so that any jury in attendance upon the circuit courts may also be used. Such an amendment will add nothing to the cost of the proceedings.

I would also suggest legislation authorizing the Commissioners to pay the physicians who testify in these lunacy proceedings a per diem of \$5, to cover their testimony at the hearing, their preliminary examination of the patient, and an examination between the time of the filing of the petition and the hearing of the case. The expense could be minimized by assigning two or more patients to the same physician. If this legislation is enacted, an adequate appropriation should be secured therewith. At the present time their compensation is limited to the ordinary witness fee of \$1.25, which is not at all commensurate with the value of the service rendered.

The volume of business in the District branch of the police court continues to steadily increase. For the year ending June 30, 1904, there were 19,964 cases tried and \$59,386.67 collected in fines. For this year, as shown by Mr. Pugh's report, there were 20,141 cases tried and \$62,785.71 collected in fines.

I take great pleasure in acknowledging the efficiency and industry of my assistants in the discharge of their respective duties during the year.

Very respectfully,

ANDREW B. DUVALL,  
*Corporation Counsel.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



## REPORT OF ASSISTANT CORPORATION COUNSEL.

WASHINGTON, *September 11, 1905.*

SIR: I inclose herewith my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1905.

The amount collected on the District side of the police court for the period named was \$62,785.71. This shows an increase over last year of \$3,397.04.

Respectfully,

JAMES L. PUGH, Jr.,  
*Assistant Corporation Counsel.*

Hon. A. B. DUVAL,  
*Corporation Counsel, District of Columbia.*

The following is a classified list of the prosecutions in the District branch of the police court during the year ending June 30, 1905.

Barber shops open on Sunday--	15	Selling liquor to minors-----	2
Barrooms open after hours----	5	Throwing missiles -----	95
Barrooms open on Sunday-----	20	Turning in false fire alarms----	15
Bathing in the Potomac River--	30	Unlicensed apothecary -----	10
Carrying away other's property--	100	Unlicensed bar -----	35
Carrying dangerous and deadly		Unlicensed pawn brokers-----	15
weapons -----	200	Unlicensed midwives -----	5
Carrying firearms on Sunday--	4	Unlicensed physicians -----	12
Cruelty to animals-----	1,325	Unlicensed plumbers -----	30
Dangerous dogs -----	45	Vagrants -----	2,215
Destroying private property----	215	Violation building regulations--	65
Destroying public property-----	40	Violation dairy farm regulations	54
Disorderly conduct and pro-		Violation food law-----	470
fanity -----	8,750	Violation game law-----	5
Doing business without license		Violation garbage regulation---	2
and violating license law----	310	Violation health ordinance-----	35
Failing to connect premises with		Violation law relating to public	
sewer -----	85	health -----	15
Fast driving -----	325	Violation liquor law-----	2
Fast riding -----	185	Violation pharmacy law-----	28
Fast running horseless carriage--	250	Violation plumbing regulation--	45
Female dog at large while in		Violation milk law-----	48
heat -----	5	Violation police regulation-----	3,432
Gift enterprise -----	10	Violation smoke law-----	275
Indecent exposure -----	306	Violation snow law-----	245
Injuring trees on street-----	14	Violation weight and measure	
Nuisance -----	515	law -----	132
Occupying public space-----	10	Wasting Potomac water-----	5
Playing ball on the streets-----	30		
Refusing to pay hack hire-----	45		
Selling fireworks to minors-----	10		
		Total -----	20,141

**REPORT OF THE ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.**

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the electrical department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905:

**STREET LIGHTING.**

The flat-flame gas lamps were maintained by the Washington Gaslight Company and the Georgetown Gaslight Company at the rate of \$20 per lamp per annum. The lamps consumed 5 cubic feet of gas per hour and burned all night and every night, a total of 3,760 hours per annum. All posts and lanterns were painted during the year.

The following tables give the number of lamps erected, maintained, etc.:

**GAS LAMPS ERECTED.****Northwest:**

Hanover place between N and O, First and North Capitol streets .....	1
Florida avenue between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets .....	3
Alley between L and M streets, Vermont avenue and Fifteenth street.....	1
North side of N street between Eighth and Ninth streets .....	1
Alley between Sixth and Seventh, E and F streets.....	1
Florida avenue between Rhode Island avenue and Third street.....	1
Twenty-second street south of S street .....	1
West side of Twenty-second street between P and Q streets.....	1
Alleys between Pennsylvania avenue and H street, Jackson place and Seventeenth street .....	3
Alley between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, L and M streets .....	4
Southeast corner of Eighteenth and Church streets.....	1
South side of New York avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets .....	1
Portner place between U and V streets.....	1
Alley between H and I streets, Sixteenth street and Connecticut avenue....	1

**Northeast:**

Morton place between L and M, Sixth and Seventh streets .....	6
South side of Florida avenue between Tenth and Eleventh streets .....	2
East side of Tenth street between K street and Florida avenue .....	2
South side of I street between Tenth and Eleventh streets.....	1
West side of Eleventh street between H and I streets .....	1
Eleventh street between Maryland avenue and D street .....	3
E street between Eleventh and Twelfth streets .....	2
Thirteenth street between E and F streets.....	2
Alley between Tenth and Eleventh, F and G streets.....	1
West side of Sixth street opposite C street .....	1
East side of Fourth street opposite C street.....	1

**Southeast:**

West side of Fourth street between Pennsylvania avenue and B street.....	1
South side of E street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.....	2

**Southwest:**

South side of I street between Delaware avenue and second street .....	1
West side of Second street between I and K streets .....	1
Northeast corner of Four-and-a-half and Van streets .....	1
Northwest corner of Third and Van streets.....	1

## Northwest, county:

Center street between Howard avenue and Oak street.....	2
Sixteenth street between Florida avenue and Superior street .....	2
Huntington place between Fourteenth street and University place.....	2
Adams Mill road from Cincinnati street to Zoo Park .....	13
Lanier avenue between Adams Mill road and Ontario avenue.....	7
Kansas avenue between Adams Mill road and Ontario avenue .....	7
Poplar avenue between Ontario and Summit avenues.....	1
Summit avenue west of Poplar avenue .....	1
Grant street between Mount Pleasant and Eighteenth streets .....	4
Northwest corner of Rock Creek Church and Spring roads .....	1
Southwest corner of Morgan avenue and Spring road.....	1
South side of Spring road west of Morgan avenue.....	1
Eighteenth street between Lowell street and Howard avenue.....	2
Milwaukee street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets .....	3
Lowell street west of Eighteenth street.....	3
Columbia road between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets .....	3
W street between First street and Flagler place .....	3
Third street between Florida and Rhode Island avenues .....	1
Rhode Island avenue between Florida avenue and First street.....	12
T street between First and Second streets .....	1
Maple avenue between Carroll avenue and District line, Takoma .....	1
South side of Philadelphia street between Seventh and Eighth streets, Petworth .....	1
Northwest corner of Ninth and Savannah streets, Petworth .....	1
East side of Fifth street between Omaha and Philadelphia streets, Petworth .....	1
North side of Richmond street between Eighth and Ninth streets, Petworth .....	1
North side of Richmond street between Seventh and Eighth streets, Petworth .....	1
South side of Savannah street between Seventh and Eighth streets, Petworth .....	1
North side of Clifton street east of Thirteenth street.....	2
Northwest corner of Howard avenue and Mount Pleasant street.....	1
Northeast corner of Howard avenue and Eighteenth street .....	1
South side of Howard avenue between Mount Pleasant and Eighteenth streets .....	2
Northeast corner of Seventeenth and Sheridan streets .....	1
West side of Seventeenth street between Park and Sheridan streets .....	1
North side of Sheridan street between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets.....	2
North side of Sheridan street between Sixteenth and Brown streets.....	2
Erie street between Sixteenth street and Ontario avenue .....	6
Decatur place between Florida and Massachusetts avenues .....	10
Twenty-second street north of Decatur place .....	1
Alley between Fourteenth and School streets, Kenesaw avenue and Park street.....	1
V street between First street and Flagler place .....	2
North side of Columbia road between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets .....	2
Alley between Kenesaw and Kenyon, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.....	4
Eleventh street between Whitney and Lydecker avenues.....	2
Northeast corner of Eleventh street and Lydecker avenue.....	1
Alley between Wyoming and Kalorama avenues, Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets .....	4

## Northeast, county:

V street between Fourth and Fifth streets, Eckington .....	2
W street between Third and Fourth streets, Eckington.....	3
Rhode Island avenue east of Fifth street, Eckington .....	2
Northwest corner of Fifth and V streets, Eckington.....	1
West side of third street between V and W streets, Eckington .....	1
Rhode Island avenue between North Capitol street and Lincoln avenue .....	4
Todd place between North Capitol street and Lincoln avenue .....	4
Evarts street between Eleventh and Thirteenth streets, Brookland.....	5
T street between Lincoln avenue and Second street .....	2

## Southeast, county:

Pleasant street between Monroe and Fillmore streets, Anacostia .....	1
Arthur street between Spring and High streets, Anacostia.....	3
Spring street between Maple and Morris streets, Anacostia .....	1
Maple street between Spring and High streets, Anacostia .....	3
Harrison street opposite German Orphan Asylum, Anacostia .....	1
Taylor street between Jackson and Washington streets, Anacostia .....	1



## MANTLE GAS LIGHTING.

This service was extended by changing 357 flat-flame gas lamps to incandescent-mantle gas lamps, making the total maintained during the year 952.

The contract was awarded to the Union Lighting Company at the rate of \$21 per lamp per annum. Each lamp burned all night and every night, a total of 3,760 hours per annum, and was equipped with a burner of 60 candlepower.

The posts and lanterns were painted during the year.

## MANTLE NAPHTHA LAMPS.

The contract for this service was awarded to the American Lighting Company at the rate of \$22.60 per lamp per annum. Incandescent mantles were used, each burner giving 60 candlepower. The lamps burned all night and every night, a total of 3,760 hours for the year. Each lantern and post was painted during the year.

The following tables give the number of lamps erected, maintained, etc.:

## NAPHTHA LAMPS ERECTED.

## Northwest:

Alley between Q street and Rhode Island avenue, Marion and Seventh streets .....	2
Alley between V and W, Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets .....	1
West side of North Capitol street between F and G streets .....	4
Alley between First and North Capitol streets, M street and New York avenue .....	3

## Northeast:

Massachusetts avenue between North Capitol street and Delaware avenue ..	3
K street between First and Second streets .....	4
L street between Second and Third streets .....	2
H street between second and Third streets .....	2
Northwest corner of Third and H streets .....	1
Northeast corner of First and D streets .....	1
East side of First street between D street and Massachusetts avenue .....	1
Southeast corner of First street and Massachusetts avenue .....	1
H street between First and Second streets .....	8
Massachusetts avenue between North Capitol and First street .....	8
E street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets .....	4
E street between Tenth and Eleventh streets .....	1
West side of Thirteenth street between D and Duncan streets .....	1
Northeast corner of Second and H streets .....	1
Corners of Second and I streets .....	2
Alley between Tenth and Eleventh, F and G streets .....	2
On Second street between H and I streets .....	2
North side of Florida avenue between Eckington place and New York avenue ..	1
Intersection of New York and Florida avenues .....	1
South side of Florida avenue between New York avenue and Fifth street ..	12
South side of Gales street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets .....	1
Alley between Seventh and Eighth, B and C streets .....	1
Delaware avenue between C and D streets .....	5
Northeast corner of North Capitol street and Massachusetts avenue .....	1
On H street between First and Third streets .....	2

## Southeast:

East side of Sixteenth street between D and E streets .....	2
Alley between First and Second, B and C streets .....	1
Alley between Second and Third, East Capitol and A streets .....	2
South side of L street between New Jersey avenue and First street .....	1
North side of Virginia avenue between Third and Fourth streets .....	2
South side of Virginia avenue between Third and Fourth streets .....	2

## Southeast—Continued.

North side of Virginia avenue between Fourth and Fifth streets .....	2
North side of Virginia avenue between Fifth and Sixth streets .....	2
South side of Virginia avenue between Fifth and Sixth streets .....	2

## Southwest:

Alley between First and Second streets, D street and Virginia avenue .....	1
Maryland avenue between Twelfth and Fourteenth streets .....	5
Southwest corner of Third street and Virginia avenue .....	1
Southeast corner of Third street and Virginia avenue .....	1
Northwest corner of Half and H streets .....	1
Southwest corner of Half and I streets .....	1
West side of Half street between I and K streets .....	1

## Northwest, county:

Park avenue or "A" road west of Fourteenth street road .....	4
Newark street between Fifth and Seventh streets, Petworth .....	2
Philadelphia street between Fifth and Seventh streets, Petworth .....	2
Ontario avenue between Superior street and Columbia road .....	6
Messmore street between Huron street and Columbia road .....	2

## Northeast, county:

Northwest corner of Queen Chapel road and Rhode Island avenue .....	1
Brentwood road between Queen Chapel road and Emporia street .....	6
Fifteenth street south of Brentwood road .....	1
South Dakota avenue between Rhode Island and Carlton avenues, Wood- ridge .....	3
Queen Chapel road between Brentwood road and Lowell street .....	5
Brentwood road between South Dakota and Central avenues .....	3
T street between Lincoln avenue and Second street .....	4
Bunker Hill road between Fort street and Queen Chapel road .....	24
Quincy street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, Brookland .....	2
Omaha street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, Brookland .....	2
South Dakota avenue between Carlton avenue and Vista street, Woodridge ..	2
Twenty-fourth street east of Rhode Island avenue .....	2
Mills avenue east of Rhode Island avenue .....	3
Rhode Island avenue between Twentieth and Twenty-fourth streets .....	7
West side of Seventeenth street between Brentwood road and Fort Drive ..	1
West side of Seventeenth street between Hamlin and Irving streets .....	1
North side of Hamlin street between Seventeenth street and Queen Chapel road .....	1
Trumbull street east of Fourth street .....	4

## Southeast, county:

Randall Park .....	7
Sixth street between Hamilton road and Savannah street, Congress Heights ..	3
Randall Place between Hamilton road and Savannah street, Congress Heights .....	3
Livingston road from Congress Heights to Giesboro road .....	21
Giesboro road from Livingston road west .....	14

## INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMPS.

This service was maintained by the Potomac Electric Power Company at the rate of \$20 per lamp per annum. Each lamp was of 25 candlepower and burned all night and every night, a total of 3,942 hours per annum.

The following table gives the number of lamps erected, maintained, etc.:

## INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMPS ERECTED.

## Northwest, county:

Richmond street south of Woodley street .....	2
Newark street between Highland avenue and bridge, Cleveland Park .....	2

## Northeast, county:

O street between Anacostia road and Forty-fourth street, Kenilworth .....	5
Forty-fourth street between O and P streets, Kenilworth .....	3
Douglass avenue west of Anacostia road, Kenilworth .....	10
P street between Anacostia road and Olive street, Kenilworth .....	1
Olive street between P and Q streets, Kenilworth .....	5

## Northeast, county—Continued.

Olive street north of Q street, Kenilworth.....	2
Q street between Anacostia road and Olive street, Kenilworth.....	3
Anacostia road.....	4
Sheriff road.....	22

## Southeast, county:

Seventh street between Philadelphia street and Hamilton road, Congress Heights .....	3
Park Place between Seventh street and Nichols avenue, Congress Heights..	1
Eighth street between Philadelphia street and Hamilton road.....	3
South side of Philadelphia street between Eighth and Ninth streets, Congress Heights .....	1

## Georgetown:

Aqueduct bridge.....	33
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## STREET-DESIGNATION LAMPS.

This service was maintained by the Washington Gaslight Company at the rate of \$12.50 per lamp per annum, each lamp being equipped with a burner consuming  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cubic feet of gas per hour. They burned on the same schedule as the regular street lamps.

The following tables give the number of lamps erected, maintained, etc.:

## STREET-DESIGNATION LAMPS ERECTED.

## On fire-alarm posts, northwest:

Southwest corner of Thirteenth and N streets .....	1
Southwest corner of Seventeenth and H streets .....	1
Northeast corner of Nineteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue .....	1
Northeast corner of Twenty-third and I streets .....	1
Southwest corner of Twenty-first and H streets.....	1
Northwest corner of North Capitol and I streets .....	1
Southwest corner of North Capitol and L streets.....	1

## On fire-alarm posts, northeast:

South side of H street, between North Capitol and First streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Fifth and H streets .....	1
Southeast corner of Seventh and G streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Eighth and I streets .....	1
Southwest corner of Tenth and H streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Twelfth and H streets .....	1
Southeast corner of Fourteenth street and Florida avenue .....	1
Southwest corner of Fifth and E streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Eleventh and B streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Sixth and A streets .....	1

## On fire-alarm posts, southeast:

Northwest corner of Sixth and E streets.....	1
Northwest corner of Third and D streets .....	1
Southwest corner of Fifth and A streets .....	1
Southwest corner of Third and B streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Second and C streets .....	1
Southeast corner of Eleventh and East Capitol streets .....	1
Northwest corner of Fourteenth and A streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Seventh and East Capitol streets .....	1

## On fire-alarm posts, southwest:

Northwest corner of Seventh and C streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Ninth and E streets.....	1
Northwest corner of Tenth street and Virginia avenue.....	1

## On fire-alarm posts, northwest, county:

Northwest corner of Adams Mill and Columbia roads.....	1
Northwest corner of Eighteenth street and Wyoming avenue.....	1

## On patrol posts, northwest:

Southeast corner of Tenth and D streets .....	1
Southeast corner of Twelfth street and New York avenue.....	1
Northeast corner of Ninth and G streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Seventh and F streets .....	1
Northeast corner of Thirteen-and-a-half and D streets .....	1



On patrol posts, northeast:	
Northwest corner of Fifth and East Capitol streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Thirteenth and H streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Eighth and H streets.....	1
On patrol posts, southeast:	
Southwest corner of Eighth and East Capitol streets.....	1
Northwest corner of Eighth and E streets.....	1
On patrol posts, northwest, county:	
Southwest corner of Eighteenth street and Columbia road.....	1
Southeast corner of Fourteenth and Princeton streets.....	1
On plain posts, northwest:	
Southeast corner of Fourteenth and N streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Fourteenth and P streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Fourteenth and Q streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Fourteenth and S streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Fourteenth and T streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Fourteenth and V streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Fourteenth and W streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Fourteenth street and Florida avenue.....	1
Northwest corner of Seventh and Q streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Ninth and N streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Ninth and O streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Ninth and Q streets.....	1
Northwest corner of Ninth street and Rhode Island avenue.....	1
Northeast corner of Ninth and R streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Ninth and T streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Seventh and L streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Connecticut avenue and Q street.....	1
Northwest corner of Connecticut avenue and N street.....	1
Southeast corner of Connecticut avenue and L street.....	1
Southeast corner of Seventeenth and K streets, west side of Farragut square.....	1
Northeast corner of Seventeenth and I streets, west side of Farragut square.....	1
Northwest corner of Seventeenth and I streets, east side of Farragut square.....	1
Southwest corner of Seventeenth and G streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Seventeenth and F streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Seventeenth and E streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Eighteenth and H streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Seventh and N streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Seventh and P streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Seventh and S streets.....	1
Northwest corner of Seventh and T streets.....	1
Northwest corner of Seventeenth street and New York avenue.....	1
Northeast corner of Seventh street and New York avenue.....	1
On plain posts, northeast:	
Northwest corner of Eleventh and East Capitol streets.....	1
Northwest corner of Eleventh street and Massachusetts avenue.....	1
Northwest corner of Twelfth and East Capitol streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Tennessee avenue and East Capitol street.....	1
Southeast corner of Sixth and H streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Seventh and H streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Ninth and H streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Eleventh and H streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Fourteenth and H streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Fourth and H streets.....	1
On plain posts, southeast:	
Southeast corner of Second and East Capitol streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Third and East Capitol streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Fourth and East Capitol streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Ninth and East Capitol streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Tenth and East Capitol streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Eleventh street and North Carolina avenue.....	1
Southeast corner of Twelfth and East Capitol streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Kentucky avenue and East Capitol street.....	1
Southwest corner of Sixth and East Capitol streets.....	1
On plain posts, northwest, county:	
Southwest corner of Fourteenth and Chapin streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Fourteenth and Clifton streets.....	1

## Northeast, county—Continued.

Olive street north of Q street, Kenilworth.....	2
Q street between Anacostia road and Olive street, Kenilworth.....	3
Anacostia road.....	4
Sheriff road.....	22
Southeast, county:	
Seventh street between Philadelphia street and Hamilton road, Congress Heights .....	3
Park Place between Seventh street and Nichols avenue, Congress Heights..	1
Eighth street between Philadelphia street and Hamilton road.....	3
South side of Philadelphia street between Eighth and Ninth streets, Congress Heights .....	1
Georgetown:	
Aqueduct bridge.....	33

## STREET-DESIGNATION LAMPS.

This service was maintained by the Washington Gaslight Company at the rate of \$12.50 per lamp per annum, each lamp being equipped with a burner consuming  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cubic feet of gas per hour. They burned on the same schedule as the regular street lamps.

The following tables give the number of lamps erected, maintained, etc.:

## STREET-DESIGNATION LAMPS ERECTED.

## On fire-alarm posts, northwest:

Southwest corner of Thirteenth and N streets .....	1
Southwest corner of Seventeenth and H streets .....	1
Northeast corner of Nineteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue .....	1
Northeast corner of Twenty-third and I streets .....	1
Southwest corner of Twenty-first and H streets .....	1
Northwest corner of North Capitol and I streets .....	1
Southwest corner of North Capitol and L streets .....	1

## On fire-alarm posts, northeast:

South side of H street, between North Capitol and First streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Fifth and H streets .....	1
Southeast corner of Seventh and G streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Eighth and I streets .....	1
Southwest corner of Tenth and H streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Twelfth and H streets .....	1
Southeast corner of Fourteenth street and Florida avenue .....	1
Southwest corner of Fifth and E streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Eleventh and B streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Sixth and A streets .....	1

## On fire-alarm posts, southeast:

Northwest corner of Sixth and E streets.....	1
Northwest corner of Third and D streets .....	1
Southwest corner of Fifth and A streets .....	1
Southwest corner of Third and B streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Second and C streets .....	1
Southeast corner of Eleventh and East Capitol streets .....	1
Northwest corner of Fourteenth and A streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Seventh and East Capitol streets .....	1

## On fire-alarm posts, southwest:

Northwest corner of Seventh and C streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Ninth and E streets.....	1
Northwest corner of Tenth street and Virginia avenue.....	1

## On fire-alarm posts, northwest, county:

Northwest corner of Adams Mill and Columbia roads.....	1
Northwest corner of Eighteenth street and Wyoming avenue.....	1

## On patrol posts, northwest:

Southeast corner of Tenth and D streets .....	1
Southeast corner of Twelfth street and New York avenue.....	1
Northeast corner of Ninth and G streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Seventh and F streets .....	1
Northeast corner of Thirteen-and-a-half and D streets .....	1

On patrol posts, northeast:	
Northwest corner of Fifth and East Capitol streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Thirteenth and H streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Eighth and H streets.....	1
On patrol posts, southeast:	
Southwest corner of Eighth and East Capitol streets.....	1
Northwest corner of Eighth and E streets.....	1
On patrol posts, northwest, county:	
Southwest corner of Eighteenth street and Columbia road.....	1
Southeast corner of Fourteenth and Princeton streets.....	1
On plain posts, northwest:	
Southeast corner of Fourteenth and N streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Fourteenth and P streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Fourteenth and Q streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Fourteenth and S streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Fourteenth and T streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Fourteenth and V streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Fourteenth and W streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Fourteenth street and Florida avenue.....	1
Northwest corner of Seventh and Q streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Ninth and N streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Ninth and O streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Ninth and Q streets.....	1
Northwest corner of Ninth street and Rhode Island avenue.....	1
Northeast corner of Ninth and R streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Ninth and T streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Seventh and L streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Connecticut avenue and Q street.....	1
Northwest corner of Connecticut avenue and N street.....	1
Southeast corner of Connecticut avenue and L street.....	1
Southeast corner of Seventeenth and K streets, west side of Farragut square.....	1
Northeast corner of Seventeenth and I streets, west side of Farragut square.....	1
Northwest corner of Seventeenth and I streets, east side of Farragut square.....	1
Southwest corner of Seventeenth and G streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Seventeenth and F streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Seventeenth and E streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Eighteenth and H streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Seventh and N streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Seventh and P streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Seventh and S streets.....	1
Northwest corner of Seventh and T streets.....	1
Northwest corner of Seventeenth street and New York avenue.....	1
Northeast corner of Seventh street and New York avenue.....	1
On plain posts, northeast:	
Northwest corner of Eleventh and East Capitol streets.....	1
Northwest corner of Eleventh street and Massachusetts avenue.....	1
Northwest corner of Twelfth and East Capitol streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Tennessee avenue and East Capitol street.....	1
Southeast corner of Sixth and H streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Seventh and H streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Ninth and H streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Eleventh and H streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Fourteenth and H streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Fourth and H streets.....	1
On plain posts, southeast:	
Southeast corner of Second and East Capitol streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Third and East Capitol streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Fourth and East Capitol streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Ninth and East Capitol streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Tenth and East Capitol streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Eleventh street and North Carolina avenue.....	1
Southeast corner of Twelfth and East Capitol streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Kentucky avenue and East Capitol street.....	1
Southwest corner of Sixth and East Capitol streets.....	1
On plain posts, northwest, county:	
Southwest corner of Fourteenth and Chapin streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Fourteenth and Clifton streets.....	1



On plain posts, northwest, county—Continued.

Northwest corner of Fourteenth street and Welling place .....	1
Northeast corner of Fourteenth and Roanoke streets .....	1
Southwest corner of Fourteenth street and Huntington place .....	1
Southeast corner of Fourteenth and Yale streets .....	1
Southwest corner of Fourteenth and Bacon streets .....	1
Northeast corner of Fourteenth and Harvard streets .....	1
Southeast corner of Fourteenth street and Columbia road .....	1
Southeast corner of Fourteenth and Kenesaw streets .....	1
Southeast corner of Fourteenth and Kenyon streets .....	1

#### ELECTRIC ARC LIGHTING.

This service was maintained by the Potomac Electric Power Company, at the rate of \$85 per lamp per annum, all lights within the fire limits being on underground wires.

Each lamp was of 1,000 candlepower and burned all night and every night, a total of 3,942 hours per annum.

#### ELECTRIC ARC LAMPS ERECTED.

Northwest:

Northwest corner of Ninth and F streets .....	1
East intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and K street .....	1

Southeast:

Northeast corner of Fifth and E streets .....	1
---	---

Southwest:

Corner of Second and Canal streets .....	1
--	---

The following tables give the changes, additions, etc., to the entire street-lighting system:

#### NAPHTHA LAMPS CHANGED TO GAS.

Northwest:

Alleys between K and L streets, First street and New Jersey avenue .....	3
--	---

Northeast:

Thirteenth street between Duncan and E streets .....	2
West side of Twelfth street between C and D streets .....	3

Southeast:

West side of Kentucky avenue between E and G streets .....	1
North side of D street between Kentucky avenue and Fifteenth street .....	2
On D street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets .....	3

Southwest:

West side of Second street between I and K streets .....	1
Corners of Second and I streets .....	2
On I street between Second and Third streets .....	2
Corners of Delaware avenue and I street .....	2
Delaware avenue between H and I streets .....	2
H street between Third and Four-and-a-half streets .....	5
Van street between Third and Four-and-a-half streets .....	3
East side of Ninth street between G and H streets .....	1
Northwest corner of Ninth and H streets .....	1
Southwest corner of Second and C streets .....	1
West side of Second street between C and D streets .....	1

Northwest, county:

Rock Creek Church road between Lydecker avenue and Spring road .....	3
Erie street between Sixteenth street and Ontario avenue .....	4
Central avenue between Erie street and Columbia road .....	4
Blair road north from intersection of Piney Branch road .....	6
East side of Eleventh street between Yale and Princeton streets .....	1
Princeton street between Eleventh street and Sherman avenue .....	2
Bryant street between North Capitol and First streets .....	6

Northeast, county:

Central avenue between Fourth and Seventh streets .....	3
Seventh street between Central and Michigan avenues .....	11

## Northeast, county—Continued.

North side of Girard street between Sixth and Seventh streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Eighth and Lawrence streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Eighth and Monroe streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Newton street and Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.....	1

## Southeast, county:

East side of Taylor street between Washington and Jefferson streets, Anacostia.....	1
---	---

*Distribution of new lamps established during the fiscal year 1905.*

Kind of light.	Northwest.		Northeast.		Southwest.		Southeast.		County.		Total.
	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Roads.	
Gas.....	27	14	26	1	25	.....	10	.....	155	30	288
Welsbach.....	266	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	357
Naphtha.....	4	6	50	3	10	1	13	3	80	71	241
Incandescent electric.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	26	118
Arc.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Street-designation lamps.....	45	.....	23	.....	3	.....	19	.....	15	.....	105
Total.....	395	20	190	4	39	1	43	3	291	127	1,113

The changes have been as follows:

	Added.	Discontinued.
Gas.....	288	441
Welsbachs.....	357	.....
Naphthas.....	241	106
Incandescent electrics.....	118	.....
Arcs.....	4	1
Street-designation lamps:		
On fire-alarm posts.....	30	.....
On patrol posts.....	13	.....
On plain gas posts.....	62	1
On arc-light posts.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,113	549

Increase during the year, 564 lamps.

*Lamps of all kinds in use July 1, 1905, as compared with July 1, 1904.*

	1904.	1905.
Gas.....	6,659	6,507
Welsbach.....	595	952
Naphtha.....	1,377	1,512
Incandescent electric.....	898	1,016
Arc.....	987	989
Street-designation lamps:		
On fire-alarm posts.....	72	102
On patrol posts.....	6	19
On plain gas posts.....	86	147
On arc-light posts.....	3	3
Total.....	10,683	11,247

Increase during the year, 564 lamps.

	Gas.	Naphtha.	Arc.	Incan- descent electric.
New posts erected .....	$\left. \begin{array}{l} a\ 219 \\ b\ 72 \\ 34 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} a\ 263 \\ 5 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 19 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 77 \\ 2 \end{array} \right\}$
Posts moved and reset .....	$\left. \begin{array}{l} c\ 192 \\ 32 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} c\ 40 \\ 2 \end{array} \right\}$		
Posts reerected .....	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 54 \\ c\ 33 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 89 \\ c\ 11 \end{array} \right\}$		
Unused posts taken down .....				

a Company's posts.  
b District of Columbia posts.  
c Paid from other appropriations and special deposits.

Number of lamps maintained by each company and the number reported out each month.

Month.	Washington Gaslight Co. (gas lamps).			Georgetown Gaslight Co. (gas lamps).			Union Lighting Co. (Welsbach gas).		
	Number main- tained.	Number reported out.	Maxi- mum on any one night.	Number main- tained.	Number reported out.	Maxi- mum on any one night.	Number main- tained.	Number reported out.	Maxi- mum on any one night.
July .....	5,842	51	4	483	75	45	952	2	1
August .....	5,860	100	10	483	17	3	952	3	1
September .....	5,890	52	23	483	22	4	952	2	1
October .....	5,903	48	4	483	35	6	952	3	1
November .....	5,918	111	48	483	35	11	952	9	3
December .....	5,950	213	45	479	136	20	952	9	3
January .....	5,953	198	26	479	103	27	952	22	8
February .....	5,953	3,339	625	479	519	125	952	173	35
March .....	5,971	135	14	479	15	5	952	2	1
April .....	5,994	58	8	477	13	4	952	1	1
May .....	5,987	40	9	477	16	3	952	1	1
June .....	6,028	49	8	479	12	4	952		

Month.	American Lighting Co. (naphtha).			Potomac Electric Power Co.					
	Number main- tained.	Number reported out.	Maxi- mum on any one night.	Arcs.			Incandescent electric.		
				Number main- tained.	Number reported out.	Maxi- mum on any one night.	Number main- tained.	Number reported out.	Maxi- mum on any one night.
July .....	1,377	339	38	988	355	174	900	138	111
August .....	1,363	160	15	991	334	168	920	744	306
September .....	1,381	82	14	991	266	75	920	105	93
October .....	1,422	91	8	991	204	66	920	201	154
November .....	1,507	269	48	991	229	69	960	773	529
December .....	1,523	356	67	991	616	154	961	847	260
January .....	1,563	704	234	991	479	193	961	1,021	456
February .....	1,563	171	19	991	361	88	961	354	160
March .....	1,564	584	163	991	327	163	961	274	112
April .....	1,556	1,111	170	991	167	40	990	102	91
May .....	1,554	289	26	990	55	9	1,016	251	153
June .....	1,512	269	49	989	769	357	1,016	155	85



## DISTRICT UNDERGROUND-CABLE SYSTEM.

The main cables of this system were extended on the following streets:

Twenty-ninth street, from K to Olive street NW.  
 M street, from Twenty-ninth to Thirty-second street NW.  
 Thirty-first street, from M to U street NW.  
 Prospect street, from Thirty-second to Thirty-sixth street NW.  
 Thirty-third street, from Prospect to S street NW.  
 H street, from First and G streets NW. to Fifteenth street NE.  
 North Capitol street, from H to M street.  
 Sixth street east, from M street north to I street south.  
 B street, from First to Sixth street NE.  
 East Capitol street, from Third to Fifteenth street.  
 D street, from First to Eighth street SE.  
 Sixth street, from B to C street NW.  
 B street, from Sixth to Tenth street NW.<sup>a</sup>  
 Tenth street, from B to C street NW.<sup>a</sup>  
 C street, from Tenth to Twelfth street NW.<sup>a</sup>  
 Twelfth street west, from C street north to B street south.  
 Virginia avenue, from Ninth street to Twelfth street SW.  
 Ninth street, from Virginia avenue to E street SW.  
 E street, from Ninth to Second street SW.  
 Twenty-third street, from G to K street NW.  
 G street, from Twenty-second to Twenty-third street NW.  
 K street, from Twenty-third to Twenty-ninth street NW.<sup>a</sup>  
 Eighteenth street, from Willard street to Columbia road NW.  
 H street, from Fourteenth to Nineteenth street NW.  
 Second street, from R to U street NW.  
 U street, from First to Second street NW.

The following connections were made to these cables and to the others drawn in during previous years:

## FIRE ALARM POSTS (TOTAL, 42).

Sixth and A streets NE.  
 Fourth and C streets NE.  
 Seventh and C streets NE.  
 Tenth and H streets NE.  
 Eleventh and East Capitol streets.  
 Eleventh and B streets NE.  
 Twelfth and H streets NE.  
 Fourteenth street and Florida avenue NE.  
 H street between North Capitol and First streets NE.  
 Fifth and E streets NE.  
 Fifth and H streets NE.  
 Eighth and I streets NE.  
 Seventh and G streets NE.  
 Third and D streets SE.  
 Sixth and E streets SE.  
 Seventh and East Capitol streets.  
 Fourteenth and A streets SE.  
 Second and C streets SE.  
 Third and B streets SE.  
 Fifteenth and East Capitol streets.  
 Fifth and A streets SE.  
 Ninth and E streets SW.  
 Tenth street and Virginia avenue SW.  
 Seventh and C streets SW.  
 North Capitol and L streets.  
 Twenty-third and I streets NW.

## FIRE ALARM POSTS—continued.

Thirtieth and M streets NW.  
 Thirty-first and O streets NW.  
 Thirty-first and U streets NW.  
 Thirty-second and Q streets NW.  
 Thirty-third and Prospect streets NW.  
 Twenty-first and H streets NW.  
 Thirty-fourth and T streets NW.  
 Nineteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue NW.  
 Connecticut avenue and M street NW.  
 Seventeenth street and Rhode Island avenue NW.  
 Nineteenth and F streets NW.  
 Eighteenth street and Wyoming avenue NW.  
 Adams Mill and Columbia roads NW.  
 Seventeenth and H streets NW.  
 New Jersey avenue and K street NW.  
 North Capitol and I streets.

## PATROL POSTS (TOTAL, 34).

Fifth and East Capitol streets.  
 Fourth and C streets NE.  
 Thirteenth and H streets NE.  
 Fifteenth and H streets NE.  
 Fifth and E streets NE.

<sup>a</sup>The old cable in these streets was drawn out and replaced by new cable having a larger number of conductors.

## PATROL POSTS—continued.

North Capitol street and Jackson alley.  
 Eighth and H streets NE.  
 Fifth and A streets SE.  
 D street between First and Second streets SE.  
 Eighth and East Capitol streets.  
 Eighth and E streets SE.  
 Fourteenth and A streets SE.  
 Second street and Pennsylvania avenue SE.  
 Fifteenth and East Capitol streets.  
 North Capitol and L streets.  
 Jefferson and M streets NW.  
 Thirty-first and U streets NW.  
 Thirty-second and M streets NW.  
 Thirty-fourth and S streets NW.  
 Twenty-first and H streets NW.  
 Twenty-second street and Pennsylvania avenue NW.  
 Tenth and D streets NW.  
 Nineteenth street, between H and I streets NW.  
 Twentieth and M streets NW.  
 Eleventh and L streets NW.  
 Seventh and F streets NW.  
 Eighteenth street and Columbia road NW.  
 Fourteenth street and Whitney avenue NW.  
 Fourteenth and Princeton streets NW.  
 Sixteenth street, between H and I streets NW.  
 Tenth street and Virginia avenue SW.  
 Ninth and E streets SW.  
 Seventh and C streets SW.  
 Twelfth street and New York avenue NW.

## CABLE TERMINAL POSTS.

New Hampshire avenue and Washington Circle NW.  
 Sixth and C streets NE.

## SCHOOLHOUSES.

Brent School.  
 Lincoln School.  
 Taylor School.  
 Bowen School.  
 Blair School.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT HOUSES.

No. 10 Engine House.  
 Truck G House.  
 No. 4 Engine House.  
 No. 13 Engine House.  
 No. 5 Engine House.  
 Truck E House.

## POLICE STATION HOUSES.

Fifth Precinct.  
 Fourth Precinct.  
 Seventh Precinct.

## CONNECTIONS BETWEEN CONDUITS.

Sixth street from B to C streets NW.  
 M street between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets NW.  
 Eleventh street and Massachusetts avenue NE.

*Connections to the underground system.*

	On July 1, 1904.	On July 1, 1905.
Fire-alarm posts .....	73	115
Police-patrol posts .....	59	93
Cable terminal posts .....	6	8
Schoolhouses .....	8	13
Fire department houses .....	14	20
Police station houses .....	5	8
Miscellaneous District buildings .....	1	1
United States Government buildings .....	8	8
Private buildings .....	14	14
Cable poles .....	42	64
Total .....	230	344

In making the above connections 12,297.5 feet of conduit (duct feet) and 16 manholes were built, the work being done entirely by this department.

Cable laid July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

Size of cable.	Signal.		Combination.					Total.		
	Cable.	Conductors, No. 14 B. & S.	No. 14 B. & S.			No. 19 B. & S.		Cable.	Conductors, No. 14 B. & S.	Conductors, No. 19 B. & S.
			Cable.	Pairs.	Conductors.	Pairs.	Conductors.			
Feet.	Feet.	Feet.		Feet.		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.		
70-pair .....			653	30	39,180	40	52,240	653	39,180	52,240
65-pair .....			2,706	15	81,180	50	270,600	2,706	81,180	270,600
55-pair .....			4,431	15	132,930	40	354,480	4,431	132,930	354,480
50-pair .....			484	25	24,200	25	24,200	484	24,200	24,200
45-pair .....			17,216	15	516,480	30	1,032,960	17,216	516,480	1,032,960
Do .....			4,056	20	162,240	25	202,800	4,056	162,240	202,800
40-pair .....			4,128	15	123,840	25	206,400	4,128	123,840	206,400
35-pair .....			10,902	15	327,060	20	436,080	10,902	327,060	436,080
30-pair .....			1,299	15	38,970	15	38,970	1,299	38,970	38,970
25-pair .....			1,132	10	22,640	15	33,960	1,132	22,640	33,960
20-pair .....			8,270	10	165,400	10	165,400	8,270	165,400	165,400
18-pair .....			532	8	8,512	10	10,640	532	8,512	10,640
14-pair .....			4,433	6	53,196	8	70,928	4,433	53,196	70,928
12-pair .....	648	15,552	4,012	6	48,144	6	48,144	4,660	63,696	48,144
10-pair .....			5,479	5	54,790	5	54,790	5,479	54,790	54,790
8-pair .....			4,040	4	32,320	4	32,320	4,040	32,320	32,320
5-pair .....			3,189	3	19,134	2	12,756	3,189	19,134	12,756
3-pair .....			10,000	2	40,000	1	20,000	10,000	40,000	20,000
Total.....	648	15,552	86,962	.....	1,890,216	.....	3,067,668	87,610	1,905,768	3,067,668

16.59 miles of cable, containing 941.93 miles of conductors.

Total amount of cable laid to June 30, 1905.

Size of cable.	Signal.		Telephone.		Combination.					Total.		
	Cable.	Conductors, No. 14 B. & S.	Cable.	Conductors, No. 19 B. & S.	No. 14 B. & S.			No. 19 B. & S.		Cable.	Conductors, No. 14 B. & S.	Conductors, No. 19 B. & S.
					Cable.	Pairs.	Conductors.	Pairs.	Conductors.			
Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.		Feet.		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
100-pair .....			6, 221	1, 244, 200						6, 221		1, 244, 200
90-pair .....					480	30	28, 800	60	57, 600	480	28, 800	57, 600
80-pair .....					3, 648	30	218, 880	50	364, 800	3, 648	218, 880	364, 800
75-pair .....			5, 125	768, 750						5, 125		768, 750
70-pair .....					1, 857	30	111, 420	40	148, 560	1, 857	111, 420	148, 560
65-pair .....					2, 706	15	81, 180	50	270, 600	2, 706	81, 180	270, 600
60-pair .....					2, 580	30	154, 800	30	154, 800	2, 580	154, 800	154, 800
55-pair .....					4, 431	15	132, 930	40	354, 480	4, 431	132, 930	354, 480
50-pair .....			3, 911	391, 100	1, 768	25	88, 400	25	88, 400	5, 679	88, 400	479, 500
45-pair .....					6, 069	20	242, 760	25	303, 450	6, 069	242, 760	303, 450
45-pair .....					19, 652	15	589, 560	30	1, 179, 120	19, 652	589, 560	1, 179, 120
40-pair .....					5, 028	15	150, 840	25	251, 400	5, 028	150, 840	251, 400
35-pair .....					17, 646	15	529, 380	20	705, 840	17, 646	529, 380	705, 840
33-pair .....					4, 633	17	158, 542	16	149, 216	4, 663	158, 542	149, 216
30-pair .....	10, 788	647, 280	2, 574	154, 440	1, 299	15	38, 970	15	38, 970	14, 661	686, 250	193, 410
25-pair .....			13, 823	691, 150	1, 132	10	22, 640	15	33, 960	14, 955	22, 640	725, 110
20-pair .....			10, 030	401, 200	14, 063	10	281, 260	10	281, 260	24, 093	281, 260	682, 460
18-pair .....					5, 494	8	87, 904	10	109, 880	5, 494	87, 904	109, 880
15-pair .....	17, 405	522, 150	570	17, 100	1, 693	8	27, 088	7	23, 702	19, 668	549, 238	40, 802
14-pair .....					6, 424	6	77, 088	8	102, 784	6, 424	77, 088	102, 784
12-pair .....	13, 185	316, 440			9, 765	6	117, 180	6	117, 180	22, 950	433, 620	117, 180
10-pair .....	570	11, 400			19, 621	5	196, 210	5	196, 210	20, 191	207, 610	196, 210
8-pair .....					39, 581	4	316, 648	4	316, 648	39, 581	316, 648	316, 648
6-pair .....					6, 881	4	55, 048	2	27, 524	6, 881	55, 048	27, 524
5-pair .....					8, 549	3	51, 294	2	34, 196	8, 549	51, 294	34, 196
3-pair .....					38, 711	2	154, 844	1	77, 422	38, 711	154, 844	77, 422
Total...	41, 948	1, 497, 270	42, 254	3, 667, 940	223, 711	...	3, 913, 666	...	5, 388, 002	307, 943	5, 410, 936	9, 055, 942

58.50 miles of cable, containing 2,739.93 miles of conductors.



*Space occupied by District cables drawn in during the year.*

Owner of space.	Cable.
	<i>Feet.</i>
District of Columbia .....	17,265
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. ....	68,621
Anacostia and Potomac R. R. Co .....	1,724
Total .....	87,610

*Cable drawn out during the year.*—938 feet of 35-pair cable, containing 28,140 feet of No. 14 B. & S. and 37,520 feet of No. 19 B. & S. conductors.

*Total space occupied by District cables, July 1, 1905.*

Owner of space.	Cable.
	<i>Feet.</i>
District of Columbia .....	52,118
Private parties .....	49
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co .....	247,810
Potomac Electric Power Co.:	
In company's ducts .....	1,323
In ducts reserved for the District .....	3,233
United States Government .....	1,536
Anacostia and Potomac R. R. Co .....	1,724
Submarine cable .....	150
Total .....	307,943

## FIRE-ALARM SYSTEM.

Five signal circuits were added to the 25 in service on July 1, 1904. Seven of the 9 boxes left over from the special appropriation for that purpose were placed in service at the following locations: No. 55, construction office, House of Representatives; No. 279, Sixth and S streets NW.; No. 351, Seventeenth street and Rhode Island avenue NW.; No. 685, Fourth and W streets NE.; No. 688, Fourteenth and Joliet streets, Brookland; No. 691, Eighteenth and Hamlin streets, Langdon; No. 692, Twenty-fourth and Detroit streets, Langdon.

Box No. 63 was discontinued on account of work on the Union Station.

Five new boxes were purchased and installed at cost for the following private parties: No. 644, Home for the Aged, H street between Second and Third streets NE.; No. 696, Trinity College, Michigan avenue between North Capitol street and Lincoln avenue NE.; No. 697, College of the Immaculate Conception, Bunker Hill road near Fourth street NE.; No. 865, United States Soldiers' Home hospital; No. 869, United States Soldiers' Home dairy.

The system was also extended to the new engine company No. 13, at Tenth and G streets SW.

*Number of fire-alarm boxes in service.*

	July 1, 1904.	July 1, 1905.
Connected by overhead wires:		
Public boxes .....	231	194
Private boxes .....	58	62
Connected by underground wires:		
Public boxes .....	73	115
Private boxes .....	16	19
Total .....	378	390

*Number of alarms and tests from each box.*

No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.
12.....	1	12	145.....	4	12	275.....	0	12	526.....	2	12
13.....	0	11	146.....	2	12	279.....	2	8	527.....	0	12
14.....	2	13	147.....	0	13	282.....	3	12	528.....	1	12
15.....	3	12	148.....	5	12	283.....	5	11	529.....	2	12
16.....	2	12	149.....	1	12	312.....	0	12	531.....	2	12
17.....	5	13	152.....	0	12	313.....	0	13	533.....	0	12
18.....	0	12	153.....	0	12	314.....	2	14	534.....	2	15
21.....	2	13	154.....	1	12	316.....	0	12	536.....	2	12
23.....	2	13	155.....	0	12	317.....	0	12	537.....	3	13
21.....	3	12	156.....	0	12	318.....	1	12	538.....	1	12
25.....	5	12	157.....	0	12	319.....	0	11	539.....	0	12
27.....	3	11	158.....	4	12	321.....	2	12	541.....	0	12
28.....	0	12	159.....	0	13	322.....	1	12	542.....	2	12
31.....	0	12	162.....	0	12	323.....	2	10	543.....	1	12
32.....	1	12	164.....	0	12	324.....	4	12	612.....	1	13
35.....	3	11	165.....	0	13	325.....	0	12	613.....	6	12
36.....	2	12	166.....	0	12	326.....	1	11	615.....	0	13
37.....	2	13	167.....	0	13	327.....	1	12	616.....	2	14
39.....	7	14	168.....	2	12	328.....	2	12	617.....	0	12
41.....	4	12	169.....	2	14	329.....	1	13	618.....	1	13
43.....	0	12	172.....	4	12	341.....	0	11	619.....	1	13
45.....	2	12	173.....	2	12	342.....	2	12	621.....	4	12
46A.....	0	14	174.....	2	12	343.....	0	11	622.....	0	12
46B.....	1	13	175.....	3	12	344.....	0	12	623.....	7	14
46C.....	0	12	176.....	0	12	345.....	1	11	624.....	0	12
48.....	0	12	177.....	0	12	346.....	0	12	625.....	4	13
49.....	0	13	178.....	0	13	348.....	3	12	626.....	0	13
51.....	2	14	179.....	0	12	349.....	0	12	627.....	1	13
52.....	1	12	181.....	6	12	351.....	0	1	628.....	1	13
53.....	1	12	182.....	3	13	355.....	0	12	629.....	0	14
54.....	3	12	184.....	2	13	358.....	0	12	631.....	0	12
55.....	0	5	185.....	0	12	359.....	0	12	632.....	0	12
57.....	7	13	187.....	0	10	365.....	0	13	634.....	2	14
58.....	0	12	188.....	0	12	366.....	0	12	635.....	1	13
59.....	3	13	189.....	0	12	367.....	0	12	636.....	1	13
62.....	2	12	192.....	2	12	368.....	0	12	637.....	1	13
64.....	0	12	193.....	1	12	369.....	0	12	638.....	0	13
67.....	7	14	195.....	0	2	377.....	0	12	639.....	2	12
68.....	6	12	196.....	0	12	378.....	0	12	641.....	4	13
69.....	2	12	197.....	0	12	412.....	1	12	642.....	1	12
71.....	3	11	198.....	0	12	413.....	2	13	644.....	0	3
72.....	0	11	199.....	0	12	414.....	7	13	645.....	1	13
73.....	3	12	212.....	6	14	415.....	0	12	646.....	2	11
74.....	3	12	213.....	3	11	416.....	1	12	647.....	1	12
75.....	2	11	214.....	1	12	417.....	0	13	648.....	4	13
76.....	1	11	215.....	1	12	418.....	2	12	649.....	0	12
78.....	0	11	216.....	1	12	419.....	11	11	651.....	2	11
79.....	0	12	217.....	5	12	421.....	0	12	652.....	2	12
81.....	0	11	231.....	3	12	422.....	0	12	653.....	2	9
82.....	1	11	232.....	3	13	423.....	1	11	654.....	1	12
83.....	0	11	234.....	2	12	424.....	6	14	657.....	2	12
84.....	0	11	235.....	0	12	425.....	2	12	658.....	1	12
85.....	0	12	236.....	4	12	426.....	4	12	671.....	2	13
86.....	2	12	237.....	2	13	427.....	2	12	672.....	0	10
87.....	0	13	238.....	2	12	428.....	0	12	673.....	1	10
89.....	2	12	239.....	3	12	429.....	2	13	674.....	1	8
91.....	2	9	241.....	5	12	431.....	3	12	675.....	2	8
92.....	0	8	242.....	0	12	432.....	2	13	676.....	2	10
93.....	0	9	243.....	9	12	433.....	2	13	678.....	0	12
94.....	0	8	245.....	2	12	434.....	4	14	679.....	3	8
96.....	2	8	246.....	1	12	435.....	2	13	681.....	1	12
121.....	0	12	247.....	3	11	436.....	1	13	682.....	1	12
122.....	0	12	248.....	0	13	437.....	3	13	685.....	1	7
123.....	2	12	249.....	0	11	438.....	0	13	686.....	1	10
124.....	2	12	251.....	4	11	439.....	0	13	687.....	0	11
125.....	4	12	252.....	1	12	451.....	1	14	688.....	1	10
126.....	0	12	253.....	0	10	452.....	1	13	689.....	0	10
127.....	5	11	254.....	4	12	453.....	2	12	691.....	1	10
129.....	3	12	256.....	0	11	454.....	0	14	692.....	1	10
131.....	4	12	257.....	0	11	512.....	1	13	696.....	0	4
132.....	2	12	259.....	1	11	513.....	0	12	697.....	0	1
133.....	0	12	261.....	0	13	514.....	9	13	698A...	1	11
134.....	2	14	262.....	3	13	515.....	1	12	698B...	0	10
135.....	2	12	264.....	1	12	516.....	2	13	699.....	0	8
136.....	2	13	265.....	0	12	517.....	0	12	712.....	0	11
137.....	8	12	267.....	1	12	518.....	6	12	713.....	1	11
138.....	0	12	268.....	6	12	519.....	5	12	714.....	0	11
139.....	0	12	269.....	1	13	521.....	2	13	715.....	2	11
141.....	0	13	271.....	2	11	522.....	2	13	716.....	1	12
142.....	4	12	272.....	3	11	523.....	4	12	717.....	2	11
143.....	1	11	273.....	0	11	524.....	4	12	719.....	1	12
144.....	0	12	274.....	2	12	525.....	2	13	723.....	0	13

Number of alarms and tests from each box—Continued.

No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.
724.....	0	11	785.....	0	10	826.....	0	12	865.....	0	4
729.....	4	11	787.....	0	11	827.....	4	12	867.....	0	8
731.....	2	11	788.....	0	10	828.....	0	14	869.....	0	4
732.....	2	11	789.....	0	9	829.....	0	12	871.....	0	9
735.....	1	11	791.....	0	9	831.....	0	13	891.....	0	10
751.....	0	11	792.....	0	8	832.....	0	12	892.....	0	11
752.....	0	9	812.....	0	11	834.....	0	10	893.....	0	10
762.....	0	10	813.....	0	12	841.....	0	12	894.....	0	11
764.....	0	10	815.....	1	12	843.....	3	11	895.....	0	11
765.....	1	10	816.....	1	12	845.....	1	11	913.....	0	9
766.....	1	10	817.....	3	12	847.....	1	11	951.....	0	9
767.....	0	10	818.....	0	12	848.....	0	11	952.....	0	9
781.....	0	10	821.....	2	8	861.....	0	11	953.....	3	8
782.....	0	11	823.....	1	8	862.....	2	8	962.....	0	9
783.....	0	11	824.....	0	12	863.....	0	11			
784.....	2	11	825.....	3	8	864.....	0	9			

Monthly.

Month.	Box.	Box (false).	Local.
1904.			
July .....	41	7	31
August .....	27	3	15
September .....	49	4	29
October .....	49	6	43
November .....	47	7	49
December .....	59	11	49
1905.			
January .....	53	8	34
February .....	55	4	50
March .....	47	0	31
April .....	58	6	36
May .....	47	3	30
June .....	32	0	19
Total .....	564	59	416

Number of alarms received and transmitted.

Regular box alarms.....	556
Alarms from telephone stations.....	8
National Automatic boxes.....	0
Local alarms.....	416
Second alarms.....	12
Third alarms.....	3
Fourth alarms.....	1
Fifth alarms.....	2
Sixth alarms.....	0
Special alarms.....	0
Total.....	998
False box alarms.....	59

POLICE-PATROL SYSTEM.

The following changes and new installations were made in the patrol service:

*First precinct.*—Two new improved Gamewell wall boxes were placed in service as follows: No. 17, Twelfth street and New York avenue NW., and No. 52, Tenth and D streets NW. These boxes were connected to the underground system.



*Second precinct.*—Box No. 36, Eleventh and L streets NW., was changed from aerial to underground.

*Third precinct.*—Four new improved Gamewell wall boxes were placed in service as follows: No. 43, Twenty-second street and Pennsylvania avenue NW., and No. 45, Sixteenth street between H and I streets NW., were connected to the underground system; No. 52, Twentieth and E streets NW., and No. 53, Twenty-second and B streets NW., were connected by aerial from the Grant School cable terminal.

The following boxes were changed from aerial to underground: No. 12, Eighteenth and L streets NW., No. 27, Twentieth and M streets NW., No. 25, Twenty-first and H streets NW., No. 33, Nineteenth street between H street and Pennsylvania avenue NW.

*Fourth precinct.*—One new improved Gamewell wall box was placed in service. No. 51, Four-and-a-half and C streets SW., was connected by aerial line from cable pole between Second and Third, E and F streets SW.

The following boxes were changed from aerial to underground: No. 35, Seventh and C streets SW., No. 32, Tenth street and Virginia avenue SW., No. 34, Ninth and E streets SW. The eastern circuit was rebuilt, making it a metallic signal and bridging telephone system.

*Fifth precinct.*—One new wall box was placed in service, No. 25, Eighth and East Capitol streets. This box was connected to the underground system.

The following boxes were changed from aerial to underground: No. 14, Second street and Pennsylvania avenue SE., No. 15, First and D streets SE., No. 13, Fifth and A streets SE., No. 24, Fourteenth and A streets SE., No. 42, Eighth and E streets SE.

*Substation, Anacostia.*—Two new wall boxes were placed in service, as follows: No. 32, Bowen and Ridge roads, and No. 35, Belleview and Giesboro roads. The old booth box at Congress Heights was replaced with a Gamewell wall box.

*Sixth precinct.*—One new improved Gamewell wall box was placed in service, No. 43, Seventh and F streets NW., connected to the underground system. Box No. 12, North Capitol street, between G and H streets, was changed from aerial to underground.

*Seventh precinct.*—Two new improved Gamewell wall boxes were placed in service, as follows: No. 16, Thirtieth and N streets NW., and No. 42, Thirtieth and Q streets NW.

The following boxes were changed from aerial to the underground system: No. 14, Thirty-third and M streets NW.; No. 15, Jefferson and M streets NW.; No. 22, Twenty-eighth and Olive streets NW.; No. 25, Thirty-first and U streets NW.; No. 31, Thirty-second street and Dumbarton avenue NW.; No. 33, Thirty-sixth and Prospect streets NW.; No. 34, Thirty-second and M streets NW., and No. 121, Thirty-fourth and S streets NW.

*Ninth precinct.*—One new Gamewell wall box was placed in service, No. 122, North Langdon. The following boxes were changed from the aerial to the underground system: No. 14, Fourth and C streets NE.; No. 15, Fifth and E streets NE.; No. 16, Fifth and East Capitol streets; No. 24, Fifteenth street and Maryland avenue NE.; No. 26, Fifteenth and East Capitol streets; No. 31, Thirteenth and H streets NE.; No. 32, Eighth and H streets NE.

The first, second, and third circuits of this precinct were rewired, making them metallic signal and bridging telephone circuits.

*Tenth precinct.*—Three new improved Gamewell wall boxes were placed in service and located as follows: No. 32, Eighth street and Grant avenue NW.; No. 33, Brightwood avenue and Richmond street NW.; No. 131, Sargent and Bunker Hill roads NE. The following boxes were changed from aerial to underground: No. 23, Eighteenth street and Columbia road NW.; No. 36, Fourteenth and Binney streets NW. One booth box, No. 53, Twelfth and Concord streets NE., was replaced with a Gamewell wall box.

On July 1, 1905, the distribution of boxes among the precincts was as follows:

Precinct.	Wall boxes.		Booths.	Telephone stations.	Total.
	Under-ground.	Over-head.			
First.....	20	2			22
Second.....	10	9			19
Third.....	16	10		1	27
Fourth.....	3	20			23
Fifth.....	6	14			20
Sixth.....	15	4			19
Seventh.....	8	10			18
Eighth.....	11	7			18
Ninth.....	7	5	3		25
Tenth.....	2	18	6		26
Substation, Anacosta.....		10	4		14
Substation, Tenleytown.....		7	5		12
Total.....	98	126	18	1	243

#### TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

The following 16 telephones were added to the District switchboards: District morgue, Water street between M and N streets SW. (two sets); storeroom, property clerk, District of Columbia, No. 464 Louisiana avenue NW.; engineer of highways, Kenova Flats, Massachusetts avenue between First and Second streets NE.; engineer of bridges, Navy-Yard bridge; residence of Inspector Bleo, Nineteenth and K streets NW.; extension set in office of the water registrar; office of Captain Gessford, police department; No. 13 Engine Company, Tenth and G streets SW.; extension set in office of property clerk, District of Columbia; private office in residence of Chief Belt; office of Mr. E. H. Thomas, assistant corporation counsel, No. 916 F street NW.; extension set in sewage pumping station, Second and N streets SE.; office of highway extensions, District building; residence of superintendent of parking, Brightwood avenue and Richmond street NW.; residence of the harbor master, No. 925 R street NW.

The following telephones were discontinued during the fiscal year: Residence of Samuel T. Morsell, assistant assessor, No. 921 M street NW.; Anacostia pumping station; wall telephone, office of the property clerk, District of Columbia.

Forty-five telephones were installed in the following public schools:

Brookland.	Woodburn.	Bell.	Madison.
Stanton.	Hamilton.	Potomac.	Edmonds.
Gage.	Langdon.	Blair.	Pierce.
Birney.	Military Road.	Congress Heights.	Webb.
Ludlow.	Anthony Bowen.	Benning.	Wheatley.
Garfield.	Bradley.	Lenox.	Hayes.
Brightwood.	Sayles T. Bowen.	B. B. French.	Logan.
Van Buren.	Smallwood.	Dent.	Ivy City.
Takoma.	Ambush.	Buchanan.	Benning Road.
Syphax.	Amidon.	Payne.	
Petworth.	Greenleaf.	Maury.	
McCormick.	Randall.	Lovejoy.	

Telephones connected to the District system on July 1, 1905:

Fire department.....	38
Police department.....	31
Offices in District building.....	41
Outside District offices and institutions.....	42
Public schools.....	116
Residences of officials.....	19
Total .....	287

STORAGE-BATTERY SYSTEM.

The total number of cells in use on July 1, 1905, is shown in the following table:

Circuit.	Total number of cells.	Circuit.	Total number of cells.	Circuit.	Total number of cells.
No. 1.....	40	No. 16.....	34	No. 1 joker.....	56
No. 2.....	34	No. 17.....	36	No. 2 joker.....	58
No. 3.....	32	No. 18.....	38	No. 3 joker.....	56
No. 4.....	30	No. 19.....	34	No. 4 joker.....	54
No. 5.....	26	No. 20.....	26	Gong .....	60
No. 6.....	24	No. 21.....	32	Manual transmitter....	22
No. 7.....	30	No. 22.....	34	Telephone switch-	
No. 8.....	28	No. 23.....	30	board.....	13
No. 9.....	28	No. 24.....	32	Local.....	13
No. 10.....	30	No. 25.....	32	First patrol.....	18
No. 11.....	32	No. 26.....	24	Third patrol.....	20
No. 12.....	26	No. 27.....	36	Sixth patrol.....	18
No. 13.....	32	No. 28.....	24		
No. 14.....	30	No. 29.....	34	Total .....	1,306
No. 15.....	28	No. 30.....	22		

With the exception of the 60 cells on the gong circuits, each of the above circuits is operated with one-half of the number of cells mentioned, one-half being charged while the other is operating the lines. There were 1,146 cells in use on July 1, 1904, and 160 were added during the year. One hundred of the old three-plate Willard type were replaced with two-plate B-T type.

There are now in service 733 cells of the original battery, which were placed in service in March, 1899, 610 of which will have to be replaced with new cells this year.

The gong, manual repeater, and local batteries which are operated on open circuit are still in good condition.



## ELECTRICAL WIRING INSPECTION.

The act to regulate electrical wiring in the District of Columbia, approved April 26, 1904, went into effect on July 26, 1904. A complete set of rules and regulations relating to the methods of installing electrical wiring and apparatus, based upon the rules of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, was adopted by the Commissioners and duly promulgated by them.

The work authorized by this act proved to be more than the two inspectors could properly attend to, and it was necessary to detail two others to assist. The clerical work requires the entire time of one man, who was likewise detailed from the regular force of the office.

The men so detailed have performed this extra work in addition to their regular duties, which has considerably overtaxed them and resulted in portions of the regular work of the department becoming in arrears.

A clerk to perform the clerical duties incident to this work was provided for in the bill as originally recommended by the Commissioners, but was omitted from the bill as it passed Congress. Congress also failed to authorize the appointment of an assistant electrical engineer, whose duties, besides those of regular inspector, would be to act in the absence of the head of the department. It is necessary that these two assistants be provided for, and I have so recommended in my estimates for the fiscal year 1907.

The act as passed by Congress is reprinted in full below, together with a tabular statement of the amount of work done during the year:

[PUBLIC—No. 162.]

## AN ACT To regulate electrical wiring in the District of Columbia.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall have power to make from time to time such rules and regulations respecting the production, use, and control of electricity for light, heat, and power purposes in the District of Columbia not inconsistent with existing laws, as in their judgment will afford safety and convenience to the public; and the Commissioners of said District are further authorized and empowered to prescribe such fees for the examination of the electrical wiring, machinery, and appliances in buildings as they may deem proper, to be paid to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, and any such rules and regulations shall after promulgation have the effect and force of law: *Provided,* That nothing in this act contained shall apply to the power plants or buildings of incorporated companies engaged in the production and distribution of electric current for public service or use.

SEC. 2. That the electrical engineer who shall be chief inspector of electrical work and his assistants are hereby empowered and required, under the direction of the Commissioners, to inspect any building in course of erection and during reasonable hours to enter into and examine any building where electrical current is produced or utilized for lighting, heating, or for power, for the purpose of ascertaining violations of any of the provisions of this act; and upon finding any devices aforesaid defective or dangerous shall cause to be delivered a written notice of any violation of any provisions of this act, or of any regulation of said Commissioners duly adopted, to the constructing contractor, owner, or agent of any building directing him or them to remove or amend the same within a period to be fixed in said notice; and in case of neglect or refusal on the part of the party so notified to remove or amend the same within the time and in the manner prescribed by the chief inspector of electrical work, and approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the party so offending shall pay a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars for each and every day's failure or neglect to remove or amend the same after being so notified, and in default of payment of such fine such person shall be confined in the workhouse of



the District of Columbia for a period not exceeding one month; and all prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of said District, in the name of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. That in the place of the present electrical engineer now carried on the per diem roll there be, and is hereby, established, under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the office of electrical engineer, and the Commissioners of said District are hereby authorized and directed to appoint an electrical engineer, at a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and said electrical engineer shall be an expert electrician, possessing a thorough knowledge of the most modern methods for the production, use, and control of electricity and electrical appliances, construction, wiring, and insulation, as well as such executive ability and adaptability to office work as is requisite for the efficient management of the said office. And the Commissioners are authorized and directed to appoint two electrical inspectors to assist in the work required by the authority of this act, at a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum each, who shall perform such clerical duties as may be required by the Commissioners.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person, company, or corporation generating current for electric light, heat, or power in the District of Columbia to connect its system and furnish current for electrical purposes to any building or premises, the wiring of which shall not have been inspected and approved by the chief inspector of electrical work.

Any person, company, or corporation violating the provisions of this section shall, upon written notice from the chief inspector of electrical work to do so, immediately remove said connection and cut off the current, and shall not again supply said current until authorized by the said inspector. For failure to comply with said notice the offending person, company, or corporation shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every day's failure or neglect to remove said connection and to cut off the current.

The chief inspector of electrical work is hereby authorized and empowered, with the approval of the Commissioners, to cause said connection to be removed and the current cut off upon such failure of the offending person, company, or corporation, and to refuse to permit said connection to be replaced and the current to be used until the wiring shall be put in proper and safe condition.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect ninety days from and after the approval thereof.

Approved, April 26, 1904.

Number of building permits issued by inspector of buildings requiring inspection for electrical work .....	149
Number of motor machinery permits issued by inspector of buildings requiring inspection for electrical work .....	93
Number of permits for signs issued by inspector of buildings requiring inspection for electrical work .....	62
Number of permits issued:	
For inside electrical work .....	777
For outside electrical work .....	82
Temporary permits .....	48
	<hr/>
	907
Without fee (in February and March for inauguration decorations) .....	35
Number of certificates issued:	
Final .....	1,003
Preliminary .....	4
	<hr/>
	1,007
Without fee (to United States Government Departments) .....	4
Work covered by certificates:	
Number of incandescent lamps .....	39,941
Number of arc lamps .....	352
Number of miscellaneous lamps, fans, plugs etc. ....	668
Number of blank outlets .....	313
Number of motors .....	293
Total horsepower of motors .....	842
Number of dynamos .....	5
Total kilowatt capacity of dynamos .....	15 $\frac{3}{10}$
Number of places where defective wiring was inspected and repaired ....	380
Number of places inspected on requests from owners or occupants .....	171

## Amount of fees paid to collector of taxes:

For permits.....	\$872
For certificates.....	1, 137
Miscellaneous fees.....	90
	<hr/> \$2, 099
Number of notices of defective wiring sent .....	681

## POLES AND OVERHEAD WIRES.

Under authority of the act of Congress approved June 20, 1902, regulating the use of telephone wires in the District of Columbia, the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company have reported the following amount of work done during the fiscal year:

	Miles.	Miles.
Wire erected in alleys within prescribed area.....	329. 63	
Aerial cable erected in alleys within prescribed area, 100,058.4 feet of cable, containing.....	117. 73	
	<hr/>	447. 36
Wire erected in streets within prescribed area.....	25. 37	
Aerial cable erected in streets within prescribed area, 2,587.2 feet cable, containing.....	47. 00	
	<hr/>	72. 37
Wire erected in alleys outside prescribed area.....	310. 59	
Aerial cable erected in alleys outside prescribed area, 11,985.6 feet of cable, containing.....	164. 20	
	<hr/>	474. 79
Wire erected in streets outside prescribed area.....	495. 19	
Aerial cable erected in streets outside prescribed area, 46,970.88 feet cable, containing.....	659. 26	
	<hr/>	1, 154. 45
Total .....		<hr/> 2, 148. 97
Wire taken down in alleys within prescribed area.....	274. 16	
Aerial cable taken down in alleys within prescribed area, 10,718.4 feet cable, containing.....	113. 10	
	<hr/>	387. 26
Wire taken down in streets within prescribed area.....	25. 48	
Aerial cable taken down in streets within prescribed area, 6,594.4 feet cable, containing.....	84. 00	
	<hr/>	109. 48
Wire taken down in alleys outside prescribed area.....	172. 09	
Aerial cable taken down in alleys outside prescribed area, 9,656.8 feet cable, containing.....	177. 70	
	<hr/>	349. 79
Wire taken down in streets outside prescribed area.....	271. 84	
Aerial cable taken down in streets outside prescribed area, 4,171.2 feet cable, containing.....	64. 10	
	<hr/>	335. 94
Total .....		<hr/> 1, 182. 47
Net.....		<hr/> 966. 50
Poles erected in alleys within the prescribed area:		
Line .....	91	
Guy.....	14	
Anchor.....	37	
	<hr/>	142
Poles erected on streets within prescribed area:		
Line .....	3	
Guy.....	1	
	<hr/>	4
		<hr/> 146

## Poles erected in alleys outside prescribed area:

Line .....	182
Guy .....	12
Anchor .....	17
	— 211

## Poles erected on streets outside prescribed area:

Line .....	248
Guy .....	24
Anchor .....	20
	— 292
	— 503
	— 649

## Poles takendown in alleys within prescribed area:

Line .....	46
Guy .....	9
	— 55

## Poles taken down in streets within prescribed area:

Line .....	14
Guy .....	3
	— 17
	— 72

## Poles taken down in alleys outside prescribed area:

Line .....	14
Guy .....	7
	— 21

## Poles taken down in streets outside prescribed area:

Line .....	44
Guy .....	21
	— 65
	— 86
	— 158

Net increase ..... 491

*Wires and cables erected and removed, 1904-5.*

	Erected.		Total conductor.		Conductor removed.	
	Wire conductor.	Cable.	Feet.	Miles.	Feet.	Miles.
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co .....	<i>Feet.</i> 6,128,918	<i>Feet.</i> 70,546	11,346,561	2,148.970	7,159,416	1,599.580
Postal Telegraph-Cable Co .....	14,440	.....	14,440	2.735	.....	.....
Potomac Electric Power Co .....	74,605	<sup>a</sup> 1,500	{ 1,500	.284	{ 85,609	16.214
Western Union Telegraph Co .....	26,800	1,540	{ 74,605	14.129	{ <sup>b</sup> 525	.099
			56,060	10.618		
Total .....	6,244,763	73,586	11,493,166	2,176.736	7,245,550	1,615.893

<sup>a</sup> 500,000 circular mills.<sup>b</sup> Mutual District Messenger Company.*Poles erected, taken down, moved, etc.*

	Poles erected.			Poles moved.		Poles replaced.		Poles reset.	
	Line (wood).	Guy.	An-chor.	Line.	Guy.	Line.	Guy.	Line.	Guy.
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co ..	524	51	74	52	8	58	8	43	3
Western Union Telegraph Co .....	4	1	.....	17	.....	5	1	2	.....
Postal Telegraph-Cable Co .....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potomac Electric Power Co .....	45	2	.....	2	.....	4	.....	9	.....
District of Columbia .....	115	4	.....	2	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co .....	9	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania R. R. Co .....	<sup>a</sup> 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	723	58	74	77	8	79	9	54	3

<sup>a</sup> Temporary.

*Poles erected, taken down, moved, etc.—Continued.*

	Taken down.				Increase.			Decrease.	
	Wood.		Iron.		Line (wood).	Guy.	An- chor.	Line.	Guy.
	Line.	Guy.	Line.	Guy.					
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.	118	40	.....	.....	404	11	74	.....	.....
Western Union Telegraph Co.	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potomac Electric Power Co.	7	.....	15	.....	38	2	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	114	4	(a)	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.	.....	.....	(a)	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	241	45	16	.....	480	7	74	.....	.....

<sup>a</sup> District of Columbia iron. Reerected.

*List of poles of all kinds, July 1, 1905.*

	Wood.	Iron.	Guy.	Total.
District of Columbia	844	27	41	910
United States Government	297	.....	1	298
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.	<sup>a</sup> 3,775	.....	<sup>a</sup> 573	<sup>a</sup> 4,348
Potomac Electric Power Co.	944	839	15	1,798
Western Union Telegraph Co.	1,385	.....	19	1,404
Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.	397	.....	8	405
Brightwood Rwy. Co.	330	10	.....	340
Columbia Rwy. Co.	371	90	.....	461
Anacostia and Potomac River R. R. Co.	3	.....	.....	3
City and Suburban Rwy. Co.	54	32	.....	86
Georgetown and Tennallytown R. R. Co.	154	150	.....	304
Capital Rwy. Co.	132	76	.....	208
Washington and Great Falls R. R. Co.	385	16	.....	401
Washington and Baltimore Transit Co.	22	.....	.....	22
Maryland and Washington Rwy. Co.	.....	158	.....	158
Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon R. R. Co.	53	.....	.....	53
Capital Traction Co.	157	44	.....	201
Washington and Glen Echo Rwy. Co.	.....	8	.....	8
Steam railroads	572	.....	.....	572
Total	9,875	1,450	657	11,980

<sup>a</sup>64 line and 6 guy District of Columbia poles replaced by the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company.

*Statement of appropriations and expenditures therefrom.*

## STREET LIGHTING.

Appropriation	\$219,000.00
Repayments	3,236.61
Expended	222,236.61
	220,457.25
Balance	1,779.36

## GENERAL SUPPLIES.

Appropriation	\$15,000.00
Repayments	40.50
Expended	15,040.50
	14,791.96
Balance	248.54



## WIRES UNDERGROUND.

Appropriation .....	\$35,000.00
Repayments .....	27.56
	<hr/>
Expended .....	35,027.56
	<hr/>
Balance .....	35,018.48
	<hr/>
Balance .....	9.08

## ELECTRIC ARC LIGHTING.

Appropriation .....	\$88,700.00
Repayments .....	424.99
	<hr/>
Expended .....	89,124.99
	<hr/>
Balance .....	87,454.89
	<hr/>
Balance .....	1,670.10

## EXTENSION OF POLICE PATROL.

Appropriation .....	\$5,000.00
Repayments .....	31.67
	<hr/>
Expended .....	5,031.67
	<hr/>
Balance .....	5,031.13
	<hr/>
Balance .....	.54

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS—TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

Appropriation .....	\$5,000.00
Repayments .....	71.94
	<hr/>
Expended .....	5,071.94
	<hr/>
Balance .....	5,064.76
	<hr/>
Balance .....	7.18

*Inspectors, assistants, laborers, and other employees of the electrical department, temporarily employed, and the appropriations from which they were paid.*

Class.	Num- ber.	Rate per day.	Class.	Num- ber.	Rate per day.
Electrical engineer.....	1	<sup>a</sup> \$200.00	Groundmen.....	3	\$1.50
Inspectors .....	2	6.00	Telephone operators .....	5	<sup>b</sup> 1.50
Inspector .....	1	4.50	Telephone operators.....	2	<sup>b</sup> 1.25
Inspector .....	1	4.00	Cable splicer.....	1	4.00
Clerk .....	1	4.00	Assistant splicer .....	1	2.00
Clerks .....	2	3.75	Assistant repairman .....	1	2.00
Clerk .....	1	3.50	Repairmen .....	2	1.50
Clerks .....	2	2.50	Laborers .....	2	1.75
Painter .....	1	3.20	Laborer .....	1	<sup>b</sup> 1.75
Storekeepers .....	2	2.50	Laborer .....	1	1.50
Linemen .....	3	2.75			

<sup>a</sup> Per month.<sup>b</sup> Worked 365 days per annum.*Appropriations from which paid.*

Street lighting .....	\$11,568.75
Electric lighting .....	3,462.00
General supplies .....	3,910.50
Wires underground .....	1,844.12
Extension of patrol .....	• 532.81
Extension telephone system—public schools .....	2,259.82
	<hr/>
Total .....	23,578.00

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Of the above amount the following was paid for services of employees in other departments:

One clerk in property clerk's office .....	\$1, 252. 00
One clerk in disbursing office.....	58. 50
Two bookkeepers, engineer department.....	225. 00
Superintendent of stables .....	171. 50
Property clerk's office .....	299. 75
Total .....	2, 006. 75

Respectfully submitted.

WALTER C. ALLEN,  
*Electrical Engineer.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

## REPORT OF THE PROPERTY CLERK.

WASHINGTON, *September 27, 1905.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith my report (in quadruplicate) showing expenditures by the office of the property clerk, District of Columbia, for supplies, etc., purchased for the various offices, departments, and institutions of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905. as follows:

Engineer department.....	\$790, 509. 18
Other departments.....	601, 926. 71
Total.....	1, 392, 435. 89

Requisitions received during the fiscal year.....	9, 426
Number of orders issued.....	21, 919
Number of vouchers certified and passed.....	15, 221

I inclose herewith the following:

*Statement No. 1.*—Showing amount of construction material purchased for issue from District of Columbia property yards for use of engineer department.

*Statement No. 2.*—Showing miscellaneous purchases of supplies, etc., for the engineer department.

*Statement No. 3.*—Showing list of employees other than those on the per annum rolls, and the amount paid each, and the appropriations from which such payments were made. (Includes engineer and other departments.)

*Statement No. 4.*—Amount expended for supplies, etc., for departments other than the engineer department.

*Statement No. 5.*—Summary of expenditures for supplies, etc., for engineer department.

Attention is invited to estimates for the property clerk's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, also submitted herewith.

The necessity for an appropriation for the construction of a wharf on the river front for the storing of sand and gravel is very urgent, as reported to the Commissioners last year. The District is without a proper wharf at which materials of this kind can be landed and stored, and is subject to much embarrassment therefrom. The only property yard available at the present time for the storing of sand and gravel is on the James Creek Canal, between K and M streets SW. The navigation of this canal is extremely difficult, and at the rate the canal is filling up, it is quite probable that it will not be possible to bring scows up to the present wharves during the next fiscal year. This will probably necessitate the delivery to the District of sand and gravel at several different wharves along the river front, which will likely entail additional expense upon the District for inspection of the materials, as there is but one inspector at present available for duty of inspection of material of this kind, and, of course, with several points

of delivery, the services of one inspector are inadequate. The estimate submitted last year for the wharves to be constructed at Georgia avenue and Half street SE. was \$4,000, and it is believed that this location is a desirable one, and the recommendation is now renewed.

Owing to apparent exorbitant prices bid on fuel for present fiscal year, it is recommended that in advertising for fuel for the coming fiscal year that specifications be prepared so as to call for alternate bids; one for the entire fuel supply for all institutions of the District at a stipulated price per ton of coal and per cord of wood; and also on the basis of prices for delivery of fuel in each of the separate precincts of the District as defined by the police department, District of Columbia. It is believed that possibly by securing bids for delivery of fuel under separate contracts to buildings and institutions in each of the specified precincts would thereby enable certain dealers in fuel to bid at prices advantageous to the District on the fuel supply for one or more sections or precincts, whereas such dealers could not safely bid on delivering the entire supply needed for all District institutions. If the system of asking for bids for fuel for delivery to each of the police precincts is adopted, the likelihood is that, with the increased number of contractors who would furnish fuel, the services of additional temporary fuel inspectors would be required during certain portions of the year. It is estimated that two such inspectors would be required for about nine months of each year, and it is recommended that an appropriation be asked for \$1,200 to pay such temporary inspectors.

The question necessarily presents itself as to the advisability of the District establishing a fuel yard of its own and buying coal direct from the mines and hauling it with District teams to the various places to be supplied. The information in the possession of this office at this time is not sufficient to warrant a final recommendation as to the taking of such action by the Commissioners, but the subject is one which is of such considerable importance to the District that it seems it should be thoroughly investigated and carefully considered.

Attention is again called to the urgent necessity of securing a sufficient amount of land adjacent to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the purpose of establishing a property yard on said railroad. At present the District is occupying part public space and part private property under rental at Third and Parker streets NE. It is understood that this ground will have to be vacated within one year at most, and for this and various reasons, including the question of freight rates and the question of convenient delivery, it is essential that a property yard be maintained on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as well as on the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is believed that sufficient public space will be available for the continuance of a property yard on the Pennsylvania line, adjacent to the present location at Second and I streets SE. It is recommended that this latter question, however, receive the consideration of the Commissioners, and that proper provision be made for necessary railroad sidings, which will not conflict with the plans for the new terminal system.

It is recommended that the board appointed by the Commissioners to consider bids for general supplies and to recommend the award of



contracts for same be convened at such time during the coming winter as may be practicable for the purpose of considering the various schedules for general supplies, and the revising of same for the contracts for the coming fiscal year, after consulting the heads of the various offices and departments. It is believed that it is possible to materially reduce the size of schedules and the number of items therein, especially in stationery, by the adoption of certain standard classes of articles, such as pencils, pens, paper, etc., rather than a continuance of the practice that has prevailed of purchasing so many different kinds of articles of the same general character but of a different manufacture. The purchasing of a large variety of articles of the same general kind appears to be unnecessary, and it would seem to be possible to have schedules adopted and approved by the Commissioners which specify certain standard classes of articles of each kind, which are considered sufficiently good for the use of all departments, and that purchases be confined to class or classes of articles approved by the Commissioners and included in said annual contracts.

It is believed that a material reduction in the number of items can consistently be made. With a large assortment of pens, pencils, etc., now covered by contracts, certain departments and officers frequently requisition for articles of the same general kind as in contract but of a different make, necessitating advertising, securing the bids, and other work incident to open market purchases, which would seem to be wholly unnecessary, and such practice should be as far as possible done away with, especially where the annual contracts include articles which are presumably good enough for general use. By cutting the schedules down to the minimum and requiring all to use contract articles, especially in stationery, much additional work would be saved, and likewise a probable saving in money would be made.

It is recommended that action be taken in the future to reduce the number of requisitions from the various departments as far as possible.

It seems advisable to secure additional storeroom, if possible, in addition to that in use at the Franklin School, in order that the board of education may carry on hand a sufficient supply of stationery and equipment to fill small requisitions for nonperishable supplies required from time to time by the various school buildings, and which could be filled from said storeroom instead of necessitating so many small purchases from time to time as at present, and the approval of so many requisitions by the Commissioners.

It would seem advisable also to have the police department, fire department, Washington Asylum, and other large departments and institutions of the District purchase nonperishable supplies in larger quantities than at present and store them, in order that supplies may be available at all times and the number of requisitions, orders, and vouchers may be reduced. It is believed that if contractors bidding on the District supplies could bid upon a basis of delivery of goods to certain central points in large quantities, instead of delivering small quantities of goods at various times and at various places, that the result would be that the District would secure better prices than previously. The practice of the engineer department, which has been in operation for a number of years, of maintaining store yards and having each department set aside money by a general requisition,

which is forwarded to the property clerk for the purchase of their general supplies for construction work for the fiscal year, and whereby the property clerk is enabled, as soon as contracts are awarded for such materials, to place orders covering the supplies of such materials to be delivered during the year, and fix the monthly rate of deliveries, thereby having a continuous supply of materials coming in, to be issued to the various departments as called for, insuring better and more prompt deliveries, is susceptible of operation in other departments. If the necessary storerooms are provided, it is believed a vast improvement could be made in the present system of purchase and issue of supplies. It would seem advisable to have storage room for each department sufficient to keep at least three months' supply of standard articles on hand at all times, if possible.

By having a central point of delivery for supplies for each department, uniformity in the methods of inspection of supplies could be observed, such as does not at present exist. It is estimated that the following supplies would be readily carried in stock in the storeroom of the board of education, namely: Stationery, blank forms, schoolbooks, house furnishings, hardware and tinware, flags, plumbing materials, soap, paints and varnish, dry goods, and kindergarten supplies. It is estimated that the quantity of such supplies purchased during the fiscal year would be of value between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

In regard to certain increases of salaries asked for in the estimates submitted herewith, attention is invited to the fact that the assistant inspector of fuel is at present receiving \$1,100 per annum. Prior to this year he received compensation at the rate of \$1,200 per annum, and it is considered that the duties of the office are such as to justify the return to the rate of salary that is now asked. Two inspectors of property are now carried at \$936 per annum, and are recommended to be increased to \$1,000 per annum, for the reason that these two men are performing duty practically the same as the duties performed by the two property-yard keepers rated at \$1,000 per annum. These four employees are inspectors as well as property-yard keepers, and it seems equitable that their rate of pay should be similar.

In regard to the two inspectors at \$3 per day, and one at \$2.50 per day, and one laborer at \$2 and one at \$1.75 per day, included in estimates for appropriation under the annual salary act for the coming fiscal year, I would invite attention to the fact that the amount of work of this office is steadily increasing, and where it was previously possible to get along with the services of these five employees for a portion of the year only, nevertheless, during the past year and the present year the necessity for additional help at the property yards in receiving, inspecting, and issuing such material, together with the necessity of weighing the stone at Dickerson quarry has been such as to require the employment of these men practically the entire time. It is therefore recommended that, in view of the constant need of their services and the likelihood of a constant increase in the work, these employees be placed on the annual roll.

It is recommended that all bookkeeping pertaining to appropriation accounts kept in this office, together with the bookkeeping of similar character in the office of the chief clerk of the engineer department, be, if possible, consolidated and handled in only one office, or that

both be transferred to the auditor's office, as recommended in a recent report submitted to the Commissioners. The present practice of keeping a portion of the appropriation accounts in one office and a portion in another has proven very unsatisfactory, and it is believed that a consolidation or transfer such as recommended would accomplish a material benefit to the service.

It is recommended that uniformity of method be observed in the preparation of the requisitions of all departments, as suggested in a previous recommendation submitted to the Commissioners. It is understood that the recommendation referred to is in the hands of the engineer department awaiting final report. The engineer department is the only department that does not at present prepare its requisitions in form similar to that of the requisitions of the other departments of the District. The benefits to be obtained by adhering to a standard form have previously been explained at length. The form of requisition and method of preparation employed in the majority of the departments, as previously stated, has been found satisfactory and is recommended for general use.

Very respectfully,

R. D. SIMMS,  
*Property Clerk, District of Columbia.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT No. 1.—*Showing the amount of construction material purchased for issue from the District of Columbia property yards during the year ending June 30, 1905.*

	Quantity.	Value.
Terra-cotta sewer pipe, branches and bends:		
24-inch sewer pipe.....feet.....	3,746	\$3,598.32
21-inch sewer pipe.....do.....	2,310	1,709.40
18-inch sewer pipe.....do.....	3,938	1,970.13
15-inch sewer pipe.....do.....	3,831	1,532.40
12-inch sewer pipe.....do.....	22,396	6,768.16
10-inch sewer pipe.....do.....	5,136	1,173.00
8-inch sewer pipe.....do.....	1,982	318.48
6-inch sewer pipe.....do.....	6,102	488.16
8-inch sewer bends.....number.....	1	.40
6-inch sewer bends.....do.....	506	151.80
Vitrified sewer invert brick.....do.....	1,298,809	20,203.40
Vitrified sewer invert block.....feet.....	537	268.50
Repressed vitrified paving block.....number.....	1,357,950	29,171.46
Red sewer brick.....do.....	508,500	4,933.48
Asphalt paving block.....do.....	327,325	20,505.47
Portland cement.....barrels.....	58,082	83,908.37
Natural cement.....do.....	6,970	5,018.76
Paving and concrete sand.....cubic yards.....	1,653	1,338.67
Screened sand.....do.....	500	405.00
Screened gravel.....do.....	1,197	1,017.41
Curbing.....feet.....	45,304	33,936.26
Castings.....do.....		5,107.55
Water boxes.....do.....	800	509.00
Broken stone.....cubic yards.....	26,445	26,267.20
Freight on broken stone.....do.....		13,976.20
Hauling broken stone.....do.....		4,552.39
Total.....do.....		268,829.66

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STATEMENT No. 2.—*Showing miscellaneous purchases of supplies, etc., made during the year ending June 30, 1905.*

Asphaltum -----	\$23. 09	Laundry -----	\$2. 12
Atlas, Baist's -----	100. 00	Lead, pig -----	2, 525. 99
Badges -----	24. 00	Leather straps -----	235. 80
Bateau -----	22. 00	Lime, hair, and mortar -----	111. 38
Blank forms, printing and binding -----	2, 369. 89	Lumber -----	15, 779. 90
Blocks, granite -----	15. 00	Maps and charts -----	225. 00
Books, made to order -----	358. 00	Oils, illuminating, etc -----	1, 276. 12
Blueprints -----	453. 09	Paints and oils -----	5, 093. 39
Blueprint frame -----	15. 00	Photographic supplies -----	161. 51
Bicycle, repairs -----	5. 00	Pitometers -----	800. 00
Boots, rubber -----	225. 13	Privies -----	120. 00
Castings, miscellaneous -----	1, 538. 36	Plumbers supplies -----	2, 815. 61
Cards, index -----	3. 40	Pumps, diaphragm, etc -----	438. 18
Cement, asphalt -----	34. 50	Patterns for castings -----	10. 00
Chemist's supplies -----	145. 64	Pulsometer, pump, etc -----	223. 75
Clocks, repairs to -----	7. 50	Quartz -----	31. 77
Dactyle calculator -----	145. 00	Rock, iron -----	225. 00
Drafting material -----	289. 95	Saddlery -----	867. 16
Drugs -----	62. 99	Seed, grass -----	124. 35
Dry goods -----	90. 05	Signposts -----	42. 00
Dynamite, caps and fuse -----	102. 50	Stamps, postage -----	185. 00
Engines, machinery, etc -----	2, 283. 88	Stamps, rubber -----	14. 05
Electrical supplies -----	1, 569. 92	Steel, structural, sewage pump-ing station -----	974. 00
Fixtures, gas -----	61. 60	Stationery -----	894. 61
Fixtures, stable -----	119. 85	Stone, binder -----	613. 25
Fertilizer -----	86. 70	Stones, granite corner -----	315. 00
Forage -----	11, 037. 91	Subscriptions, magazines, etc -----	13. 50
Freight -----	14. 24	Surveyor's instruments, and repairs to -----	1, 182. 75
Fuel -----	21, 327. 41	Tarpaulins -----	50. 50
Furnaces, stoves, etc -----	210. 75	Ties, railroad -----	245. 00
Furniture -----	224. 23	Tickets, street-car -----	369. 00
Glass -----	326. 97	Tools and repairs to -----	664. 50
Groceries -----	59. 57	Typewriters and repairs to -----	199. 08
Guides, wheel -----	974. 00	Wagons, carts, buggies, and repairs to -----	864. 40
Hardware -----	6, 735. 05	Water meters -----	50. 00
Hauling, brick, curb, etc -----	2, 756. 63		
Hire of horse and mower -----	15. 00		
Horses and mules -----	1, 620. 00		
Hose -----	942. 90		
Ice -----	253. 77		
		Total -----	94, 394. 14



STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing list of employees other than those on the per annum rolls, amount paid each, and the various appropriations from which such payments were made.

	Rate.	Improvements and repairs, D. C.	Connecticut avenue bridge.	Sewers, D. C.	Waste-disposal system, D. C.	Streets, D. C.	Water department, D. C.	Buildings and grounds, public schools.	Public schools, D. C., repairs.	Public schools, D. C., text-books and supplies.	Metropolitan police, D. C., repair pairs, stations.	Courts, D. C., repair pairs, police courts.	Fire department, D. C.	Electrical department, D. C.	Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, engineers' stables.	Elimination of grade crossings, D. C.	Washington Asylum, D. C.	Municipal almshouse.	Total.
1 clerk	\$5.00	\$455.00	\$130.00	\$75.00	\$630.00		\$132.50		\$104.00	\$1,194.00				\$1,248.00		\$120.00			\$1,542.50
7 clerks	4.00	1,480.00	290.00	200.00	2,012.00	\$1,248.00	430.00									432.00			8,638.00
2 clerks	3.00	547.50	117.00	78.00	768.00		162.00									201.00			1,873.50
1 clerk	2.50	223.75	32.50	35.00	343.75	718.75	67.50									65.00			767.50
2 clerks	2.30																		718.75
1 messenger	2.00	370.00	52.00	52.00	552.00		106.00									104.00			1,236.00
1 messenger	1.75	156.63	22.75		231.00		45.50									45.50			501.38
1 messenger	1.50	3.75																	3.75
2 inspectors	4.00	368.00	52.00	76.00	404.00		108.00									156.00			1,164.00
2 inspectors	3.25	591.50	84.50	126.75	874.25		175.50									175.50			2,028.00
1 inspector	3.00	331.00	39.00	39.00	173.00		40.00									45.00			672.00
1 inspector	2.00																		120.00
1 inspector	2.50		32.50		55.00											32.50			
Blacksmiths	3.25	559.25	72.25	111.00	336.50	81.25	195.13	\$30.00	66.00				\$35.75	78.00	\$331.50	60.00			1,956.63
Wheelwright	2.75																		
Painter	2.50	614.69	65.00	123.75	275.00	57.50	121.25	60.00	53.75					87.50	367.81	75.00	\$32.50	\$32.50	1,966.25
Carriage trimmer	2.00																		
Laborers	1.75	2,689.67	81.00	521.67	1,292.27	335.00	717.16	60.00	121.00	430.50	\$33.18	\$4.52	61.00	134.25		115.75	18.00	18.00	6,632.92
	1.50																		
Total		8,330.74	1,070.50	1,438.17	7,951.77	2,440.50	2,800.54	150.00	344.75	1,624.50	33.13	4.52	96.75	1,547.75	699.31	1,627.25	50.50	50.50	29,821.18

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STATEMENT No. 4.—Amount expended for supplies during the fiscal year 1905 for departments other than the engineer department, and amount paid for salaries of per diem employees.

Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District Columbia	\$33,466.41
Bathing beach and floating baths	199.48
Fire department:	
Contingent expenses	19,516.66
Apparatus	8,925.79
Forage	24,585.85
Fire boat	41,028.78
Fuel	7,151.29
Horses	12,960.00
Hose	8,999.20
Health department:	
Scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc	5,675.10
Disinfecting service	1,828.98
Chemical laboratory	1,000.00
Drainage of lots	2,267.45
Freedmen's Hospital:	
Miscellaneous	11,400.41
Subsistence	17,518.19
Harbor and river front	1,766.16
Industrial Home School:	
Maintenance	11,298.83
Repairs and improvements to buildings	1,990.58
Pumping plant	277.31
Judicial expenses	626.83
Public library:	
Contingent expenses	5,985.15
Binding	2,500.11
Municipal lodging house, maintenance	1,702.77
Police department:	
Contingent expenses	29,271.99
Fuel	3,359.48
To maintain public order	569.75
Flags and halyards	105.40
House of detention	2,903.50
Fish and game laws	42.99
Public schools:	
Contingent expenses	37,279.98
Industrial instruction	19,329.81
Kindergarten instruction	2,764.19
Fuel	73,333.82
Text-books and supplies	48,871.78
Flags	995.65
Pianos	2,475.00
Night, contingent expenses	494.86
Free lectures	99.74
Furniture, Ludlow	1,749.90
Furniture, Gage	1,749.12
Public scales, repairs	144.45
Streets, District of Columbia:	
Cleaning, etc	16,958.65
Cleaning snow and ice	208.99
Disposal of city refuse	216.30
Transportation of prisoners	1,245.58
Washington Asylum:	
Contingent expenses	60,662.99
Repairs to buildings	1,450.11
Purchase of bedside tables, etc	1,130.13
Additional oven	393.73
Establishment of a cooking department	1,471.00
Quarantine buildings	789.20
Police court:	
Repairs to furniture, etc	85.50
Purchase of linoleum	597.12
Emergency fund	5,271.10
Coroner's office, contingent expenses	899.83
Clearing Potomac River of ice	608.26
Postage, District of Columbia	6,984.78
Soldiers and Sailors' Temporary Home	2,924.47
Industrial Home School fund	4,014.70
Washington Gas Light Company, "deposit"	823.82
Georgetown Gas Light Company, "deposit"	54.57
Relief of the poor:	
Medicines	539.97
Coffins for indigent dead	330.82
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposit:	
Wholesale producers' market	255.70
Deposits	890.29
Extension of police patrol, 1905	4,475.00
Electric arc lighting, 1905	11.60
Public school telephone service	2,677.42

# REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 219

Street lighting, 1905 -----	\$2, 112. 83
Wires underground, 1905 -----	27, 028. 64
General supplies, 1905 -----	3, 761. 62
	<hr/>
	597, 087. 46
Amount expended for salaries of per diem employees exclusive of those paid from engineer department appropriations (included in Statement No. 3) -----	4, 839. 25
	<hr/>
Total -----	601, 926. 71

STATEMENT NO. 5.—*Summary of expenditures by the office of the property clerk, District of Columbia, for supplies purchased for the use of the engineer department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.*

Construction material purchased -----	\$268, 829. 66
Miscellaneous supplies -----	94, 394. 21
Hauling construction material, cast-iron pipe, etc. -----	4, 026. 97
Special castings, pipe, etc. (water department) <sup>a</sup> -----	\$216, 360. 65
Special machinery, engines, etc. (water department) <sup>a</sup> -----	5, 931. 83
	<hr/>
	222, 292. 48
Special castings, pipe, etc. (sewer department) <sup>a</sup> -----	27, 874. 60
Special machinery, engines, etc. (sewer department) <sup>a</sup> -----	148, 109. 33
	<hr/>
	175, 983. 93
List of employees other than those on per annum rolls and the amounts paid to each -----	24, 981. 93
	<hr/>
Total -----	790, 509. 18

<sup>a</sup> This material was purchased on contracts made by the water and sewer departments direct. The record of purchases is kept by property office, so that the total expenditure made for the entire engineer department for materials and supplies for the fiscal year may be shown.

**REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE BATHING BEACH.**

JULY 1, 1905.

GENTLEMEN: The committee to superintend the improvement, repair, and conduct of the bathing beach, appointed by the order of February 17, 1900, herewith submits its report for the portion of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, prior to its discontinuance under the order of April 13, 1905, as follows:

That the order of the Commissioners, under date of February 17, 1900, appointing a committee to superintend the improvement, repair, and conduct of the bathing beach, is hereby revoked, and that hereafter the management of said bathing beach is intrusted to the superintendent of the bathing beach, subject to the supervision and control of the Commissioners.

The committee left the financial affairs of the bathing beach in a sound financial condition, as will appear from the following statement, which shows a balance after making provision for putting the beach in working condition and paying for its maintenance and operation until a future appropriation shall be made, but regrets that the appropriation available for repairs and improvements was not only inadequate for the purpose of adding many new features and appurtenances necessary to render the bathing beach a suitable feature of the facilities for public comfort and diversion, but far too small to even keep the bathing pool in a slightly and available condition.

*Financial status of the bathing beach on April 13, 1905.*

Appropriation for temporary services, maintenance, and repairs, to be immediately available, 1905-6	\$1, 950. 00
Temporary services for 100 days during season 1905, maximum, estimate:	
3 life guards, at \$1.50 per diem each	\$450. 00
1 life guard, at \$1.25 per diem	125. 00
1 life guard, at \$1 per diem	100. 00
4 key boys, at 50 cents per diem each	200. 00
2 laundresses, at 75 cents per diem each	150. 00
	1, 025. 00
	925. 00
Temporary services during month of June, 1906, one-third of \$1,025	342. 00
Available for improvements and repairs	583. 00
(\$500 should probably be the maximum allowance, so as to leave a small balance for the unexpected.)	
Balance of appropriation 1904-5 now expendable as follows	318. 11
Salary of superintendent, April and May, 1905	\$33. 33
Salary of superintendent, June, 1905	150. 00
Salary of watchman, April, May, and June, 1905	120. 00
	303. 33
Balance	14. 78



It may be necessary to reduce the pay of the watchman during June if miscellaneous bills now outstanding should exceed this balance, as the superintendent and watchman being permanently provided for beginning July 1, 1905, can not be paid out of the appropriation for temporary services 1906.

The committee appends for general information the following copy of orders by which the committee was created:

APRIL 15, 1898.

*Ordered*, That Assistant Inspector of Buildings Snowden Ashford, Assistant Engineer Charles A. McKenney, and the secretary of the Board of Commissioners are hereby appointed a committee to confer with the superintendent of the bathing beach and recommend to the Commissioners such improvements and repairs to said beach and appurtenances and methods of conducting the same as they shall deem advisable in order to obtain the best practicable results from the appropriation for that purpose.

JUNE 29, 1898.

*Ordered*, That Inspector Samuel Keemlé, of the sewer division, is hereby appointed a member of the bathing beach committee created by the order of April 15, 1898, vice Assistant Engineer Charles A. McKenney, whose services can not be spared for that duty.

MARCH 25, 1899.

*Ordered*, That the committee appointed by the order of April 15, 1898, as amended by the order of June 29, 1898, consisting of Snowden Ashford, assistant inspector of buildings; Samuel Keemlé, inspector in the sewer department, and William Tindall, secretary to the Board of Commissioners, to confer with the superintendent of the bathing beach and recommend to the Commissioners such improvements and repairs to said beach and appurtenances, and methods of conducting the same, as they shall deem advisable in order to obtain the best practicable results from the appropriation for that purpose, is hereby reappointed to take charge of the bathing beach for the coming season and to make all necessary preparations for the proper equipment of the beach by the first day of June, 1899. (C. O., 232546; L. S.—B. 2399.)

FEBRUARY 17, 1900.

*Ordered*, That Snowden Ashford, assistant inspector of buildings; W. J. Douglas, assistant engineer, and William Tindall, secretary to the Board of Commissioners, are hereby appointed a committee to superintend the improvement, repair, and conduct of the bathing beach until otherwise ordered. (C. O., 230787—29; L. S., 110844, C. O.)

MARCH 26, 1902.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Snowden Ashford, inspector of buildings, is hereby relieved from duty on the bathing beach committee, and that Mr. H. B. Davis, assistant inspector of buildings, is hereby appointed in place of Mr. Ashford. (C. O. 230787—99; L. S., 123463, C. O.)

Upon the recommendation of the committee the following rules for the management of the bathing beach were adopted by the Commissioners under date of April 6, 1905, to replace the preceding rules, which had become in some respects inapplicable or insufficient:

*Ordered*, That the following rules are made for the management of the bathing beach:

The superintendent of the bathing beach, when present at the beach, shall be in full control. In case of his absence therefrom during bathing hours he shall direct the assistant superintendent or one of the employees on duty there to act in his stead.

The hours during which persons may bathe are as follows: For the general public from 10 o'clock a. m. until 1 o'clock p. m., and from 2 o'clock p. m. until sunset, every day of the week. For ladies and their escorts, from 7 o'clock a. m. until 10 o'clock a. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

No one will be permitted to bathe who shall not have registered by properly filling out and depositing a description card on the form provided at the beach, correctly stating the date, name, age, residence, sex, and color, printed blanks for which can be obtained free at the office. The clerk will not be allowed to fill up these cards. These cards must be carefully preserved in order for ready reference until the Commissioners authorize their destruction.

The watchman shall be on duty from 6 o'clock p. m. until 7 o'clock a. m. each day, during the bathing season, and from 5 o'clock p. m. until 7 o'clock a. m. during the remainder of the year, and while on duty exercise constant vigilance for the protection of the bathing beach property, the maintenance of peace and order, and the enforcement of the police regulations thereat.

Every bather must wear a suitable bathing dress covering the body and upper half of the thighs, and must undress and fully dress in a dressing room.

No charge will be made to bathers who provide themselves with suitable bathing suits not belonging to the bathing beach.

Separate checks for rooms and tickets for suits and extra towels, etc., will be issued by the clerk at the office.

Valuables deposited for safe-keeping by bathers shall be checked and cared for without charge.

Bathing suits and other tickets will be issued by the auditor of the District to the clerk at the bathing beach, who will be held accountable for the amount they represent, or the return of the tickets.

All tickets representing moneys received by the clerk shall be collected at the close of business each day by the superintendent or other person acting in his stead, as hereinbefore provided, and transmitted thereby to the auditor of the District with his weekly return.

Bathing suits will be kept for hire at the following rates: 15 cents for adult's suit in two pieces, with one towel; 10 cents for each youth's suit, with one towel; 5 cents for care of suits, each, during bathing season; 25 cents for each suit kept and cared for at the beach after the bathing season; for the exclusive use of a dressing room for one hour and a half, 25 cents.

No supplies shall be purchased for the bathing beach other than by requisitions through the property clerk, except when specially authorized by the Commissioner in charge.

The clerk at the bathing beach shall receive all moneys paid for hire or care of bathing suits and dressing rooms, and shall daily, at the close of business, deliver such moneys to the superintendent of the beach, take his receipt therefor, and transmit to the auditor each Monday the receipts so given him during the preceding week. The superintendent shall every Saturday, or oftener if he so prefers or the Commissioners shall require, make a special deposit of the money so received from the clerk, and all other moneys which may come into his possession in connection with his duties at the bathing beach, with the collector of taxes, and render to the auditor of the District of Columbia a monthly itemized and duly certified statement of all such fees and moneys.

WILLIAM TINDALL,  
W. J. DOUGLAS,  
H. B. DAVIS,

*Committee to Superintend the Improvement,  
Repair, and Conduct of the Bathing Beach.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BATHING BEACH.

SEPTEMBER 12, 1905.

DEAR SIRS: I have the honor to report the doings of the bathing beach for the season of 1905 as follows: The attendance was—of females, 347; white males, 37,464; colored, 4,037; total, 41,848.

These figures show that less than 10 per cent of the bathers were colored and less than 1 per cent female. There were 23 rescues from drowning, but one of the rescued died eight hours later at the Emergency Hospital. Congress appropriated \$1,050 to pay the annual salaries of the superintendent and night watchman. For repairs and maintenance of the beach \$1,950 was appropriated, and was made immediately available, because the previous appropriation had been so nearly expended that there remained only \$22 of it to do all the preparatory work in April and May and to run the beach until July.

Consequently there was expended \$559.34 of the present appropriation before the beginning of this fiscal year. After paying all the expenses of this season there remains money enough to run the beach next season up to July, and \$350 for contingencies, such as repairs before opening. The receipts amount to \$448.65, of which \$4.45 came from the colored side, all of which has been turned over to the District collector. The highest receipts were \$78.15, for the week ending June 23, and the lowest was \$11.50, in the last week, ending August 27. To make bathing free to the public the District has paid an average of  $5\frac{6}{10}$  cents for each bather this season. Only 1 bather in every 14 has paid anything (for suit hire, etc.), and the total receipts average only a small fraction over 1 cent per bather. With facilities properly arranged and perfected the same expense would furnish better accommodations for ten times as many bathers.,

You have requested me to prepare and present plans for new buildings and appliances to accommodate 1,000 persons at the bathing beach, the same to cost as little as practicable and be in good taste and in harmony with the surroundings as they are being developed. The experience of fifteen years in this enterprise shows me many conditions and requirements to be met to fulfill your request, and I am studying details. I will report and present my plans as soon as possible.

I have always been hoping that something would turn up to eliminate from this problem the requirement for rigid economy and give to Washington the best and handsomest bathing place in the world. This might be had on the present grounds by using money as other large cities do.

Very respectfully submitted.

W. X. STEVENS,  
*Superintendent Bathing Beach.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



**REPORT OF PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS COMMITTEE.**

NOVEMBER 4, 1905.

To the casual observer the most obvious progress made in the development of public playgrounds in Washington is that during the past year the number of playgrounds has been increased from 11 in 1904 to 19 in 1905. The number of children who have attended these grounds has been quadrupled. From an attendance of about 50,000 or 60,000 in 1904 it has increased to an attendance of about 229,626 in 1905.

The real progress which has been achieved in this new phase of public activity, however, can be only partially measured in this way. Probably we have greatest reason to compliment ourselves on the fact that able men and women have been interested to give their thought and effort to this work. The meetings of the executive committee held on Saturday afternoons—at a time when busy men and women seek rest in the country—inspired all who attended. The members of the playgrounds committee have felt the deepest gratitude to those who have been willing to give their time and effort and to take a place on some one of the various subcommittees.

Yet the interest aroused has not been confined to the members of the playgrounds committees. Business men, parents of the children, and the community at large have manifested a growing interest in this work throughout the summer. Organizations have taken an increased share in the responsibility, and their efforts have been considerable. Among the organizations especially interested may be mentioned the women's clubs, citizens' associations, the Central Labor Union, churches, athletic associations, the schools, through the children and their parents, and the teachers in the schools. The gain which has been made in this direction can not be measured by results during the past year, as the work was begun very late and nearly all of these organizations had practically disbanded before there was time for them to offer active cooperation in the work. For each of these allied helpers there is now a strong committee of active playground workers; and there is much reason to expect, if the work is begun in time this coming year, much larger results will be secured.

Especially promising is the interest manifested through the schools. The contribution of the children for the work this year amounted to \$1,350. The devotion of the teachers is shown from the fact that so many volunteered to contribute their services before there was assurance that money would be secured to pay them for services. Many of these teachers have themselves purchased materials to provide manual and other work for the playgrounds of which they were directors.

Apart from the increased interest, the larger number of playgrounds, and the greater amount of money expended upon these, progress in certain other lines is easily to be seen. Most important of all is the fact that the playground movement is now a public



rather than a private activity. The appropriation of \$3,500 granted by Congress this year has given governmental sanction to this work and placed the whole movement on an entirely different plane. This appropriation was, of course, inadequate to carry on the work for the summer; but it was granted by Congress as an experimental fund with the promise of a larger amount next year if the playground movement proved successful.

A second line of evidence that this is a public and not a private enterprise is to be found in the fact that this year has witnessed the opening of 12 playgrounds in connection with and under the control of the school board. The employment of paid teachers as directors has been a decided advance, and the success of these teachers has been commendatory. The experience of all of the American cities thus far has seemed to prove that a playground is the place where social contact is freest. The person who is to be a director of a playground should be a person of refinement and skill in dealing with children. A playground without a leader is no more successful than a school without a teacher.

Another line of growth during the summer has been the introduction of manual work into the playgrounds. This work has been different on each ground, and during the first half of the summer was carried on entirely with material contributed by business men of the city or purchased by directors themselves. During the latter half of the summer small cardboard looms were secured in Baltimore and directors were given lessons in weaving. This development was very popular from the beginning, sometimes occupying more time than seemed wise; yet all who saw the exhibit of this work at the final tournament felt that the time was well spent. Should an appropriation be made for vacation schools next year and these schools carry on the manual work to a much greater extent than was possible on the playgrounds this year, it seems best that the playgrounds should still retain their manual work and permit the children to be amused and instructed during the hours that the heat will not permit active games.

The main purpose of the playground is to promote play, however, and it is in the promotion of play that we feel the greatest progress has been made. To-day the German schools are introducing a graded curriculum of games. In this curriculum a certain number of games have to be learned in each grade. Throughout the larger cities of the East there is a tendency to form a curriculum of games in the same way and to carry on directed play during school intermissions. A new game has, perhaps, as great a mental value in arousing to higher activity the dormant faculties of a child as a new rule in arithmetic or a new country in history or geography. When the playground work began this summer the small number of games which the children knew and were able to play was remarked upon by all of the teachers. Few people of the older generation, who themselves grew up under conditions where there was abundant room for play and where they learned all the old racial games, realize how unnatural have become the conditions of present city life. The disappearance of the places to play has entailed also the loss of the game, so that the number of games which the average city

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child now knows is very small. During the summer from five to twenty of these old games were introduced into the playgrounds, and the children learned to play them with more enthusiasm.

But the culminating stage in the development of a game is the team game, so we regard the introduction and the development of skill in the team game as much more important for children in the early teens than the playing of the competitive games such as children play on the streets. During the summer some of the children in each playground have learned to play indoor baseball, volley ball, tether ball, and, in some of the grounds, tennis and basket ball. The progress and proficiency which they have shown in these games has not been great, but interest has been aroused, teams have been formed, and we feel sure that the problem of faithful practice, such as will bring a mastery both of the rules and of skill in the game, will be much simpler another summer.

The greatest difficulty which the directors have encountered throughout the season has been the lassitude of the children in playing games. Every incentive which could be thought of was offered to induce them to take up the games with enthusiasm and play them with all their might. To this end ribbons, buttons, and medals were offered to the winners and competitions were arranged between different grounds. But all of these efforts were only partially successful. The explanation of this lassitude, we believe, is to be found in the heat and moisture of the summer climate of Washington and also in the fact that many of the directors had themselves never learned to play these games well.

The gymnasiums in the different playgrounds were primitive and incomplete, and as none of the directors had received regular gymnastic training there was no time to form gymnastic classes and do regular gymnastic work such as is done in the playgrounds of New York. But a great deal of attention was given in all of the grounds to training in athletics, and a certain part of each day was set aside in all of the outdoor playgrounds for the various dashes and for high and broad jumping. A very considerable number of children in each playground took regular practice. The adoption of the New York standard, by which every boy under 13 who could run the 60 yards in eight and three-fifths seconds, jump 5 feet 7 inches standing, chin the bar four times, and, when under 16, run 100 yards in fourteen seconds, jump 6 feet 7 inches, and chin the bar six times, should receive a gymnasium button, we are sure had good influence. Twenty-five of the children actually won these buttons, and many more trained to reach this standard, coming up to it in one or two events. So we feel that another summer the number to win these buttons will be five or ten times greater. It will be noticed also that these three tests involve three different sets of fundamental muscles, and whoever wins this button must develop in all of them. It is to be hoped that this will tend to set a standard which every boy will try to attain. This test has the advantage of not being competitive; every boy who comes up to the standard will get a button whether or not other boys do better than he.

At the beginning of the summer the children who came to the playgrounds seemed to regard them very much as they would an open lot in which they gather. They seemed to feel that loyalty



was not required of them, that playground property was of no importance, and that their own ground might be successful was in no way incumbent upon them. But through the summer every means was sought to create the spirit of loyalty to the individual playgrounds, and it is not overestimating to say that something was accomplished in this direction. The children began to feel before the season closed that there was a certain organization in the playground, differing from the spirit on the open lot; that a certain amount of loyalty and willingness to cooperate in the activities of the playground was expected of them. It is to be hoped that as a result of this development something can be done another summer toward establishing self-government in the different playgrounds, thus making the children feel a still higher sense of proprietorship.

The playgrounds were exceedingly fortunate this year in securing the services of so many able and self-sacrificing teachers as came forward in response to the call for workers. These teachers were not well paid, the hours were long and very inconvenient, and the heat was intense. Yet in spite of all this they cheerfully gave their best efforts to the children. One of the decided gains of the summer was the selection of such a corps of workers, and the training which these workers received will help considerably in the establishment of the tradition as to what is expected of a playground leader. This in itself is no small gain. It is to be hoped that another summer more kindergartners can be obtained for the smaller children and a number of physical trainers secured for outdoor work.

It was a source of constant surprise to the supervisor that so few of the smaller children came regularly to the playgrounds. In many large cities children under 5 and 6 years are in the majority and are usually more regular in attendance than the older boys and girls.

One often hears the remark that Washington has so many open spaces and small parks and such wide and well-paved streets that her problem is very different from cities of the North and East, but the experience of the summer fails to bear out this opinion. According to my observation, the small parks are used but very little by the children as playgrounds and not at all for organized games. The children have more space to play than they had in New York, Boston, or Chicago before the establishment of playground systems; but the playground movement has a greater problem to meet in Washington than in any of the large cities. The natural result of Washington's damp air is to promote a spirit of listlessness in the children. They do not play with the enthusiasm characteristic of children in northern cities. If this tendency is to be counteracted, it must be done through organized play with an enthusiastic leader. In the opinion of the writer there is almost no other way to meet this condition.

Very respectfully, yours,

THE PLAYGROUND COMMITTEE.  
WALLACE HATCH, *Secretary*.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF BOARD OF STEAM ENGINEERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1905.

GENTLEMEN: We herewith submit to you the report of the board of examiners of steam engineers for the year ending June 30, 1905. The following table shows the work as it progressed from month to month:

Month.	Meetings held.	Applicants received.	Applicants approved.	Applicants incompetent.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Dinkey class.	Gasoline class.	Special class.	Duplicate.
1904.											
July.....	7	44	35	9	2	3	18	2	1	2	7
August.....	6	13	10	3	1	1	7	1	1		1
September.....	8	36	24	12	2	2	15	4	1		
October.....	9	36	25	11	1	1	18	3		2	
November.....	6	25	13	12	1		4	5		2	1
December.....	5	34	24	10	2		15	1		4	2
1905.											
January.....	4	21	15	6		1	13				1
February.....	6	21	16	5	1	2	11		2		
March.....	5	39	24	15	4	1	17	1	1		
April.....	6	34	21	13	2		17			2	
May.....	4	27	18	9	1	2	14	1			
June.....	5	35	19	16	1		17	1			
Total.....	71	365	244	121	16	13	166	19	6	12	12

Our estimate of expenses for the year ending June 30, 1907, will be found herewith attached upon the blanks provided for such purpose. We most respectfully ask that the amounts set forth be appropriated.

Respectfully submitted.

E. F. VERMILLION,  
H. BOESCH, *Secretary*,  
DANL. JOHNSON,

*Board of Examiners, District of Columbia Steam Engineers.*  
The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

## REPORT OF THE AUTOMOBILE BOARD.

WASHINGTON, *October 11, 1905.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the automobile board, District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

There were 24 meetings held during the year (the first and third Fridays of the months), 667 applicants were examined, recommended, and given permits to operate motor vehicles, 468 motor vehicles were assigned identification numbers, 168 motor vehicles to which identification numbers had been assigned were transferred to purchasers of them, and 68 motor vehicles from different States were registered during the year. The number examined at each meeting, type of motor vehicle to be operated, vehicles to which numbers were assigned, numbers transferred, and also number of motor vehicles registered from different States, is shown in detail in the following table:

Month.	Type of motor to be operated.				Num- bers as- signed.	Num- bers trans- ferred.
	Electric.	Gasoline.	Steam.	Motor cycles.		
1904.						
July 1	3	34	6	2	25	12
July 15	2	10	4			
Aug. 5	8	21	6	6	14	6
Aug. 19	2	7	1	1		
Sept. 2	3	9	6		21	8
Sept. 19	1	7	5			
Oct. 7	4	26	5	1	45	23
Oct. 21	12	21	7	3		
Nov. 4	10	9	6		33	18
Nov. 18	8	9	3			
Dec. 2	5	7	2	2	41	5
Dec. 16	7	6	6			
1905.						
Jan. 6	8	8			18	3
Jan. 20	5	9	4			
Feb. 3	3	5	2		25	2
Feb. 17	5	7	2			
Mar. 3	8	9	3	2	54	8
Mar. 17	4	15	2			
Apr. 7	9	35	9	3	68	30
Apr. 21	7	24	4			
May 5	8	30	11	2	65	28
May 19	6	40	4	1		
June 2	4	22	9	4	59	25
June 16	5	23	4	1		
Total	137	393	109	28	468	168

The following table shows the motor vehicles which have been registered as required by section 2, article 24, of the police regulations, relating to "tourists or nonresident owners who have complied with any law requiring the registration of owners of motor

vehicles in the State, Territory, or Federal district of their residence," giving States from and month registered:

Month.	State of—						
	Con- necticut.	Mary- land.	Massa- chusetts.	New Jersey.	New York.	Ohio.	Pennsyl- vania.
1904.							
July.....					1		
August.....		2				2	
September.....					4		
October.....		1	1		3		2
November.....			2		3		
December.....			2	1			
1905.							
January.....							
February.....			1				
March.....		1	2	1	4		1
April.....		1	1		3		2
May.....	1	1	4	3	8		5
June.....		3		2			
Total.....	1	9	13	7	26	2	10

Several amendments to the automobile regulations have been made during the year, the most important being that requiring the initial letters "D. C." to be added to the identification number on motor vehicles owned and operated in the District of Columbia. (Order Oct. 29, 1904.)

The regulation requiring "professional chauffeurs" to file certificates of good character, indorsed by three citizens, has been of benefit, those to whom permits have been issued, being, in the majority of cases, careful to observe the regulations.

The order of March 1, 1905, allowing "tourists or nonresident owners of motor vehicles, who have complied with any law requiring the registration of owners of motor vehicles in the State, Territory, or Federal district of their residence, and the registration number showing the initial of such State, Territory, or Federal district, to register the description and designation numbers of their motor vehicles, giving temporary address in the District of Columbia and their home address, with the secretary of the automobile board," thereby entitling them to operate such registered motor vehicles in the District of Columbia for a period of sixty days, has been very favorably commented on by every one who has registered. The number of tourists registered from different States is shown in the table before given.

Great difficulty is encountered in keeping an accurate list of owners, caused by the transferring of assigned numbers, and to prevent such transfers from the motor vehicle to which a number has been assigned to an entirely different type of vehicle, perhaps, it is recommended that on the assignment of such number the secretary of the automobile board shall issue and deliver to the owner of such motor vehicle a seal of aluminum or other suitable metal, which shall be circular in form, approximately 2 inches in diameter, and have stamped thereon the words "registered motor vehicle, District of Columbia," with the registration number inserted therein; which shall thereafter at all times be conspicuously displayed on the motor vehicle to which such number has been assigned. Upon the sale of



said motor vehicle, the vender shall report immediately such sale, and return the registration seal affixed to such motor vehicle. It is further recommended that all motor vehicles owned and operated in the District of Columbia be required to procure and display such registration seal.

To comply with section 8, which requires operators of motor vehicles "to exhibit his or her permit to any police officer \* \* \* when demand for such exhibit is made," it is recommended in the case of nonowners or chauffeurs, upon the issuance of a permit, to have delivered a badge of aluminum or other suitable metal, which shall be oval in form, and the greatest diameter of which shall not be more than 2 inches, and be stamped with the words "Registered chauffeur, No. —, District of Columbia," with permit number inserted therein, which badge shall be worn by such chauffeur pinned upon his clothing in a conspicuous place while he is operating a motor vehicle upon the public highways or space. No chauffeur to whom a permit has been issued shall voluntarily permit any other person to wear his badge, nor shall any person while operating a motor vehicle wear any badge belonging to another person, or a fictitious badge.

I have the honor to renew the recommendation of the last annual report that a fee of \$1 be paid for registration and assignment of an identification number for a vehicle owned in the District of Columbia, and also a fee of \$1 for a permit to operate motor vehicles in the District of Columbia, such fees to include seal or badge heretofore recommended. Almost without exception the District of Columbia is the only jurisdiction that does not exact a fee for either registration of the motor vehicle, or license to operate motor vehicles, or both.

On account of the work involved it is most earnestly requested that Congress be urged to allow the amounts for salary set forth upon the blanks estimating the expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, which have been previously forwarded.

By order of the automobile board, District of Columbia.

H. M. WOODWARD,  
*Secretary Automobile Board, District of Columbia.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

**REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND METERS.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 14, 1905.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the work of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905:

**WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY.**

That portion of the District of Columbia lying east of Rock Creek is supplied with illuminating gas by the Washington Gas Light Company, for which this company maintains two manufacturing plants, one, the west works, located at Twenty-sixth and G streets NW., and the other, the east works, at Twelfth and M streets SE. The gas supplied by this company is a mixture of coal gas and water gas in varying proportions.

Determinations of candlepower and purity of the gas supply are made by this office daily at three testing stations in this territory, one, the northwest station, located at No. 1335 Fourteenth street NW., another, the southeast station, located at No. 500 D street SE., and a third, the central testing station and chemical laboratory, at Tenth and D streets NW. Under normal conditions the northwest station receives its gas supply from the west works, the southeast station is supplied from the east works, while the gas supplied the central testing station may be from either the west or east works or a variable mixture from the two plants.

**ILLUMINATING POWER.**

During the past year 837 official determinations of candlepower were made by this office of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company, giving a mean of 22.95 candles, which is 0.95 of 1 candle above the legal requirement. The maximum candlepower found was 26.71 candles on July 5 at the southeast testing station, and the minimum was 19 candles on January 26 at the same station.

Three hundred and three of these determinations of candlepower were made at the central testing station, giving a mean of 22.63 candles for this station, with a maximum of 25.62 candles and a minimum of 20.33 candles.

Two hundred and sixty-one determinations of candlepower at the northwest station gave a mean of 23.31 candles, with 25.59 candles as a maximum and 21.77 as a minimum.

Two hundred and seventy-three determinations of candlepower at the southeast station gave a mean of 22.96 candles, with a maximum of 26.71 candles and a minimum of 19 candles.

On 41 days during the year the illuminating power of the gas supplied by this company was below 22 candles in one or more testing stations. Whenever this occurred the company was notified in writing of this deficiency and a copy of such notice forwarded to the honorable Board of Commissioners.

## PURITY.

*Ammonia.*—Daily determinations were made in the central testing station of the amount of ammonia present in the gas. The average amount found was 0.15 of 1 grain in 100 cubic feet of gas. The largest amount found was 1.18 grains, while on 67 days the test showed no ammonia present.

The average amount of ammonia found at the southeast station was 1.56 grains in 100 cubic feet. The largest amount was 6.67 grains. This was the only occasion during the year when a test of the gas supplied by this company showed the presence of more than the legal limit of 5 grains of ammonia in 100 cubic feet. On six occasions the test at the southeast station showed no ammonia present.

*Total sulphur.*—Daily determinations made at the central station of the amount of total sulphur in the gas gave a mean of 8.71 grains in 100 cubic feet, with a maximum of 14.47 grains and a minimum of 3.83 grains.

Similar tests at the southeast station gave a mean of 7.69 grains of total sulphur in 100 cubic feet, with a maximum of 14.80 grains and a minimum of 3.74 grains.

At no time during the year did the total sulphur present in the gas supplied by this company exceed the legal limit of 20 grains in 100 cubic feet.

*Hydrogen sulphide.*—Daily tests for the presence of hydrogen sulphide were made at the three stations. On two occasions the test at the northwest station showed the presence of this impurity. With these two exceptions the gas was found to be free from this objectionable compound.

## PRESSURE.

A pressure register at each station recorded automatically the pressure of the gas, expressed as height in inches of a column of water which would be supported by the gas.

A comparison of the records made shows the following results for mean and extreme pressures at the three stations:

Station.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Central .....	1.69	2.60	1.10
Northwest .....	1.78	2.86	1.20
Southeast .....	2.07	3.10	1.30

## SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Occasional determinations were made of the specific gravity or density of the gas, compared with air as 1.000. The means and extremes of the determinations are as follows:

Station.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Central .....	0.639	0.650	0.626
Northwest .....	.642	.682	.560
Southeast .....	.632	.648	.618

## GEORGETOWN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

The gas territory supplied by the Georgetown Gas Light Company is that portion of the District of Columbia lying west of Rock Creek. The gas works are located on Twenty-ninth street in the square south of M street, and the product is a coal gas enriched with naphtha.

## ILLUMINATING POWER.

Three hundred and four official photometric tests were made of this company's gas at the Georgetown testing station of this office, located at No. 1226 Thirty-second street. The mean of these tests was 23.45 candles, which is 1.45 candles above the legal requirement. The maximum was 28.62 candles and the minimum was 16.71 candles. On 27 occasions the candlepower proved to be lower than the legal limit of 22 candles.

## PURITY.

*Ammonia.*—The average amount of ammonia found in the gas supplied by this company was 0.61 of 1 grain in 100 cubic feet; the largest amount found was 10.07 grains. This was the only occasion when the amount of ammonia present exceeded the legal limit of 5 grains in 100 cubic feet. On twenty-two days the test showed no ammonia present.

*Total sulphur.*—The average amount of sulphur in any form found in the gas was 13.84 grains in 100 cubic feet. The largest amount was 19.87 grains on April 4, and the smallest amount was 7.40 grains on November 19. At no time during the year did the amount of total sulphur present reach the legal limit of 20 grains in 100 cubic feet of gas.

*Hydrogen sulphide.*—About fifteen months ago the Georgetown Gas Light Company enlarged the purifying department of their works, with the special object in view of eliminating the impurity known as hydrogen sulphide from the purified gas.

In spite of these precautions the tests showed this vile-smelling compound present on eight occasions during the past year.

## PRESSURE.

The pressure-record sheets on which the gas pressure is registered automatically and continuously, show a mean pressure of 2.11 inches, with a maximum of 4.24 inches and a minimum of 1 inch.

## SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

The mean and extremes of a number of determinations made during the year of the specific gravity of the gas, compared with air as 1.000, are as follows:

Mean.....	0.574
Maximum .....	.580
Minimum.....	.568

Monthly statements of the candlepower, purity, and pressure of the gas furnished by the two companies will be found in Tables I to VIII, following this report.



## INSPECTION OF GAS METERS.

During the year just passed this office inspected and proved 5,628 gas meters for the two gas companies and for consumers in the District of Columbia. This was an increase of 179 meters over last year's record.

Of this number 3,186 were new meters, 917 were repaired meters, 705 were consumers' complaint meters, and 820 were company complaint meters.

Of the 656 meters tested on complaint of consumers located east of Rock Creek, 299 were fast, average error 5.33 per cent; 45 were slow, average error 6.62 per cent; 308 registered correctly, and 4 failed entirely to register the gas passing through them.

Of the 49 meters tested on complaint of consumers in Georgetown, 19 proved to be fast, average error 5.52 per cent; 1 was 6 per cent slow, and 29 were correct.

Expressed in percentages, the results on the 705 consumers' complaint meters, show that 45.11 per cent of them were fast, 47.80 per cent were correct, and 7.09 per cent were either slow or failed to register.

Of the 820 meters tested on complaint of the gas companies, 6 proved to be correct, 6 were found fast, average error, 5.22 per cent; 535 were slow, average error, 26.29 per cent, and 273 failed to register.

Expressed in percentages, these results show that of 820 company complaint meters 0.73 of 1 per cent were correct; 0.73 of 1 per cent were fast; 65.24 per cent were slow, and 33.29 per cent failed to register.

Monthly statements of meters tested will be found in Tables IX and X, following this report.

## FEES COLLECTED.

During the past year the fees collected for testing meters reached the sum of \$2,534.40. This amount was paid to the collector of taxes, to be placed to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia, in equal parts, as directed by act of Congress.

## DISTRICT GAS BILLS.

In further compliance with order No. 241807 of September 28, 1903, each month a representative of this office has accompanied the employee of the gas company when taking statements of gas meters in District buildings, for the purpose of verifying the statements, and the District gas bills have received the certification of this office.

Respectfully submitted.

ELMER G. RUNYAN,  
*Inspector of Gas and Meters.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TABLE I.—*Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company from June 24, 1904, to June 23, 1905 (central testing station).*

Month.	Num-ber of obser-va-tions. <sup>a</sup>	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Grains of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Grains of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.		
		Mean.	Maxi-mum.	Mini-mum.	Mean.	Maxi-mum.	Mini-mum.	Mean.	Maxi-mum.	Mini-mum.
July.....	25	23.20	25.18	22.03	0.19	0.43	0.03	8.06	10.13	6.85
August.....	25	23.11	24.55	22.01	.20	.68	None.	7.16	8.77	5.34
September.....	26	23.67	25.62	22.08	.17	.50	None.	8.88	10.55	6.30
October.....	25	23.03	24.61	22.12	.17	.48	None.	8.07	10.55	5.34
November.....	27	22.42	23.64	22.02	.12	.50	None.	8.63	9.73	6.85
December.....	25	22.15	24.06	20.38	.10	.52	None.	8.34	10.00	4.11
January.....	24	22.10	22.89	20.40	.13	.60	None.	9.88	12.19	8.63
February.....	26	21.76	22.94	20.33	.18	.50	None.	9.60	10.55	7.95
March.....	22	22.25	22.97	21.51	.12	.45	None.	9.85	14.47	7.12
April.....	26	22.60	25.28	22.04	.15	1.18	None.	8.85	11.78	5.89
May.....	26	22.64	23.94	22.03	.14	.42	None.	8.79	12.60	5.75
June.....	26	22.56	23.22	22.04	.15	.56	None.	8.68	13.91	3.83
For the year ...	303	22.63	25.62	20.33	.15	1.18	None.	8.71	14.47	3.83

TABLE II.—*Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company from June 24, 1904, to June 23, 1905 (southeast testing station).*

Month.	Num-ber of obser-va-tions. <sup>a</sup>	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Grains of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Grains of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.		
		Mean.	Maxi-mum.	Mini-mum.	Mean.	Maxi-mum.	Mini-mum.	Mean.	Maxi-mum.	Mini-mum.
July.....	19	23.84	26.71	21.97	0.94	1.76	0.14	6.20	7.77	4.83
August.....	18	22.46	23.00	21.28	.48	1.25	None.	6.86	9.25	3.92
September.....	16	22.33	23.55	21.22	1.31	3.00	.13	6.94	9.73	5.48
October.....	20	23.42	26.52	21.27	1.93	2.42	.69	7.95	10.28	6.26
November.....	26	22.20	24.11	20.05	1.58	4.30	.30	7.72	10.04	4.11
December.....	25	22.91	25.34	20.42	.80	2.00	None.	7.88	10.96	4.30
January.....	22	22.84	24.69	22.06	1.19	3.92	None.	9.58	14.80	7.44
February.....	26	22.26	23.78	19.00	1.23	2.92	None.	8.62	11.51	7.04
March.....	23	22.75	24.55	21.53	1.24	1.58	.37	8.04	9.59	6.85
April.....	26	22.93	25.14	20.99	1.77	3.51	.67	7.74	11.73	5.93
May.....	26	23.17	25.25	22.07	3.06	5.00	.21	7.33	8.67	4.71
June.....	26	24.33	26.67	22.26	4.35	6.67	2.61	7.12	8.56	3.74
For the year ...	273	22.96	26.71	19.00	1.56	6.67	None.	7.66	14.80	3.74

TABLE III.—*Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company from June 24, 1904, to June 23, 1905, (northwest testing station).*

Month	Num-ber of obser-va-tions. <sup>a</sup>	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Num-ber of days sul-phu-reted hydro-gen was pres-ent.
		Mean.	Maxi-mum.	Mini-mum.	
July.....	18	23.03	24.87	22.09	.....
August.....	19	22.74	23.99	22.11	.....
September.....	13	23.87	25.06	22.53	.....
October.....	21	23.23	24.37	22.21	1
November.....	25	23.40	24.24	22.30	.....
December.....	20	22.65	23.67	21.77	.....
January.....	20	23.80	25.37	22.33	.....
February.....	26	23.95	24.86	22.94	1
March.....	22	23.50	25.50	22.02	.....
April.....	25	23.05	24.92	22.16	.....
May.....	26	23.33	25.59	22.08	.....
June.....	26	23.22	24.81	22.12	.....
For the year.....	261	23.31	25.59	21.77	2

<sup>a</sup> Each observation consists of ten readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.

TABLE IV.—*Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gas Light Company from June 24, 1904, to June 23, 1905.*

Month.	Num- ber of obser- va- tions. <sup>a</sup>	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Grains of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Grains of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.			Num- ber of days sul- phu- reted hydro- gen was pres- ent.
		Mean.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Mean.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Mean.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	
July .....	24	23.10	25.41	21.92	0.70	1.70	0.08	13.37	14.80	11.51	1
August .....	26	22.79	25.71	19.01	1.01	2.22	None.	13.42	16.44	9.32	.....
September .....	26	23.68	25.21	22.00	.49	1.50	None.	11.87	15.34	8.77	.....
October .....	25	23.83	25.74	19.45	.84	2.40	.05	14.09	17.44	12.06	.....
November .....	27	23.96	25.72	22.05	1.22	4.64	None.	14.30	17.81	7.40	.....
December .....	25	23.22	26.15	20.16	1.07	10.07	None.	14.20	17.13	9.59	3
January .....	24	22.92	27.11	17.59	.24	.54	None.	14.36	16.89	10.22	.....
February .....	26	23.22	25.68	18.99	.38	1.18	None.	13.33	15.99	7.80	2
March .....	23	23.06	25.72	19.60	.36	.79	None.	13.81	18.00	11.81	.....
April .....	26	23.75	26.94	16.71	.33	1.51	None.	15.82	19.87	9.59	.....
May .....	26	24.12	28.62	21.50	.29	.83	None.	13.59	18.26	8.49	2
June .....	26	23.57	26.16	22.11	.58	2.27	None.	13.60	16.17	11.56	.....
For the year...	304	23.45	28.62	16.71	.61	10.07	None.	13.84	19.87	7.40	8

<sup>a</sup> Each observation consists of ten readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.TABLE V.—*Pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company, as registered in the central testing station from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.*

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
July .....	1.61	2.50	1.10
August .....	1.63	2.00	1.20
September .....	1.50	2.04	1.20
October .....	1.62	2.00	1.18
November .....	1.70	2.10	1.32
December .....	1.79	2.60	1.38
January .....	1.81	2.46	1.34
February .....	1.82	2.28	1.40
March .....	1.74	2.20	1.28
April .....	1.66	2.12	1.26
May .....	1.67	2.10	1.26
June .....	1.69	2.18	1.28
For the year .....	1.69	2.60	1.10

TABLE VI.—*Pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company, as registered in the southeast testing station from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.*

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
July .....	1.79	2.46	1.30
August .....	1.89	2.44	1.44
September .....	1.93	2.80	1.50
October .....	2.01	2.60	1.50
November .....	2.04	2.70	1.50
December .....	2.16	3.10	1.60
January .....	2.24	2.90	1.64
February .....	2.24	2.92	1.58
March .....	2.25	2.96	1.54
April .....	2.21	2.92	1.62
May .....	2.08	2.80	1.54
June .....	1.98	2.90	1.48
For the year .....	2.07	3.10	1.30

TABLE VII.—Pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company, as registered in the northwest testing station from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
July .....	1.71	2.44	1.34
August .....	1.71	2.06	1.40
September .....	1.68	2.10	1.38
October .....	1.94	2.00	1.20
November .....	1.68	2.14	1.30
December .....	1.81	2.86	1.30
January .....	1.79	2.40	1.32
February .....	1.79	2.36	1.34
March .....	1.73	2.28	1.36
April .....	1.68	2.08	1.28
May .....	1.86	2.42	1.40
June .....	1.99	2.48	1.60
For the year .....	1.78	2.86	1.20

TABLE VIII.—Pressure of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gas Light Company, as registered in the Georgetown testing station from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
July .....	2.13	4.24	1.06
August .....	2.22	3.90	1.14
September .....	2.10	3.00	1.16
October .....	2.13	3.10	1.14
November .....	2.14	3.14	1.14
December .....	2.05	3.18	1.10
January .....	2.11	3.04	1.08
February .....	2.19	3.50	1.24
March .....	2.07	2.96	1.06
April .....	2.03	2.98	1.10
May .....	2.02	3.18	1.10
June .....	2.15	3.64	1.00
For the year .....	2.11	4.24	1.00

TABLE IX.—Meters inspected and proved for the Washington Gas Light Company and for consumers of gas in Washington, from June 24, 1904, to June 23, 1905.

Month.	Whole numbers of meters tested.	New meters for company.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number correct.	Do not register.	Repaired meters for company.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.
July .....	151						79	1	3.66	1	4.33	77
August .....	116						54					54
September .....	568	434			434		84	1	3.00			83
October .....	763	660			659	1	61					61
November .....	646	511	1	4.00	510		46					46
December .....	600	371			371		63					63
January .....	535	194			194		83					83
February .....	546	212			212		100					100
March .....	349	150			150		78	1	3.33			77
April .....	428	172			172		70					70
May .....	448	307			307		56					56
June .....	166	1			1		55					55
Averages .....				4.00					3.33		4.33	
Total .....	5,316	3,012	1		3,010	1	829	3		1		825



TABLE IX.—*Meters inspected and proved for the Washington Gas Light Company and for consumers of gas in Washington, from June 24, 1904, to June 23, 1905—Continued.*

Month.	Consumers' meters on complaint of consumers.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.	Do not register.	Consumers' meters on complaint of company.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.	Consumers' meters on complaint of company that did not register.
July.....	19	5	4.94	1	4.33	13	....	53	1	3.33	39	25.76	...	13
August.....	12	2	5.33	1	3.66	9	....	50	...	...	45	28.29	...	5
September.....	23	6	5.66	3	8.55	14	....	27	1	3.66	19	21.18	...	7
October.....	27	10	5.16	1	3.66	16	....	15	....	...	8	26.12	...	7
November.....	59	29	4.85	3	3.40	27	....	30	....	...	17	33.45	1	12
December.....	63	28	5.28	8	3.74	32	....	98	2	6.33	51	24.80	...	45
January.....	109	58	5.93	4	22.11	46	1	149	1	5.00	86	29.09	1	61
February.....	139	75	5.38	11	5.07	53	....	95	....	...	56	34.19	...	39
March.....	70	35	4.93	4	3.44	30	1	51	....	...	34	21.81	2	15
April.....	53	27	5.43	3	4.44	22	1	133	....	...	93	31.99	...	40
May.....	29	12	5.05	2	4.16	15	....	56	....	...	39	24.68	1	16
June.....	48	12	4.78	4	10.25	31	1	62	....	...	48	33.39	1	13
Averages.....	...	...	5.22	...	5.94	...	...	...	...	4.77	...	27.89	...	...
Total.....	656	299	...	45	...	308	4	819	5	...	535	...	6	273

TABLE X.—*Meters inspected and proved for the Georgetown Gas Light Company and for consumers of gas in Georgetown, from June 24, 1904, to June 23, 1905.*

Month.	Whole number of meters tested.	New meters for company.	Number correct.	Repaired meters for company.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number correct.	Do not register.
July.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August.....	15	...	...	14	...	...	14	...
September.....	52	50	50	...	...	...	...	...
October.....	37	24	24	12	...	...	11	1
November.....	30	25	25	...	...	...	...	...
December.....	35	25	25	...	...	...	...	...
January.....	22	...	...	15	...	...	15	...
February.....	54	25	25	14	...	...	14	...
March.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May.....	50	25	25	22	1	4.33	21	...
June.....	13	...	...	11	...	...	11	...
Averages.....	...	...	...	...	...	4.33	...	...
Total.....	312	174	174	88	1	...	86	1

Month.	Consumers' meters on complaint of consumers.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.	Consumers' meters on complaint of company.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.
July.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
August.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
September.....	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
October.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
November.....	5	2	4.66	...	...	3	...	...	...
December.....	10	3	5.11	1	6.00	6	...	...	...
January.....	7	4	5.75	...	...	3	...	...	...
February.....	15	7	5.85	...	...	8	...	...	...
March.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	6.66
April.....	1	1	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
May.....	3	1	4.33	...	...	2	...	...	...
June.....	2	1	6.00	...	...	1	...	...	...
Averages.....	...	...	5.52	...	6.00	...	...	...	6.66
Total.....	49	19	...	1	...	29	1	1	...

**REPORT OF HARBOR MASTER.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1905.*

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit the following report of the operations and expenditures of this department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

In my previous reports the principal duties which have devolved upon this department have been enumerated and classified, and during the year just ended the operations of the harbor master's force have been along the lines thus enumerated. In each class there has been greater activity, demanding greater efforts on the part of the force, due largely to the growth of the population of the District and to the increased number of vessels entering and leaving the harbor. The rigid enforcement of the laws against gambling and of the fish and game laws have necessitated much work and many hours of extra labor on the part of the harbor master and his force.

A detailed report of the various operations of the department has been made to the major and superintendent of police, and, in accordance with his practice of former years, the same will probably be made a part of his report to you. Your attention is respectfully invited thereto. In this connection I desire to acknowledge the valuable aid and cooperation given me by Major Sylvester in the performance of the duties of my office. I am indebted to him for assistance in many ways, and wish to place on record here for the last time in this capacity my appreciation of the same.

During the winter, which was unusually severe, this department was called upon to clear the Potomac River of ice and so prevent the flooding of the lower sections of the city, which would have followed the formation of ice gorges at the forks of the channel and at the Long Bridge. An appropriation of \$10,000 for the purpose named was obtained by your honorable body in accordance with my request, and after much arduous work the river was cleared of ice. The period covered by the operations extended from February 22 to March 11, 1905. The work performed in this connection and the expenditure of the appropriation named have been made the subject of a special report to you, and I wish in this report only to state that, owing to the thickness of the ice and the immense depth of the gorges formed in the upper river, the work of clearing the river was one of the most difficult duties that ever fell to the lot of this department. The tugs employed were for a time able to make but little progress in the work, and it was found necessary to resort to the use of powerful discharges of dynamite to break up the gorges.

Reference has been made to the largely increased number of vessels arriving at anchorage in the Washington Harbor. This has been especially the case with pleasure yachts of all descriptions, and their presence has added largely to the duties of the department, it being

necessary to see that they are kept within suitable and proper anchorage grounds, so that their presence will not interfere with the free ingress and egress of shipping.

There have been detailed for service in this department during the entire fiscal year four privates of the Metropolitan police force, each of whom is paid \$1,080 per annum. None of the employees of the department have been detailed to any other office or department for any period whatever.

No overseers, inspectors, or other employees of the department have been employed in the performance of clerical duties or of any other service but such as pertains solely and properly to the positions to which they were appointed.

I inclose herewith, on separate sheet, a statement showing in detail the number of persons, other than day laborers, who were employed during the fiscal year 1905, under authority and paid out of the general appropriation for said year.

Following is a statement of the expenditures of the department during the fiscal year just ended:

Engineer, at \$70 per month .....	\$840
Watchman, at \$35 per month .....	420
Deck hand, at \$40 per month .....	480
Fireman, at \$40 per month .....	480
Extra deck hand, at \$12 per month .....	144
Repairs to office, wharf, and boat; fuel, oil, paint, brushes, waste, and other miscellaneous expenses .....	1,951
Total .....	4,315

It should be noted that included in the foregoing total is a deficiency appropriation of \$815 provided by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1905.

By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, the harbor master's department was transferred to the police department, and by order of the Commissioners dated June 30, 1905, I was appointed "lieutenant in the police department and harbor master for the District of Columbia," so that this report will be the last that I shall make to your honorable body in my present capacity. I desire, therefore, on behalf of myself and the members of this department to acknowledge with deep appreciation and gratitude the receipt of many kindnesses and courtesies at your hands. During the many years of my service, covering almost a quarter of a century, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia have ever given me their help and support, and so have done much to make the oftentimes difficult path of official duty easier and pleasanter. I shall carry with me during all my future life the warmest feelings of gratitude toward you and your predecessors.

Very respectfully,

J. R. SUTTON,  
*Harbor master, District of Columbia.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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*Statement showing number of persons, other than day laborers, employed during the fiscal year 1905, under authority and paid out of the general appropriation for said year.*

Appropriation.	Capacity in which employed.	Annual salary.	Amount paid.
Harbor and river front .....	Engineer .....	\$840	\$840
	Watchman .....	420	420
	Deck hand .....	420	420
	Fireman .....	480	480
	Extra deck hand <sup>a</sup> .....	144	144

<sup>a</sup> Employed for twelve days only in each month for the purpose of coaling boat, scrubbing, and general cleaning.



## REPORT OF THE CORONER.

AUGUST 20, 1905.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the business of the office of the coroner of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:

*Natural causes.*

Abortion (accidental) -----	3	La grippe -----	2
Alcoholism -----	8	Malaria -----	1
Angina pectoris -----	6	Malnutrition -----	8
Apoplexy (cerebral hemorrhage) -----	33	Nephritis -----	16
Bronchitis -----	19	Pertussis (whooping cough) -----	7
Cancer -----	7	Premature birth -----	52
Cerebral abscess -----	1	Puerperal hemorrhage -----	1
Cerebral congestion -----	1	Puerperal eclampsia -----	1
Diphtheria -----	3	Pneumonia -----	49
Exposure -----	1	Peritonitis -----	1
Epilepsy -----	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis -----	36
Fatty heart (degeneration of) -----	1	Pulmonary congestion -----	3
Gangrene -----	1	Pulmonary hemorrhage -----	9
Gastritis -----	15	Rheumatism -----	1
Gastro-enteritis -----	39	Senile debility -----	22
Hernia (inguinal) -----	1	Scrofula -----	1
Heart disease -----	84	Typhoid fever -----	1
Intestinal obstruction -----	1		
Intestinal hemorrhage -----	1	Total -----	466
Indigestion (acute) -----	22		

*Violent deaths.*

Accidental injuries, falls, blows, etc -----	89	Strangulation -----	2
Run over by automobile -----	1	Tetanus (traumatic) -----	7
Run over by wagon -----	2	Abortion (criminal) -----	3
Gunshot wound (accidental) -----	3	Total -----	261
Steam railroad accidents in District of Columbia -----	36		
Steam railroad accidents not in District of Columbia -----	6	Accidental poisoning by—	
Street or electric railroad accidents in District of Columbia -----	8	Opium -----	6
Street or electric railroad accidents not in District of Columbia -----	3	Carbolic acid -----	4
Elevator accidents -----	2	Gas, illuminating -----	14
Electric shock -----	2	Nicotine -----	1
Gas engine explosion -----	1	Ptomaine -----	1
Gas tank explosion -----	1	Total -----	26
Burns of body, burning home and exploding oil lamp -----	25		
Burns of body, gasoline explosion -----	11	Suicides:	
Drowning, accidental -----	46	Gunshot wounds -----	14
Scalds, accidental -----	3	Jumping -----	3
Smothering, accidental -----	10	Hanging -----	4
		Cutting throat -----	3
		Opium poison -----	12
		Burning (setting fire to clothes) -----	1
		Steam engine (jumping in front of) -----	1

*Violent deaths—Continued.*

Suicides—Continued.		Number of autopsies, District of	
Carbolic acid	14	Columbia cases	50
Potassium cyanide	2	Number of autopsies, United	
Poison unknown	1	States cases	29
Total	55	Number of inquests	49
		Number of bodies received at	
		morgue	443
Homicides in District of Co-		Number of natural deaths	466
lumbia	15	Number of violent deaths	336
Homicides not in District of		Number of stillbirths	189
Columbia	5	Deaths from all causes	992
Legal hanging	1		

*Expenses of the coroner's office year ending June 30, 1905.*

Salary of coroner	\$1,800.00	Ice	\$113.58
Salary of morgue keeper	720.00	Making autopsies	500.00
Salary of assistant morgue		Telephone	120.00
keeper	480.00	Lighting and heating	
Taking testimony (long-		morgue	96.49
hand)	245.00	Dayton wagon	60.00
Horse hire and livery	240.00	Repair of wagon	52.73
Witness fees	477.50	Stationery and incidentals	10.26
Drugs	14.25		
Laundry	13.58	Total	4,972.79
Horseshoeing (morgue			
horse)	29.40		

Permit me to again direct your attention to the importance of providing the coroner's office with a stenographer. Each inquest points out more strongly the need of such help. The only record which this office has of its proceedings is in longhand. This method is antiquated, without legal recognition, and practically valueless. There have been several cases before the coroner's jury in which the District has been especially interested and an authentic report would have been of great value. It is desirable that such stenographer should act as corresponding clerk and bookkeeper as well in order to properly transact the constantly increasing business of the office.

I beg to request the appointment of a helper or laborer for duty at the morgue. The morgue building is large and very inflammable, built entirely of wood, and the danger from fire is added to greatly by the heating system, which consists of stoves. Two men are required to go with the wagon, as it is impossible to remove an adult body without assistance. Responding to such service would leave the morgue building unattended. At present the keeper, at his own expense, employs a man to go with him to handle bodies. This is made necessary, as I have given strict orders that under no circumstances should the building be left in the care of anyone other than the morgue keeper or his deputy. The number of suicides by poison greatly increased over the past year. I am of the opinion that a more stringent poison law for the District would materially reduce the death rate from this cause; under the existing law it is only too easy to obtain the desired drug. During my investigation of several deaths which were supposed to be due to alcoholism I learned that many were addicted to the cocaine habit as well. A further consideration of this particular case developed the fact that not only was this drug sold in violation of law, but there were actually paid agents who went to private houses and solicited customers for the drug and

supplied habitual users. One death during the past year given as alcoholism was the case of a man who drank only essence of Jamaica ginger.

It is a well-known fact that there are many "ginger toppers." I am reliably informed that there are several drug stores that sell great quantities of this preparation to users. In many cases the ginger topper dispenses with the more legitimate appearance of presenting a bottle to be refilled, but places on the counter his cup, with a nickel or a dime, as the case may be, and gets his dose without any question. In the past two or three years several patients in no less than four of our local hospitals met death by jumping from windows. Only those who have had charge of the delirious or insane patients, whose cunning and suicidal tendencies are well known, can appreciate the vigilance that the task imposes. For the most part, the immediate care of these, as well as all other patients, rests with the trained nurse, who, with very few exceptions, is an intelligent and Christian young woman who appreciates highly the moral obligation of her profession. The existence of such feeling was forcibly brought to my attention about a year ago during the investigation of one of these cases. A young colored woman was a patient in one of our hospitals suffering with delirium. In an unguarded moment (being left apparently asleep) the patient escaped through a window on the fourth floor to the cornice of the roof. The patient's absence was immediately discovered on the return of the nurse, who, without any hesitation, followed the patient out of the open window and along the edge of the roof. Just as the nurse was about to reach for the girl she jumped to her death.

After carefully investigating these particularly distressing cases I believe that these deaths are not unavoidable, and that the greater fault lay not so much in the attendance as in the inadequate facilities which exist for the treatment of this class of cases. I take it to be entirely within the province of your honorable Board not only to recommend, but, if necessary, to compel the various hospitals to establish suitable quarters for the treatment of this particular class of patients, certainly from these institutions that receive appropriation through your recommendation. May I further bring to your notice another deplorable death list, namely, that of fatal burns of children and infants left unattended by their parents or in the care of other children little older than their charges? Many colored women, especially those living in the suburbs and, in the most part, isolated localities, are compelled, in order to make a living for themselves and little ones, to leave them alone, and in some instances locked in small frame houses and shanties with a lighted lamp or a smoldering fire.

In some jurisdictions the parents are charged with criminal negligence, and to some extent that may be so here, but in these cases the investigations failed to establish a sufficient doubt. This matter I think should be referred to the Board of Children's Guardians.

I note with pleasure the efficient assistance of Major Sylvester's department.

Very respectfully,

J. RAMSAY NEVITT, M. D.,  
*Coroner District of Columbia.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

**REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PHARMACY.**WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 31, 1905.*

GENTLEMEN: The commissioners of pharmacy of the District of Columbia, having completed another year of service, respectfully submit the following report:

The total number of applicants examined during the past twelve months was 36. Of this number 13 were reexamined, as provided by our pharmacy law. Nine successfully passed the examinations and were duly registered and certificates issued. Thirty-six presented themselves for registration without examination, and were duly registered and certificates issued as per section 7 of our pharmacy law:

That all graduates in pharmacy having a diploma from an incorporated college or school of pharmacy that requires a practical experience in pharmacy of not less than four years before granting a diploma shall be entitled to have their names registered as pharmacists by said commissioners of pharmacy.

The total number registered as pharmacists during the year by examination and diploma was 45.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the Mackinac meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1903, a conference of delegates from the various State boards of pharmacy was called together at Kansas City in September, 1904. Dr. Murray Galt Motter was elected a delegate to attend this conference to represent the District of Columbia. The result of this conference was the formation of a permanent organization of the various State boards of pharmacy and now known as the "National Association of Boards of Pharmacy."

The purpose of this association is to provide for interstate reciprocity in pharmaceutical licensure, based upon a uniform minimum standard of pharmaceutical education and uniform legislation.

The association adjourned to meet in Atlantic City during the session of the American Pharmaceutical Association in September, 1905, and Dr. Murray Galt Motter was again elected as delegate to represent the District of Columbia pharmacy board.

Inclosed is a sample set of questions used at one of the examinations during the past fiscal year; also an abstract of Proceedings, Conference of State Boards of Pharmacy at Kansas City, Mo., September, 1904.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK C. HENRY, Phar. D.,  
*President Commissioners of Pharmacy,*  
*District of Columbia.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



## PHARMACY, JANUARY 9, 1905.

1. (a) How would you prepare sirup ferrous iodidi, U. S. P.?  
 (b) How should the finished product be kept?  
 (c) Why is sirup wild cherry made by the cold process?  
 (d) How is sirup hydriodic acid, U. S. P., prepared?  
 (e) What strength is the U. S. P. sirup hydriodic acid?
2. (a) Give the official name for seidlitz powders?  
 (b) How are they prepared?  
 (c) What is the composition of aromatic powder?  
 (d) What is the composition of compound licorice powder?
3. (a) What is the difference between sirup squills and compound sirup of squills?
4. (a) Give composition of compound cathartic pills, U. S. P.  
 (b) Give composition Bland's pills; also what reaction takes place in preparing same.  
 (c) How would you prepare Basham's mixture, U. S. P.?
5. (a) Give U. S. P. process for making laudanum, stating percentage of opium.  
 (b) Give U. S. P. process for making deodorized tincture of opium, stating percentage of opium.
6. (a) How would you prepare Goulard's extract?  
 (b) How would you prepare Dover's powder, giving composition and percentage of opium?
7. (a) What are the ingredients in basilicon ointment?  
 (b) Name two ointments that should not be made with an iron or steel spatula.  
 (c) Why is sodium hyposulphite used in unguentum potassii iodidi?  
 (d) What per cent of mercury in blue ointment (U. S. P.)?
8. (a) What are infusions?  
 (b) What are decoctions?  
 (c) What is the difference between an infusion and a decoction?  
 (d) Give composition and process for making infusion digitalis, U. S. P.
9. (a) What is spiritus glonoini, U. S. P., giving per cent of the active ingredient?
10. Ten samples are submitted for identification. Concerning them, give official and common names of each.

## CHEMISTRY, JANUARY 9, 1905.

1. Oxygen.  
 (a) How prepared?  
 (b) Give atomic weight, symbol, and equivalence.  
 (c) What combinations does it form with hydrogen?  
 (d) How does it exist in the atmosphere?
2. (a) What is an acid? alkali? basic salt? Give examples of each.  
 (b) What is meant by deliquescence, efflorescence, sublimation, distillation?
3. Iron.  
 (a) How found in nature?  
 (b) How extracted?  
 (c) What is steel?  
 (d) What is meant by ferric and ferrous salts?
4. (a) What is specific gravity?  
 (b) Illustrate the use of a specific gravity bottle in determining the specific gravity of a solid insoluble in water.
5. What is fermentation? Mention the different stages in vinous fermentation and principal products that are formed.
6. Write the chemical equations that show the reactions formed in the following, and state the characteristic result in each case.  
 (a) Bicarbonate of soda and hydrochloric acid.  
 (b) Nitrate of silver and salt.  
 (c) Tincture chloride of iron and ammonia water.
7. (a) What is quantivalence?  
 (b) How expressed in the chemical symbol?  
 (c) What is a reagent?

8. What is lime, chemically, and what compound does it form in the preparation of lime water?
9. (a) What is organic chemistry?  
(b) State chemical difference between fixed and volatile oils.
10. What is sugar, chemically, and by what methods is cane sugar distinguished from grape sugar?

## MATERIA MEDICA, JANUARY 9, 1905.

1. Define each of the following: Fluid extract; tincture; infusion; oleo-resin; spirit.
2. (a) What is the antidote to arsenical poisoning?  
(b) How is it prepared?
3. State the average adult dose of each of the following: Podophyllin; aloin; Fowler's solution; nitroglycerin; santonin; dilute hydrocyanic acid; atropine sulphate; codeine; corrosive sublimate; copper sulphate, as emetic.
4. Give unabbreviated, Latin, official name of each of the following: Fowler's solution; sweet spirits of niter; white arsenic; Rochelle salt; Dover's powder.
5. What is the chemical antidote in poisoning by corrosive sublimate? oxalic acid? carbolic acid? caustic potash? iodine?
6. (a) State five characteristics of alkaloids.  
(b) What is a glucoside?
7. Name active principle or active principles of each of the following: Nuxvomica; belladonna; physostigma; veratrum viride; hyoscyamus.
8. Express the following doses in metric terms: gr.  $\frac{1}{120}$  : ʒj : gr. xv : Oj ʒss.
9. (a) Name the active principle of the vegetable astringents.  
(b) With what is it incompatible?
10. Explain botanical origin of each of the following: Ergot; aconite; belladonna; nuxvomica; opium.

#### ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS, CONFERENCE OF STATE BOARDS OF PHARMACY, KANSAS CITY, MO., SEPTEMBER, 1904.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the Mackinac meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1903, a conference of delegates from the various State boards of pharmacy was called together under the chairmanship of George Reimann at the Kansas City meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association. M. Bernstein was made secretary of the conference. Owing to an unexpected change in the programme of the American Pharmaceutical Association, there seemed some danger that this conference might not have sufficient time for its proceedings. So before the formally announced date set for this conference the members held an informal meeting, and after some discussion appointed a committee to suggest subjects for discussion by the conference. The report of this committee follows:

"We suggest an exchange of certificates between the States based upon the following propositions:

"First. Examinations which shall, in so far as possible, be uniform.

"Second. The organization of a national conference to consist of a delegate from each State board, said conference to convene annually during the meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association to consider the general work of the year.

"Third. We suggest the following standard of requirements for colleges of pharmacy: (1) In order to avoid unjust discrimination against any reputable school now extant, we would recognize such schools as require a course of two or more years. (2) Said courses should be strictly courses in pharmacy; diplomas of other colleges, which are not recognized as colleges of pharmacy, should not be recognized as a part of said two years' course in pharmacy. (3) As a preliminary qualification for entrance upon the course in pharmacy we recommend a grammar school certificate or its equivalent in examination. (4) We would recognize as a fundamental basis of pharmaceutical education graded courses in (a) pharmacy, (b) materia medica and botany, (c) general chemistry and analytical chemistry as applied to pharmacy.

"Fourth. We would urge the requirement of three years' practical experience in a retail drug store where physicians' prescriptions are compounded and dis-

pensed under supervision of a registered pharmacist, or graduation from a recognized school of pharmacy.

"It is our idea that only those States which, by sending delegates, shall take part in such national conference as is herein proposed should reciprocate in the matter of interstate licensure."

As was to be expected, this report developed a long and at times heated discussion. After some hours some of the delegates present felt that it would be impossible to find sufficient ground for all present to stand upon with entire comfort and harmony; but it was evident throughout that all present were sincere in their desire to attain the object of the meeting, and in the end there was reached a unanimity of opinion which was most gratifying.

In course of discussion many interesting facts were brought out as to the method of conducting examinations. The difficulty in overcoming any undue influence on the part of candidates or their friends is generally recognized. Its solution seems to lie in the entire suppression of the identity of the candidates by the use either of numbers or noms de plume instead of allowing candidates to sign their names to their papers. The reasons for this are sufficiently obvious.

It was pleasing to note a decided tendency toward the making of the examinations a test of the practical as well as of the theoretical training of the candidates. This is accomplished in various ways—in some boards by an oral examination in addition to the written one; in others by the identification of specimens; in still others by the actual reading and filling of prescriptions.

It was pointed out that this part of the discussion was somewhat beside the purpose had in mind by the committee; that these were details, interesting and indeed important, but, after all, of a minor character, and such as must be left to the discretion of individual boards. What is principally to be desired is, in so far as possible, a certain uniformity in the scope and character of the examinations—the subjects to be included therein, the weight which should be given the several subjects, and whether or not it be advisable that all boards shall give written, oral, and practical examinations. It was recognized that it would be both impracticable and undesirable that the examinations throughout the States should at any time be absolutely identical. Just here arose an interesting question as to the real needs of different sections of the country. For instance, it was stated that an examination which, in the judgment of the New York board, is proper in the State of New York might be wholly unsuited to the needs of Arkansas, South Dakota, or Oklahoma. And yet, it was added, we have one standard text-book, the United States Pharmacopœia, which is the recognized authority throughout the country.

The need of greater uniformity in the methods and procedures of the several States was very interestingly illustrated in many ways. For instance, one State will register a college graduate on the certification of two well-known pharmacists, without even seeing the candidate in question, and without any too great scrutiny as to the standing of the college granting such diploma.

The requirements demanded from colleges of pharmacy and the length of time which a candidate should spend in actual practical experience in a drug store elicited much discussion. Here, again, it was seen that the great diversity in our State laws makes a uniform standard of requirement practically impossible until some of these State laws shall have been changed. Several points, however, seemed to have been pretty thoroughly thrashed out in this conference:

First. It may be said provisionally that in the opinion of many of those present a two years' course in pharmacy is all too brief.

Second. Perhaps a majority of those present are agreed that graduation from a reputable college of pharmacy is certainly desirable as a prerequisite to examination for State license; yet it is contended, and with some reason, that for the present at least this might work a hardship in certain sections of the country. The bearing of this question upon the prevailing dearth of drug clerks was discussed at length in the general session of the American Pharmaceutical Association. It must be very evident to all who heard this discussion that graduation-prerequisite legislation will have to be most carefully framed, and must include at least a minimum standard for colleges to be recognized as reputable.

Third. The definition of practical experience must be very carefully drawn. It would seem only just that a certain allowance should be made for time actually spent in such a reputable college; just how much yet remains to be determined. The suggestion was made that one college year should count as six months' practical experience. In Massachusetts a three-year college course



is held as equivalent to one year spent in a drug store, but two years' further experience in a drug store are also required. It was urged that perhaps one years' practical experience after graduation might be considered equivalent to two years' practical experience before graduation.

An important motion carried was that the college courses referred to should "be not less than six months each, and that not more than one course shall be given within the period of one year."

This, in brief, outlines the discussion elicited by the committee report referred to. The report was practically adopted as the sense of the meeting, with a slight change in the final paragraph, which was made to read as follows:

"It is our idea that those States which, by sending delegates or by indorsing its action, shall take part in such national conference as is herein proposed shall reciprocate in the matter of interstate licensure."

Attention is called to the fact that thus far the action of the conference was wholly informal. The free exchange of opinion on the part of the delegates present, together with their sincerity, persistence and patience, made it evident that the conference had not been in vain, and it is noteworthy that it was only at this point that the decision was reached to effect a permanent organization. A committee of five was then appointed to present a constitution and by-laws for the proposed national association, and, as already indicated, the constitution and by-laws were unanimously adopted September 8, 1904, and the association adjourned to meet in Atlantic City during the session of the American Pharmaceutical Association in September, 1905.

The following gentlemen were in attendance and contributed the incidental expenses of the conference; those to whose names an asterisk (\*) is prefixed were especially delegated by their respective boards:

- Alabama*.—C. Candidus,\* Mobile.
- Arizona*.—Harry Brisley,\* Prescott.
- Arkansas*.—John B. Bond, sr.,\* Little Rock; E. F. Klein, Hot Springs.
- Connecticut*.—C. A. Rapelye, Hartford.
- Delaware*.—Albert Dougherty,\* Wilmington.
- District of Columbia*.—M. G. Motter, M. D.,\* Washington; F. C. Henry, Washington.
- Florida*.—E. Berger,\* Tampa.
- Georgia*.—George F. Payne, Atlanta.
- Indiana*.—C. B. Woodworth,\* Fort Wayne.
- Indian Territory*.—L. Matthews,\* Miami.
- Kansas*.—W. E. Sherriff, Ellsworth.
- Kentucky*.—C. Lewis Diehl, Louisville.
- Louisiana*.—M. Bernstein,\* Shreveport; F. C. Godbold, New Orleans.
- Massachusetts*.—George M. Hoyt,\* East Weymouth.
- Michigan*.—Henry Heim,\* Saginaw; Sid. A. Erwin, Battlecreek; John D. Muir, Grand Rapids; A. H. Webber, Cadillac.
- Missouri*.—Paul L. Hess,\* Kansas City; C. W. Carmack, Plattsburg; A. Branderberger, Jefferson City.
- New Mexico*.—A. J. Fischer,\* Santa Fe.
- New York*.—George Reimann,\* Buffalo; F. P. Tuthill, Brooklyn.
- Ohio*.—W. R. Ogier, Columbus.
- Oklahoma*.—F. B. Lillie, Guthrie.
- Oregon*.—J. M. A. Laue, Portland; C. G. Huntley, Oregon City.
- Pennsylvania*.—W. L. Cliffe, Philadelphia.
- South Dakota*.—I. A. Keith,\* Lake Preston.
- Tennessee*.—J. F. Voight, Chattanooga.
- Vermont*.—Z. B. Hopkins,\* Brandon.
- Manitoba*.—A. R. Leonard, Winnipeg.

MURRAY GALT MOTTER, M. D., *Editor*.



**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 17, 1905.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request, I hereby submit for your consideration the transactions of the board of dental examiners for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending July 30, 1905.

Twenty-five applicants were examined under the law as amended February 5, 1904, as to their qualifications by this board. Nineteen were certified for registration, and six were disqualified, having failed to pass their examination.

By these additions the list of certificates now numbers 641.

Receipts during the year have been.....	\$250. 00
Balance on hand July 30, 1904.....	2. 20
	<hr/>
	252. 20
	<hr/>
Disbursements during the year have been.....	252. 20

Respectfully submitted by the order of the board.

SHELDON G. DAVIS, *Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1905.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the fire department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905:

During the year 564 bell alarms were sounded, an increase of 34 over the preceding year. Of the 564 alarms received, 59 were false, a decrease of 6 over last year. There were sounded during the year 416 local alarms, a decrease of 120 as compared with the preceding year. There were no false local alarms. The total decrease in false alarms over last year is 46.

The estimated loss involved by the 564 bell alarms amounted to \$177,788 and the estimated insurance amounted to \$1,302,780. The estimated loss involved by the 416 local alarms amounted to \$43,344 and the estimated insurance to \$294,951.

The total estimated loss for the year amounted to \$221,132, or over 15 per cent of the total insurance, which amounted to \$1,597,731.

Over one-half of the total fire loss during the year was due to three fires. These were Downey's livery stable, which occurred in October and involved a loss of \$50,000; the buildings of the new filtration plant in November, involving a loss of \$36,000, and the Metropolitan Club house in December, which involved a loss of \$35,000. These fires occurred, it will be noticed, in three consecutive months.

During the past year the department has caused special attention to be given to the inspection of mercantile houses, hotels, and theaters, as well as to the storage and sale of kerosene, gasoline, and other inflammable oils. Many hazardous conditions have been obliterated through the excellent service performed by the small force detailed for this line of work.

### DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the members of the department has been maintained at its usual excellence for the past twelve months. Violations of grave character, which resulted in the dismissal of 12 men, were as follows: 1 for inefficiency, 1 for delaying his company in the response to an alarm, 1 for desertion, 1 for being absent without permission, 1 for being asleep while on duty, 2 for failure to respond with their company to an alarm of fire, 5 for intoxication, and 1 for sending in a false alarm from a theater building.

## PENSIONERS.

Since the close of the last fiscal year the following persons have either had their pensions increased, reduced, or have been pensioned: W. E. Robertson, pension increased May 1, 1905, from \$25 to \$50 per month; W. H. J. Bradekamp, pensioned June 1, 1905, \$50 per month; Elizabeth S. Dodge, pensioned January 27, 1905, \$50 per month; Mamie E. Lusby, pension increased March 1, 1905, from \$35 to \$40 per month; Honora Sherman, pensioned July 14, 1904, \$50 per month; Nellie A. McLane, pensioned June 2, 1905, \$40 per month; Charles F. Auffort, pensioned February 1, 1905, \$20 per month, and increased April 1, 1905, to \$35 per month.

Honora Sherman drew a pension until April 5, 1905, at which time her death occurred.

The pension roll ending for the fiscal year June 30, 1905, shows an amount drawn per month of \$1,919. The pension roll of June 30, 1904, showed the amount of pensions drawn for the same month as \$1,784, or \$135 less per month than for the fiscal year just ended.

Frederick C. Dodge, a pensioner at \$50 per month, died during the past year, and his wife, Elizabeth S. Dodge, was granted the same pension. Lida A. Mastin's pension of \$40 per month was reduced to the sum of \$30 by reason of her son having reached the age of 16 years. John Kane's pension of \$10 per month expired during the year for the reason that he also had reached the age of 16 years.

## CHANGE OF TITLES.

The acts affecting the District of Columbia passed by the Fifty-eighth Congress created the offices of deputy chief engineer and three battalion chief engineers, instead of assistant chief engineers as formerly. The acts also authorized the change in title of foreman to that of captain, and created the position of lieutenant. The change in title of fireman to that of assistant engineer was also authorized. There were also created the new offices of marine engineer, assistant marine engineer, and two pilots to man the new fireboat.

Such change in titles has long been advocated by the department. The titles now adopted by the local department are uniform with those used by all large fire departments in cities of the United States.

## INDEPENDENCE DAY FIRE PROTECTION.

During the hours of the Fourth of July, 1904, between 7 o'clock p. m., July 3, and 7 o'clock a. m., July 5, a patrol of firemen circulated at all times through the downtown districts where fireworks were being exploded. This detail had been instructed to give particular attention to doorways, windows of closed buildings, area ways, and alleys. Had there been discovered cause for a fire of any great magnitude during these hours the nearest box would have been pulled by one of the alert firemen.

At various points along the line of this patrol were located, as emergency equipment, the following: Six-gallon fire extinguishers, Johnson force pumps, three-gallon buckets filled with water, ceiling hooks, and pickaxes.

## DIVISION INTO BATTALIONS.

A radical change during the past year has been the division of the entire department into three battalions. By the promotion of former Assistant Chief Engineer Frank J. Wagner to be deputy chief engineer, Andrew J. Sullivan was designated as first battalion chief engineer and placed in command of the first battalion. This battalion consists of the following companies: Numbers 1, 2, 5, 9, 11, trucks B, C, E, and Chemical No. 3.

Battalion Chief James Keliher was placed in command of the second battalion, which comprises the following companies: Nos. 3, 4, 8, 10, 15, 16, trucks A, G, and chemical No. 5.

The third battalion was placed under the command of Battalion Chief Samuel R. Henry. This is composed of the following companies: Nos. 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 17, trucks D, F, and chemical No. 2.

## NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

During the year the department was inspected by a committee representing the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Every courtesy was extended to the members of the committee during its stay in the city. All of the engine and truck houses of the department were visited by the committee, who noted especially the construction of the buildings, oil rooms, hose towers, hay lofts, all of the apparatus and the appliances carried thereon, also the number of men in each company.

An engine of each size used in the department was put through a thorough working test. Those thus used were attached to hydrants and the volume and distance of streams thrown were noted in comparison with the stream pressure in the engine boilers. In connection with these operations the committee had out two of the largest steamers in the department in order to test their capacity, as well as the capacity of the existing fire cisterns. These are located at the corner of Seventh street and Louisiana avenue, in front of the National Bank of Washington.

During this test the engines were forced to their utmost extent. Four lines of hose, 200 feet in length and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, were attached to each engine and the water was thrown from a play pipe with a 1-inch tip for a distance of 178 feet. Another test made was that of the ladder pipe on one of the trucks. Five other tests were made with most satisfactory results.

During the cistern test while the engines were running at their fullest capacity it was noted that the cistern was being fed from the mains with sufficient rapidity to supply the four engines while working.

## AMERICAN RAILWAY EXHIBIT.

Upon the occasion of the American Railway Appliance Exhibit in connection with the International Railway Congress, May last, in this city, this department afforded adequate protection to the 60 temporary buildings filled with valuable exhibits. Ten men were provided by the department who were compensated for their services by the management of the exhibit. A temporary fire-engine house was built on the grounds and equipped with the department's extra 160-gallon chemical



engine, one 2-wheel hand hose reel with 800 feet of hose and necessary play pipes.

At various advantageous points throughout the grounds were placed 42 fire extinguishers, together with necessary fire axes and ceiling hooks. Temporary fire-alarm stations were designated in various portions of the grounds from which an alarm could be sent. Firemen patrolled the exhibits day and night and during the time no fires nor casualties occurred.

#### INAUGURATION.

Complicated conditions were presented the department upon the approach of the inaugural date. Many conferences were held by the chief engineer with Mr. James L. Davenport, First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, and Chief Clerk William H. Bayly concerning the protection from fire of the Pension building during the inaugural period.

To care for this undertaking 30 experienced firemen were detailed night and day in the Pension building from February 22, 1905, until March 6, 1905, during which time the decorations, flags, palms, bunting, and other inflammable material was being installed.

The following appliances were placed throughout the Pension building for its protection against fire during the inaugural period: 2,700 feet of 2½-inch hose, thirty-six 6-gallon extinguishers, 34 play pipes, 24 Johnson pumps, twenty-four 3-gallon water buckets, 24 pickaxes, 31 ceiling hooks, and four 5-gallon extinguishers. Previous to the night of the inaugural ball all standpipes were tested. Explicit directions had been issued to prohibit any smoking in the building.

During the progress of the inaugural parade on March 4, 50 firemen were detailed with as many extinguishers along Pennsylvania avenue and in the reviewing stands. Exceptionally fine service was rendered by these men. They extinguished several small blazes during the day, and also assisted, in several instances, the police officers in maintaining order.

The service rendered by the department was highly appreciated by the members of the inaugural committee and others who had at heart the success of the occasion.

#### HIGH-PRESSURE SERVICE.

Several tests have been made during the past year of the gravity high-pressure system in so far as it has been completed. One of these was a test made from a Smith hydrant connected with a 12-inch main and fed from the Fort Reno reservoir, 5 miles distant from the point of the test. The test demonstrated most clearly that the system would give far better protection from fire than could be afforded by fire engines. It is believed that by the installation of such a system here it would give Washington the most effective and economical one in the world.

It is pointed out that the first cost of such a system would be the only cost. There would be no pumping stations to install or to maintain. Within the area covered by high-pressure service there would be practically no necessity for the services of fire engines. Such a system would allow the fire hydrants to practically replace the engines in such area. There are many causes for breakdowns occurring on an

engine during a conflagration which might leave the apparatus useless and the burning property at the mercy of the flames. Such accidents have happened and are unavoidable.

With the installation of the high-pressure service here the department would be able to successfully cope with any fire that might occur within that district. It would not only mean a reduction in insurance rates for business men and a reduction to the taxpayers in helping to maintain a costly fire department, but would afford the city a system far more effective than its present method of fire protection.

Should the high-pressure service be adopted and the fire hydrants placed not more than 200 feet apart, the department would be able to secure from each hydrant 6 effective fire streams. In the case of a large conflagration 3 such hydrants would be available, thus allowing 18 effective streams of water being immediately placed in service. It would require the services of but 3 hose wagons to perform this work.

Alterations would be made in the present engine houses in order that there might be accommodated no less than two, and in some instances three and four, specially constructed wagons. These would be so made as to carry a large quantity of hose. Should one of these wagons respond to an alarm, there would still be one, two, or three wagons, as the case might be, left in the house ready to respond for the protection of their respective areas covered by the high-pressure system.

Seventeen steamers and the same number of hose carriages are now in regular service. At any one time, with all the steamers working, it would be an impossibility to secure 18 effective streams to play upon the flames simultaneously, as might be desired, with the present system.

In case of a fierce conflagration 3 hose wagons could lead 6 lines each from high pressure hydrants on the street in front of such burning building, and if necessary could lead 6 lines each from hydrants on the street in the rear of such building. This would enable the firemen to place 18 more streams in play, which would make a total of 36 streams by the use of only 6 hose wagons.

#### INSPECTIONS.

Many public and other buildings were inspected relative to better fire protection during the past year. Among those may be named: The United States Arsenal, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Census Office Building, Home for Incurables, Industrial Home School, office of the District of Columbia recorder of deeds, and the house of The Little Sisters of the Poor. There was recommended certain fire appliances for these places, which if installed will greatly lessen their fire risk.

#### NEW COMPANIES.

The organization of engine company No. 13 occurred November 26, 1904. The house is located at Tenth and G streets southwest. The area covered by this company includes the territory along the wharves, ice houses, and lumber yards in the southern part of the city. This area also includes the arsenal, where many new buildings to compose the new War College are now in course of construction.

Chemical engine company No. 1 was formally disbanded on October 24, 1904, and steam engine company No. 16 was organized in its stead. By this change the vicinity bounded by Four-and-a-half street, Fifteenth, B and G streets northwest were given more adequate fire protection.

A third change effected April 22, 1905, converted chemical engine company No. 4 into engine company No. 17. The section covered by this new steam company is the important suburb of Brookland, a section long without adequate fire protection. Among the important edifices in that neighborhood are the extensive buildings constituting the Catholic University of America, the Franciscan Monastery, St. Ann's Orphan Asylum, property of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, schools, and valuable suburban residences.

#### FIRE BOAT.

The department reports the acquisition of the new fire boat, *The Firefighter*, which arrived in Washington June 5, 1905. The vessel was built by the Harlan and Hollingsworth Company, of Wilmington, Del. The boat was launched with appropriate ceremonies, after which a trial trip took place, when the engines, boilers, pumps, and monitor nozzles, with which the vessel is equipped, were tested. Chief Engineer W. T. Belt and Department Machinist Thomas M. Robinson were witnesses of the performance on the trip. They later accompanied the boat to this city. During that trip close attention was given the equipment.

The vessel in its general form complied with the specifications, with the exception of the style of the monitor pipes and a number of defects of a minor character. The boat has been conditionally accepted by the Commissioners until such time as the contractors may comply fully with every detail of the specifications. The vessel has been temporarily placed in service. Its official title is "Engine Company No. 19, Fireboat." The house and dock for the newest company are under construction, adjoining the harbor master's house and wharf.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF FIRE-ALARM SYSTEM.

It was recommended during the year by the department that the buildings under the control of the board of charities and the public school buildings be equipped with telephones connected with fire-alarm headquarters, and that they be given a regular fire-alarm box number. Thus these buildings are now known as regular fire-alarm stations. Through this action the department has assigned the full complement of engine and truck companies to such buildings. Prompt fire service has now been made possible for the protection of the inmates thereof.

#### ANNUAL POLICE AND FIRE PARADE.

The annual police and fire parade occurred November 8, 1904, and as usual presented the interesting spectacle that yearly delights the public of Washington. Great interest centered in the contest among the companies for the Macfarland trophy flag, which is yearly awarded for general excellence. The prize winning company was Engine Company No. 6, commanded by Capt. W. F. Lanahan.



A new feature of the parade was the award of two gold medals, which had been offered by the Washington Times, one to be given to the fireman who had proven himself the most efficient one in the Department during the year, and one to be given to the fireman who had in that time made the most rescues.

Lieut. Patrick J. Sullivan, of Truck Company C, was the winner of the first-named trophy, and Private Ernest E. Padgett, of Chemical Engine Company No. 1, the latter having made the greatest number of rescues, won the second-named trophy.

#### INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE ENGINEERS.

The annual convention of the International Association of Fire Engineers occurred September 11 to 17, inclusive, in Chattanooga, Tenn. The chief engineer of this department attended the sessions, where he obtained much valuable information bearing upon the improvement of fire-fighting apparatus and appliances. As a result of this visit a recommendation was made for the erection here of a Harris training tower, which is to be constructed in the rear of No. 8 engine house. By the use of such a device recruits in the department can be trained in the use of scaling and pompier ladders, life lines, and jumping nets. They will also be instructed in the art of climbing to great altitudes with rapidity.

#### DEATHS OF MEMBERS.

The department regrets to announce the death of two of its faithful members in the past year. The first of these was Private Arthur B. Gibbins, who died October 15, 1904. Private John E. Whalen died February 6, 1905. Private Gibbins was appointed as watchman in the department July 1, 1903, and was promoted to be private December 15 of the same year. Private Whalen was appointed as watchman July 10, 1902, and was promoted to be private June 4, 1903. Both men served the department faithfully in their respective capacities.

#### REPAIRS TO APPARATUS.

Department Machinist Thomas M. Robinson reports that during the past year 353 repairs to various pieces of apparatus have been made. During this period he responded to 181 emergency calls for his services and supervised 140 repair jobs performed in local shops.

Attention is once more called to the pressing necessity for a repair shop for the exclusive use of the department. Such a shop would save both time and money.

#### HORSES.

There were on hand June 30, 1904, in the department 162 horses. Since that date 48 more have been purchased, 29 have been condemned and turned over to the property clerk for disposal, 2 have died, and 3 have been destroyed. This leaves on hand in the department 176 horses. The district veterinarian reports that 135 of these are now in good condition, 32 in fair and 9 in bad condition. He also reports the usual amount of sickness among the horses during the year.



## FIRE MARSHAL.

The department desires to report that Fire Marshal Sidney Bieber has been absent from his office since Thanksgiving Day, 1904, as the result of a severe illness. Mr. Bieber contracted a cold while serving as an aid to the chief engineer during the great conflagration in Baltimore in February, 1904. The cold developed into a serious pulmonary affection which has seriously impaired his health, and necessitated a change of climate. At present he is receiving treatment at Fort Stanton, N. Mex.

The department has received information from Doctor Carrington, Mr. Bieber's physician there, stating that a complete cure may be effected should the stay be prolonged to at least a year. He states, further, that Mr. Bieber should remain several months after the disappearance of all signs and symptoms of the disease, and that it would be unwise for him to return to Washington at present or in the near future.

During the Baltimore fire Mr. Bieber rendered exceptionally valuable aid while serving there. The department sincerely hopes for his speedy and safe recovery. In the absence of Fire Marshal Bieber his assistant, Capt. Philip W. Nicholson, is serving in that capacity.

In conclusion I desire to express to the honorable Commissioners my sincere appreciation for their hearty support and consideration in all matters appertaining to the welfare of the department. I also desire to extend to the members of the department my sincere thanks for their hearty cooperation and support given me in the past year.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

WM. T. BELT, *Chief Engineer.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

## REPORT OF THE ACTING FIRE MARSHAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the fire marshal's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905:

It is exceedingly gratifying to report that the losses by fire in the District for the fiscal year just ended were smaller than during the year preceding by \$29,791. Washington during the year, as in years gone by, has been more than favored in escaping serious conflagrations like those that have visited other cities of this country.

This city has the same conditions to promote and cause fire as other cities of its size, and its losses will more than favorably compare with those said cities. The small losses are attributed to the manner pursued by the department in fighting fires, the promptness in which the department is able to leave quarters, and the speed with which the apparatus can be sent to the fire by means of the good wide streets of the city.

Another cause that has reduced the losses is the matter of inspection of all business houses, hotels, theaters, residences, and in fact all conditions that would in any manner cause a fire or that would, after a fire had started, tend to promote it. In former years it has been the main effort of fire departments to extinguish fire, but those days are numbered and past, and the present aim is prevention, which this office has endeavored to do with its limited force, to the end that all fire liabilities in the District will be reduced to a minimum.

## FIRE LOSS.

Over one-half of the total fire loss of the year was due to three fires alone, namely, the burning of Downey's livery stable in October, involving a loss of \$50,000; the burning of the filtration plant in November, involving an estimated loss of \$36,000,

and the burning of the Metropolitan Club house in December, which did an estimated damage of \$35,000. In each of these fires there were extenuating circumstances for the heavy losses.

The Downey fire being in a stable, gained, by nature of the inflammable conditions of a stable, much headway before the arrival of the department.

The filtration plant was so situated that this department could not render any effectual services on account of the remoteness of the fire hydrants and the scarcity of water and the inflammable nature of the construction of the structure.

During the Metropolitan Club fire the weather was bitter cold and the department was hampered by ice and snow. With this loss of \$111,000 deducted there was but a loss of \$110,135 for 921 actual fires.

During the fiscal year 564 bell alarms were received and investigated. This was an increase of 34 bell alarms over the preceding year. The loss that these fires caused is estimated at \$177,788. The insurance that covered the property threatened was \$1,302,780. There were 416 local alarms received and investigated. This was a decrease of 120 local alarms as compared with 1904. This decrease is attributed to the fact that what is termed "one-man locals" was done away with. In 1904 there were 173 one-man locals. The estimated loss caused by the locals is \$43,344, an increase of \$20,411. This increase was due to a loss of \$36,000 at the filtration plant, which was a local alarm. Had this fire not occurred or had the department been able to cope with it with good facilities, as are found in other sections of the city, then the losses would have been many thousands of dollars less than last year. The insurance involved by the local fires amounted to \$294,951. The total estimated loss for the year was \$221,132, or over 15 per cent of the total insurance, \$1,597,731.

#### FALSE ALARMS.

During the year there were 59 false alarms. This number, it is pleasing to report, was a decrease of 46 over the last year. The decrease is accounted for from the fact that the individual member locals were done away with, and also to there being arrests made that resulted in the culprits being fined or sentenced to the workhouse.

#### FIRE CAUSES.

In the appended statement, "Origin of fires," the most of the fires were caused by the use of gasoline, soot in chimneys, matches, children playing with fire, defective flues. Of the fires 76 are attributed to the use of gasoline and mostly in its use for domestic purposes.

The fires that have had gasoline as their cause have swollen in numbers the casualty list of this office. In many cases death resulted from the burns received. Soot in chimneys and defective flues contributed 128 fires, matches caused 62 fires, while 29 fires were due to hot ashes. The causes stated under this head are far ahead of other causes of fire.

#### STORAGE OF FIREWORKS.

This is a matter that this office is responsible for, in that no fireworks must be stored in places where there are matches, oil lamps, candles, gasoline, or other inflammables are kept. Fireworks are only stored previous to and near the Fourth of July, and it is necessary to begin about the middle of May to inspect the places where fireworks are to be stored and for which application must be made. Over 400 applications for the storage and sale of fireworks were received during the year just ended. In each case the premises were visited and the conditions were noted to ascertain whether the applicants had complied with the regulations. But 50 applications were rejected for the reason of places being dangerous.

#### INFLAMMABLE OILS.

While this office has no authority to repress the storage of inflammable oils, especially gasoline, it has, nevertheless, the power invested in it by the Commissioners to see that such oils are stored in compliance with the regulations. This office is pleased to state that the liabilities from fire from this source have been materially decreased.

These oils can be stored only by permit, after the representative of this office has inspected the premises. Good results were obtained in the decrease in the storage of oils having a flashing point below 120° F. This oil is not allowed to be stored unless suitable iron or steel tanks are constructed outside of the building. In many instances the storage was abandoned by the applicant rather than go to the expense of constructing such tanks. The maximum amount of gasoline and similar oils allowed to be stored is 50 gallons, but in a few cases greater quantities were allowed by special permission from the Commissioners.

## INSPECTION OF THEATERS.

During the theatrical season there were 6 theaters open. They were inspected at least twice each week to ascertain whether or not the regulations were being violated. In September the Commissioners adopted a regulation requiring all woodwork on the stage to be treated with fire-resisting material. The inspection of the woodwork was done by the building department and that of the scenery by the fire department. The regulations also required that all scenery of traveling companies should be treated with fire-resisting material before it could be used in theaters in this city.

All scenery of this character was tested before the first performance of the week, and affidavit was required from the traveling manager stating the scenery had been so treated. In but few cases was it found that the scenery had not been so treated. This scenery was not allowed to be used until it met with the requirements.

## INSPECTION OF MERCANTILE HOUSES.

One of the most important features within the duties of this office is the inspection of mercantile houses, hotels, apartment houses, yards, cellars, and all other dangerous conditions from a fire standpoint of view. Over 15,000 of these inspections were made, and all conditions liable to cause or promote fire were remedied.

The occupants and owners of premises were impressed with the necessity of giving their individual cooperation in the prevention of fire and good results were obtained. With the limited force it was impossible to carry out the inspections to the highest stage of perfection. The hazardous sections of the city were given greatest attention, they having been visited and revisited time and again.

## OFFICE SYSTEM.

The work of the office is authentically recorded and kept by a method that can be turned to at any time, and any information needed is ready of access. Especially is this so of the record of the fires. Each fire is recorded on a printed blank, giving the time of the fire, date, box or company, location, style of building, how occupied, owner, occupant, origin, location of fire in the building, damage to building and contents. Also on the same sheet is kept a report of any accident or other information necessary to complete the record of the fire. There is also kept a complete record of all inspections, applications for the storage of oil, and a record of the casualties reported during the year.

## ASSISTANT TO THE FIRE MARSHAL.

Until the time that illness made Fire Marshal Sidney Bieber relinquish his duties, the work of the office was carried on by him with me as his assistant, but since that time I have been detailed as acting fire marshal. Lieut. Leonard V. Seib has been detailed as my assistant. This officer is due much consideration for the able and conscientious manner in which he has performed the duties which have devolved upon him.

Thanking you for the courtesies you have extended to me, and for your support in my efforts, I respectfully submit this report.

P. W. NICHOLSON,  
*Acting Fire Marshal.*

WILLIAM T. BELT,  
*Chief Engineer District of Columbia Fire Department.*

## REPORT OF THE MACHINIST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the year just ended. There were 4 accidents during the year of a serious nature. The first occurred October 9, 1904, and happened to engine No. 4. While returning from box No. 538 the rear axle broke inside of the collar, damaging the spring stays considerably.

The second accident occurred October 25, 1904, and happened to No. 3 hose carriage. While responding to box No. 529 the left spindle broke away from the front axle, the housing of the spool gear.

The third accident occurred January 11, 1905, and happened to No. 7 hose carriage. While it was responding to box No. 732 it slued on the ice, struck the curb and caused it to upset, and bent the rear axle and the body frame.



The fourth accident occurred June 22, 1905, and happened to No. 5 hose carriage. While responding to box No. 731 the spindle of the rear axle broke.

During the past twelve months I have inspected and tested all new apparatus, appliances, and hose received by this department, and recorded the result in each case. I have also tested all the hose in service in the department and condemned all that was unfit for further fire service.

I have examined all the men eligible for the position of fourth man on the steamer to determine their capability of handling said steamers at a fire.

I desire to report the erection of a new heater and all necessary connections in No. 9 engine boiler, and a new heater and all necessary connections in No. 4 chemical house, in order that it might be converted into a steam engine house.

I have responded to 181 emergency calls for my services, and have made 353 repairs to the various pieces of apparatus and appliances in the department, and have also supervised 148 repair jobs done in local shops.

I respectfully recommend that two modern steamers be purchased to be placed at engine houses No. 3 and No. 11. The present engines at these houses have been in continuous service since 1889. I also recommend the rebuilding of the reserve second-size Clapp & Jones engine, to include a self-circulating sectional water-tube boiler.

I desire to renew my request for a repair shop and its equipment. The necessity for such a shop is more and more realized by me. If it is provided the work of the department will be done much quicker and better, and many repairs that are now performed in local shops can be done in the proposed shop.

Very respectfully,

THOS. M. ROBINSON,  
*Machinist, Fire Department, District of Columbia.*

WILLIAM T. BELT,  
*Chief Engineer, District of Columbia Fire Department.*

#### REPORT OF THE BOARD OF POLICE AND FIRE SURGEONS.

WASHINGTON, September 18, 1905.

DEAR SIR: The board of police and fire surgeons has the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905:

Sick cards issued .....	42
House visits.....	373
Office consultations.....	470
Applicants examined .....	315
Applicants passed .....	115

Respectfully submitted.

J. S. WALL, M. D.,  
*Secretary Board of Police and Fire Surgeons.*

W. T. BELT, Esq.,  
*Chief Engineer, District of Columbia Fire Department.*

#### REPORT OF THE VETERINARIAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report to your department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905:

There were on hand June 30, 1904, 162 horses. Of these, 29 were condemned and turned over to the property clerk for disposal, 2 died, and 3 were destroyed.

Forty-eight new horses were purchased, leaving on hand June 30, 1905, 176 horses. Of these, 135 are now in good condition, 32 are in fair condition, and 9 are in a bad condition.

The usual amount of sickness has occurred during the year.

Very respectfully,

C. B. ROBINSON, V. S.,  
*District Veterinarian.*

Chief Engineer W. T. BELT,  
*District of Columbia Fire Department.*



*Pension roll.*

Name.	Per month.	Name.	Per month.
Joseph Parris .....	\$100	Nellie A. McLane .....	\$40
John Kane.....	50	Charles F. Auffort.....	35
William French .....	50	Annie E. Kurtz.....	35
John Walker.....	50	Mary V. Lewis.....	30
Joseph O. Guy .....	50	Marion R. Maguire.....	30
James G. Willson .....	50	Catherine Angell.....	30
John T. Hyland.....	50	Mary A. Kettler.....	30
Charles S. Boss.....	50	Jane E. Griffin.....	30
Williemina Keefe.....	50	Mary A. Lowe.....	30
William O. Drew.....	50	Annie L. Sullivan.....	30
William T. Sorrell.....	50	Barbara M. Lenman.....	30
Francis Mulhall .....	50	Mary G. Williams.....	30
James Moriarty .....	50	Frank W. Raitz.....	30
Harry Thomas.....	50	Annie Sweeney.....	30
John F. Willig.....	50	Lida A. Mastin.....	30
Charles F. Burke.....	50	Hattie E. White.....	30
William T. Mahorney.....	50	Georgiana Mahorney.....	30
William A. Shedd.....	50	Martha D. Clark.....	30
James Frazier.....	50	Arthur N. Carter.....	25
Elizabeth S. Dodge .....	50	Clinton E. Shaffer.....	24
William H. J. Bradekamp .....	50	Samuel P. Shipley.....	20
William E. Robertson.....	50	Louis Waldron.....	10
Margaret T. Mulhall.....	40	Naomi Waldron.....	10
Mary R. Lowe.....	40		
Mamie E. Lusby.....	40	Total .....	1,919

*Salaries of officers and employees, 1905.*

Officers and employees.	Number.	Salary per annum.
Chief engineer.....	1	\$2,500
Deputy chief engineer.....	1	1,500
Battalion chief engineers.....	3	1,200
Clerk.....	1	1,000
Fire marshal.....	1	1,600
Captains.....	27	1,000
Lieutenants.....	27	900
Engineers.....	16	1,000
Assistant engineers.....	16	900
Drivers.....	28	900
Privates.....	179	900
Watchmen.....	27	720
Laborer.....	1	480

264 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Table showing number of alarms responded to by the companies, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Company.	First alarm.	Second alarm.	Third alarm.	Fourth alarm.	Fifth alarm.	Sixth alarm.	Special alarms.	Local alarms.	Time engine worked.	Hose laid.	Hose burst.	Ladders raised.	Times extin- guishers used.	Times hand pump used.	Times chemical tank dumped.	Transfers.
									<i>h. m.</i>			<i>Fect.</i>				
No. 1.....	156	2	1					42	46 5	16,500		24	47	9		1
No. 2.....	98	6	1					16	33 40	18,250	100	112	18		23	
No. 3.....	164	2	1		2			21	42 20	24,550	650	78	33			1
No. 4.....	107	1	1		2			21	34 55	15,050	150	156	42	17		
No. 5.....	54	1	2					19	26 35	7,950	100	114	25	13		
No. 6.....	169	2	1			1		24	43 45	21,700	1,200	96	12	20	21	
No. 7.....	147	3	2					25	35 30	13,950	150	72	46			
No. 8.....	155	2						26	25 25	18,650	350	36	22	15		7
No. 9.....	110	2						22	17 20	10,550	100	18		8		
No. 10.....	76				1			15	41 10	12,000	350	168	20		7	3
No. 11.....	28			1				16	9 50	4,250		18	9	5		
No. 12.....	91	2		1				10	14 52	10,250		18	1	2		1
No. 13.....	49		1		1			3	11 45	3,800	100		4		4	3
No. 14.....	136	4						21	48 40	18,650	250	144	7	6	12	
No. 15.....	20							14	6 45	4,000		78	11			4
No. 16.....	100	2						30	24 37	{ 11,850 11,750 }		80	26	5	7	2
No. 17.....	9							8		600		30	3			2
Chemical No. 2.....	2							8		{ 300 700 }		58			1	
Chemical No. 3.....	5							19		250		120	6			2
Chemical No. 5.....	5							11		a 300		42	4		4	6
Truck A.....	121	2	1	1	1			7				1,645	5			1
Truck B.....	110	2						8				1,537	38	8		
Truck C.....	96	2						6				3,023	6			
Truck D.....	163	1	3					11				1,372	10	13		
Truck E.....	23	1			2			6				943	6			1
Truck F.....	28				1			2				247	11			
Truck G.....	105							1				864	43			4
Truck H.....	2							2				30				
Water tower.....	88		3						b 2 50							
Hose wagon at Truck E..	23	2						7		1,600	50					
Hose wagon at Truck F..	1							1		600					1	

a Chemical hose.

b Time in service.

Description of engines.

Engine.	Style of engine.	Class.	Built by—	Weight drawn to fire.	Placed in service.	Cylinders.	Pumps.	Gallons per minute.
No. 1, Clapp & Jones.....	Double upright crane-neck piston.	First.....	Clapp & Jones <sup>a</sup> .....	Pounds. 9, 100	Dec. 16, 1891	Inches. 9×8	Inches. 5½×8	900
No. 2, Metropolitan.....	do.....	Extra first.....	American Fire Engine Co.....	10, 000	Jan. 17, 1903	9½×9	5½×9	1, 150
No. 3, Clapp & Jones.....	do.....	Second.....	Clapp & Jones.....	7, 940	Nov. 18, 1889	8½×7	5×7	1, 700
No. 4, Silsby .....	Crane-neck rotary with Fox boiler.	Third.....	American Fire Engine Co. <sup>b</sup> .....	7, 640	Nov. 7, 1892	10½	7½	600
No. 5, Amoskeag.....	Double upright crane-neck piston.	Second.....	Manchester Locomotive Works ..	8, 900	Nov. 28, 1896	6½×8	4½×8	700
No. 6, Metropolitan.....	do.....	Extra first.....	American Fire Engine Co.....	10, 000	Jan. 21, 1903	9½×9	5½×9	1, 150
No. 7, Clapp & Jones.....	do.....	Third.....	do.....	8, 300	Feb. 4, 1898	7×7	4½×7	600
No. 8, La France.....	do.....	do.....	La France Fire Engine Co.....	7, 400	May 7, 1895	6½×8	4½×8	600
No. 9, Clapp & Jones.....	do.....	do.....	American Fire Engine Co.....	7, 855	Sept. 16, 1893	7½×7	4½×7	600
No. 10, Clapp & Jones.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7, 950	Nov. 9, 1896	7×7	4½×7	600
No. 11, Clapp & Jones.....	do.....	do.....	Clapp & Jones.....	7, 965	Nov. 16, 1889	7×7	4½×7	600
No. 12, Clapp & Jones.....	do.....	do.....	American Fire Engine Co.....	7, 946	Nov. 24, 1896	7×7	4½×7	600
No. 13, Metropolitan.....	do.....	Second.....	American La France Fire Engine Co.	8, 600	Nov. 6, 1904	8×8	4½×8	700
No. 14, Metropolitan.....	do.....	Extra first.....	do.....	10, 000	Jan. 16, 1903	9½×9	5½×9	1, 150
No. 15, La France.....	do.....	Third.....	La France Fire Engine Co.....	7, 730	June 1, 1898	7½×7	4½×8	600
No. 16, Amoskeag.....	do.....	Second.....	Manchester Locomotive Works ..	8, 200	Dec. 9, 1886	6½×8	4½×8	700
No. 17, Metropolitan.....	do.....	Fourth.....	American La France Fire Engine Co.	7, 200	Nov. 6, 1904	6½×7	4×7	500
Reserve engine, Clapp & Jones ..	do.....	Third.....	Clapp & Jones.....	8, 005	Oct. 30, 1888	8½×7	5×7	700

<sup>a</sup> Rebuilt by the American Fire Engine Company, December 23, 1903.

<sup>b</sup> Rebuilt with Fox boiler, July 12, 1899.

Description of combination chemical and hose wagons.

Location of wagon.	Style.	Class.	Built by—	Weight drawn to fire.	Placed in service.	Capacity of tanks.
				<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>
Engine Co. No. 2....	Double tank..	First....	C. T. Holloway & Co.	7,200	Oct. 14, 1903	70
Engine Co. No. 6....	do .....	do .....	do .....	7,200	do .....	70
Engine Co. No. 10....	do .....	do .....	do .....	7,200	Jan. 23, 1905	70
Engine Co. No. 13....	do .....	do .....	do .....	7,200	Oct. 19, 1904	70
Engine Co. No. 14....	do .....	do .....	do .....	7,200	Oct. 14, 1903	70
Engine Co. No. 17....	do .....	do .....	do .....	6,200	Aug. 22, 1901	70
Truck F.....	do .....	do .....	do .....	6,020	Apr. 1, 1901	70

Description of trucks.

Truck.	Ladders.	Built by—	Placed in service.	Weight drawn to fire.
	<i>Feet.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>
A .....	305	Seagrave Co .....	Dec. 18, 1902	10,000
B .....	361	La France Fire Engine Co.....	Nov. 8, 1898	9,000
C .....	343	do .....	Sept. 6, 1891	9,800
D .....	347	do .....	Mar. 1, 1896	9,000
E .....	301	do .....	Oct. 17, 1903	8,500
F .....	347	do .....	May 13, 1901	9,000
G .....	332	do .....	July 3, 1891	9,000
H .....	275	American La France Fire Engine Co.....	Nov. 2, 1904	7,500
Extra truck .....	372	La France Fire Engine Co.....	Nov. 12, 1900	9,000

Description of chemical engines.

Engine.	Style.	Class.	Built by—	Weight drawn to fire.	Placed in service.	Capacity of tanks.
				<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>
No. 2, Holloway.....	Double tank..	First....	C. T. Holloway & Co.	7,200	June 22, 1895	170
No. 3, Holloway.....	do .....	do .....	do .....	7,719	May 18, 1901	170
No. 5, Holloway.....	do .....	do .....	do .....	7,200	July 23, 1903	170
Hand Chemical, Holloway.	do .....	do .....	do .....	1,200	Mar. 7, 1901	70
Extra Holloway .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	6,707	Sept. 6, 1891	100

Hose on hand and tested June 30, 1905.

Company.	Cotton.			Gum.		
	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
No. 1.....	2,600	650	50	a 300		
No. 2.....	2,250	650		a 300		
No. 3.....		600	100	700	1,600	
No. 4.....	1,900	700	250			
No. 5.....	1,250	1,150	450			
No. 6.....				{ a 400 2,000 }	600	1,200
No. 7.....	1,500	400	50	1,250		100
No. 8.....	1,250	1,500	550			
No. 9.....				1,900	550	350
No. 10.....				1,700	1,650	350
No. 11.....	2,250	1,500	200			
No. 12.....	1,100	2,000	200			
No. 13.....	2,950		50			
No. 14.....	1,550	200		{ a 200 1,750 }	100	{ a 150 150
No. 15.....	2,050	1,300	450			
No. 16.....	2,500			900		
No. 17.....	1,000	1,300	500			
Ch. 2.....		1,700	100		900	100
Ch. 3.....		1,300	300		300	150
Tr. E.....	200	1,400	50			
Extra carriage at No. 13 .....		650	100		100	100
Extra carriage at department stable .....	100	650	100			

<sup>a</sup>Three-inch hose.



Hose purchased during the year ended June 30, 1905.

Maltese Cross brand.....	Feet. 3,000
Keystone brand.....	7,000

Number of fire extinguishers on hand June 30, 1905.

Style.	Engine companies.																
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.	No. 12.	No. 13.	No. 14.	No. 15.	No. 16.	No. 17.
3-gallon Underwriters.....	2		2	2	2		2	2	4	2	2	2				2	
3-gallon Holloway .....		2											1	2	2		
5-gallon Holloway .....																	1
6-gallon Holloway .....	1		2	1	1		1	1			1				1	1	
3-gallon Patrol .....						2							1				1

Style.	Chemical com- panies.			Truck companies.								Machinists.	Office.	Extra trucks.	Total.
	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 5.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.				
3-gallon Underwriters.....			2	4			2		2			3	1		38
4-gallon Underwriters.....					2										2
6-gallon Underwriters.....												2			2
3-gallon Holloway .....												2			9
5-gallon Holloway .....															1
6-gallon Holloway .....	4	4				2	3	2	3	3		15		2	48
15-gallon Holloway .....					2			2		2	2	2			10
3-gallon Patrol .....												2			6
Total .....															116

Life-saving nets on hand June 30, 1905.

Company.	Name.	Number.
Truck A.....	Woodhouse.....	1
	Browder.....	1
Truck B .....	do .....	1
Truck C.....	do .....	2
Truck D .....	Woodhouse.....	1
	Browder.....	1
Truck E .....	Woodhouse.....	1
	Browder.....	1
Truck F .....	Woodhouse.....	1
	Browder.....	1
Truck G .....	do .....	1
Truck H .....	do .....	1

Number of hand pumps on hand June 30, 1905.

Company.	Num- ber.	Company.	Num- ber.
Engine:		Engine:	
No. 1.....	3	No. 17.....	1
No. 2.....	2	Chemical 2 .....	3
No. 3.....	2	Chemical 3 .....	3
No. 4.....	1	Chemical 5 .....	4
No. 5.....	2	Truck A.....	2
No. 6.....	1	Truck B.....	3
No. 7.....	1	Truck C.....	4
No. 8.....	1	Truck D.....	2
No. 9.....	1	Truck E.....	3
No. 10.....	2	Truck F.....	3
No. 11.....	2	Truck G.....	2
No. 12.....	1	Office.....	1
No. 13.....	3	Machinist .....	12
No. 14.....	1		
No. 15.....	1	Total .....	68
No. 16.....	1		

Number of feet of ladders on hand for fire department use.

Company.	Feet.	Company.	Feet.
No. 1 .....	24	Truck B .....	361
No. 2 .....	16	Truck C .....	343
No. 3 .....	24	Truck D .....	347
No. 4 .....	24	Truck E .....	301
No. 5 .....	24	Truck F .....	347
No. 6 .....	16	Truck G .....	332
No. 7 .....	24	Truck H .....	275
No. 8 .....	24	Reserve truck .....	372
No. 9 .....	24	Hose carriage at truck E .....	24
No. 10 .....	16	Hose carriage at chemical No. 2 .....	24
No. 11 .....	24	Hose carriage at chemical No. 3 .....	24
No. 12 .....	24	Extra carriage at No. 13 .....	24
No. 13 .....	16	Extra carriage at department stable .....	24
No. 14 .....	16	Extra carriage at machinist's repair shop .....	24
No. 15 .....	24	Hose wagon at truck company F .....	16
No. 16 .....	24		
No. 17 .....	40	Total .....	3,527
Truck A .....	305		

List of alarms from 1880 to 1905, and the number of buildings in 1880 and 1905.

Year.	Alarms of fire.	Buildings.	Population.	Year.	Alarms of fire.	Buildings.	Population.
1880 .....	120	30,474	177,638	1893 .....	509		
1881 .....	107			1894 .....	542		
1882 .....	142			1895 .....	520		
1883 .....	152			1896 .....	524		
1884 .....	146			1897 .....	536		
1885 .....	247			1898 .....	618		
1886 .....	230			1899 .....	667		
1887 .....	251			1900 .....	639		
1888 .....	282			1901 .....	710		
1889 .....	255			1902 .....	771		
1890 .....	325			1903 .....	819		
1891 .....	331			1904 .....	1,065	68,436	a 300,000
1892 .....	400			1905 .....	980	a 70,209	a 300,000

Location of the houses of the department.

Company.	Location.
Engine Co.:	
No. 1 .....	K, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets NW.
No. 2 .....	D, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets NW.
No. 3 .....	Delaware avenue and C street NE.
No. 4 .....	Virginia avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets SW.
No. 5 .....	M, between Thirty-second and Potomac streets NW.
No. 6 .....	Massachusetts avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets NW.
No. 7 .....	R, between Ninth and Tenth streets NW.
No. 8 .....	North Carolina avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets SE.
No. 9 .....	U, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets NW.
No. 10 .....	Maryland avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets NE.
No. 11 .....	Fourteenth street, between Irving and Kenyon streets NW.
No. 12 .....	North Capitol and Quincy streets.
No. 13 .....	Tenth and G streets SW.
No. 14 .....	Eighth, between D and E streets NW.
No. 15 .....	Washington and Pierce streets, Anacostia, D. C.
No. 16 .....	D, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets NW.
No. 17 .....	Brookland, D. C.
Truck Co.:	
A .....	North Capitol, between B and C streets.
B .....	New Hampshire avenue and M street NW.
C .....	Ohio avenue and Fourteenth street NW.
D .....	M street, near New Jersey avenue NW.
E .....	S, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets NW.
F .....	Park road, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets NW.
G .....	Eighth, between D and E streets SE.
H .....	Congress Heights, at Chemical No. 5 house.
Chemical Co.:	
No. 2 .....	Brightwood, D. C.
No. 3 .....	Tenley, D. C.
No. 5 .....	Congress Heights, D. C.
Hand chemical engine .....	Cleveland Park, D. C.

## EXHIBIT A.

The following casualties to members of department were reported during the year:

*July, 1904.*

Private J. H. Ward, of engine company No. 5, July 4, 1904, at box 732, slightly cut on head by missile.

Paul Steinman, private of truck company F, fell from top of shed, injuring right leg slightly, September 1, 1904, at box 825.

Private L. C. Struck, of engine company No. 1, fell from second-story window while cleaning windows and injured feet and left arm, September 31, 1904.

Private J. H. Reith, of engine company No. 6, burned on hands slightly, October 7, 1904, at box 168.

Lieut. W. B. Smith, of engine company No. 12, fell from stepladder while cleaning transom, breaking wrist and thumb, and cutting right eye, October 8, 1904.

Private C. Ward, of truck company E, arm cut with glass, October 9, 1904, at box 35.

Private H. V. Belt, of truck company B, stuck hayfork in hand, October 9, 1904, at box 35.

Private G. W. Fentress, of truck company C, thumb cut by tin, November 13, 1904, at box 174.

Private J. H. Newton, of truck company C, stuck a nail in his foot, November 13, 1904, at box 174.

Private B. W. Reid, of truck company C, thumb cut by tin, November 13, 1904, at box 174.

Lieut. G. H. Reynolds, of truck company B, leg injured by horse striking him slightly, December 12, 1904.

Capt. T. O'Connor, of No. 1 engine company, cut on hands by glass, December 14, 1904, at box 348.

Private M. Gallagher, of truck company B, stuck a nail in his foot, December 21, 1904, at box 329.

Private A. Minnick, of engine company No. 1, cut on hands by glass, December 14, 1904, at box 348.

Private T. P. Purcell, of truck company B, stuck a nail in his foot, December 21, 1904, at box 329.

Watchman M. W. Davis, of truck company C, horse stepped on his foot while hooking up on box 1261 and cut him very badly, February 7, 1905.

Private E. Dipple, of truck company A, face severely cut by falling glass, March 16, 1905, at box 41.

Assistant Machinist J. D. Leman, horse collar fell on his head and cut it, March 20, 1905.

Private Charles Achsetter, of No. 14 engine company, thrown from ladder caused by the bursting of hose, compound fracture of left wrist and body painfully bruised, May 24, 1905.

Frank M. McPherson, of truck company D, fell from ladder, slightly injuring himself, May 5, 1905, at box 25.

## EXHIBIT B.

The following casualties to residents were reported during the fiscal year:

*July, 1904.*

Mrs. Sommers, white, age 35 years, clothes caught on fire and were extinguished by Private M. D. Murphy, of No. 3 engine company, who was on patrol duty, July 4, 1904.

William Leroy, colored, age 15 years, badly burned about hips by firecrackers igniting in his pocket. Private McAuliffe, of No. 4 engine company, on patrol duty on the Avenue, had boy sent to hospital July 4, 1904.

Annie Talbert, colored, age 40 years, seriously burned about the body July 3, 1904, at box 168, died three hours later.

James Talbert, colored, age 7 years, burned about the body July 3, 1904, at box 168, and died five hours later.

Bernard Talbert, colored, age 12 years, burned about the face and legs July 3, 1904, at box 168; will recover; caused by gasoline.

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Mrs. A. C. Bowbys, white, age 28 years, painfully burned on hands in trying to extinguish fire July 4, 1904, at box 67, caused by Roman candle.

W. R. Coleman, colored, age 35 years, burned about the face and hands slightly July 9, 1904, at box 324, caused by fumes of gasoline.

Thomas Cross, while, age 58 years, burned on hands in trying to extinguish fire July 25, 1904, at box 715, caused by leaky oil stove.

Joseph Costa, white, age 35 years, burned on hands July 27, 1904, at box 648.

Lillian Costa, white, age 30 years, burned on hands July 27, 1904, at box 648.

Paul Toriano, white, age 4 years, burned seriously about the body July 27, 1904, at box 648, and died about sixty-one hours later, July 30, 1904.

Percy Ackerman, white, age 2 years, burned seriously about the body July 27, 1904, at box 648, and died ten hours later from injuries received, caused by gasoline.

Henry Saunders, white, age 38 years, burned about the hands while trying to extinguish fire July 15, 1904; No. 7 engine company on a local; caused by gasoline taking fire in automobile.

Mary C. Weinberg, white, age 35 years, burned on hands and arms July 17, 1904; truck company D on a local; caused by leaky gasoline stove.

### *August, 1904.*

Joseph Muliske, white, age 64 years, was rescued by ladders of trucks A and C, August 19, 1904, at box 16.

D. H. Nichols, white, age 25 years, burned on face, August 19, 1904, at box 16.

F. W. Evans, white, age 45 years, fell from rear window by the rope breaking and broke ankle August 19, 1904, at box 16.

Richard Pardee, white, age 70 years, rescued by ladders of trucks A and C, August 19, 1904, at box 16.

Erich Schalmonskey, white, age 25 years, rescued from rear window with rope, August 19, 1904, at box 16.

Ada Hall, white, age 13 years, burned about the right shoulder, arm, and hand, painfully but not seriously, August 21, 1904, at box 524, caused by explosion of gasoline stove.

Harriett Huth, white, age 42 years, burned about the right hand slightly while trying to extinguish fire, August 29, 1904, at box 524, caused by igniting of matches.

John Chianentoni, white, age 43 years, burned slightly on the right hand while trying to extinguish fire, August 29, 1904, at box 129; suspicious.

### *September, 1904.*

Mrs. Fanny K. Fox, white, age 70, burned slightly about the hands, arms, and shoulders and suffering from shock, September 4, 1904, at box 258, lighted candle igniting clothes in closet.

Albert Jasper, white, age 35 years, rescued from third-story window of No. 1200 Thirty-second street northwest by the members of truck company E, by the use of ladders, September 29, 1904, at box 721.

### *October, 1904.*

Myrtle Lee, colored, age 14 years, burned painfully on both hands in trying to extinguish fire that ignited her dress, October 1, 1904, box 519.

Peter Maher, white, age 23 years, burned about the legs, caused by the igniting of gasoline, not seriously, October 8, 1904, box 729.

John Hamilton, white, age 54 years, burned painfully about both hands in trying to extinguish fire, October 8, 1904, No. 15 engine company, local.

Elizabeth Hamilton, white, age 50 years, seriously burned about the entire body, clothes igniting from gasoline, October 8, 1904, No. 15 engine company, local. Mrs. Hamilton lingered and died about sixteen hours later from injuries received.

Mary Crankum, colored, age 75 years, burned seriously about the body when lamp exploded, October 15, 1904, No. 1 engine company, local, and died about twenty hours later from injuries received.

### *November, 1904.*

William Heineman, white, age 39 years, burned about hands in trying to extinguish fire caused by gasoline November 8, 1904; box 192.

William B. Kiplinger, white, age 50 years, burned about face and hands while trying to extinguish fire November 10, 1904; box 953. Children playing with matches.



Mrs. J. McInell, white, age 50 years, burned slightly about the head from gasoline November 11, 1904, at box 413.

Hilda Clifford, white, age 22 years, sprained ankle falling downstairs November 3, 1904, at box 174. Upsetting of coal-oil lamp.

Two unknown colored men burned to death.

Alfred Donaldson, white, age 28, broke a leg jumping from roof November 13, 1904, at box 174.

Ada Penney, colored, age 22 years, sprained hips jumping from roof November 13, 1904, at box 174.

Dorah Young, colored, age 22 years, sprained ankle jumping from roof November 13, 1904, at box 174. Caused by upsetting of coal-oil lamp.

Lee Lavinia, colored, age 20 years, burned on hands, open-fire grate, December 8, 1904, truck company B, local.

*December, 1904.*

John Costa, white, age 49 years, burned on hands December 13, 1904, at box 137, caused by defective oil stove.

Mrs. K. B. Throckmorton, white, age 60 years, slightly burned on hands December 23, 1904, at box 268, caused by lace curtain coming in contact with gas jet.

Ernest Snooks, white, age 21 years, December 21, 1904, at box 716. Mr. Snooks was riding a bicycle and was struck by the singletree of No. 5 engine and thrown to the ground and died of injuries received.

Annie Euells, colored, age 67 years, burned seriously about the body December 24, 1904, at box 514, caused by gasoline fumes igniting.

Mary Moore, colored, age 74 years, was seriously burned about the body December 11, 1904, truck company D on a local, and died about three hours later; sparks from burning material.

J. Saal White, age 52 years, slightly burned on hands, caused by fire in show window, December 21, 1904, No. 14 engine company, local.

*January, 1905.*

Louisa Brown, colored, age 60 years, sprained ankle jumping from second-story window January 1, 1905, at box 67, caused by leaky gasoline stove.

William Dante, white, age 50 years, died from shock caused by fire about four hours later, January 4, 1905, rats gnawing matches, at box 437.

Mary Wade, colored, age 60 years, burned seriously about the body, caused by dress igniting coming in contact with stove, and died from injuries received about ten hours later, January 3, 1905, at box 616.

Blanch Rassmussen, white, age 17 years, painfully burned about arms and legs January 22, 1905, at box 414, caused by dropping lighted match on rug where oil had been spilled.

Mrs. Annie Merrill was rescued by Lieutenant Hanlon and Private Sylvester, with the assistance of two citizens, from third-floor bay window January 25, 1905, at box 148; cause, children playing with matches.

*January, 1905.*

J. F. Wilkerson, colored, age 62 years, slightly burned on forehead in trying to extinguish fire caused by thawing out frozen pipes January 26, 1905; at box 437.

*February, 1905.*

C. W. Hunt, white, age 35 years, burned about hands and face February 15, 1905; at box 241; caused by gas jet igniting lace curtain.

Henrietta L. Wise, white, age 50 years, slightly burned about face while trying to extinguish fire February 23, 1905; at box 169; caused by hot iron.

Elizabeth Coboner, colored, age 60 years, burned about the body painfully, but not seriously, February 5, 1905; No. 2 engine company, local; caused by dress igniting from stove.

George S. Castell, white, age 60 years, painfully burned about hands February 12, 1905, caused by the upsetting of oil stove; No. 7 engine company, local.

Annie Moling, white, age 60 years, burned to death February 16, 1905; caused by dress coming in contact with stove; No. 4 engine company, local.

*March, 1905.*

W. T. Powell, white, age 62 years, burned painfully about the face and hands in trying to extinguish fire caused by gas jet igniting lace curtain March 18, 1905, at box 75.

Charlie Gong, Chinese, age 30 years, painfully burned about hands and face March 29, 1905, at box 634, by trying to extinguish fire caused by children playing with matches.

J. S. A. Barker, white, age 65 years, painfully burned about hands and face March 29, 1905, at box 612, caused by trying to extinguish fire.

Mary Barker, white, age 60 years, seriously burned about the body and head March 29, 1905, at box 612, caused by gasoline igniting her clothes.

*April, 1905.*

R. Hendricks, white, age 20 years, right hand badly burned April 2, 1905, at box 67; leaky gasoline stove.

Dominic Naple, white, age 20 years, burned about arms and legs April 19, 1905, at box 639, caused by filling gasoline stove while lighted.

Mrs. McMerny, died from injuries received, being struck by truck company G, responding to fire at box 424 April 19, 1905.

J. J. Ball, white, age 32 years, was instantly killed by chimney falling through roof and crushing him April 20, 1905, at box 613.

Molin Fieles, white, age 31 years, severely burned at the time of the explosion, April 20, 1905, at box 613. No fire explosion in exhaust conduit leading to the chimney in the United States Express Company garage station.

Charles Appanalla, white, age 60 years, burned to death; escaped once and returned to get his money and trunk, April 26, 1905, at box 519; caused by the upsetting of oil lamp.

Geovanni Marco, white, age 30 years, burned on hands and face April 26, 1905, at box 519, caused by upsetting of oil lamp.

Hattie Dent, colored, age 19 years, burned about hands and face April 30, 1905, at box 24, caused by clothes igniting from gasoline stove.

Samuel Ware, colored, age 3 years, burned about hands and face by coming in contact with woman's dress on fire April 30, 1905; at box 24; caused by gasoline stove.

Mrs. H. U. Burke, white, aged 39 years, burned about face and hands painfully while lighting fire with coal oil April 5, 1905; No. 7 engine company, local.

*May, 1905.*

William Thompson, white, age 40 years, burned on hands May 3, 1905; at box 71; caused by filling gasoline stove while hot.

Katie Miller, white, age 30 years, injured, leg broken, skull fractured, and burned about the shoulders, jumped from the third story window May 21, 1905; at box 181. Miss Miller died from injuries received May 26, 1905.

G. Mabel Peck, white, age 25 years, bruised about the shoulders; rescued by Police Officer J. B. Larrick from the second story window in rear, May 21, 1905; at box 181; caused by the explosion of gas.

A. Elizabeth Rowlett, white, age 26 years, seriously burned on back and hands May 25, 1905; at box 423; caused by explosion of oil lamp; died June 14, 1905.

Earnest Rowlett, white, age 6 years, burned on right side of face painfully, but not seriously, May 25, 1905; at box 423.

*June, 1905.*

Mrs. Alice Hurley, white, age about 35 years, was seriously burned about the body at her residence, 1126 Robinson street SW., caused by filling a gasoline stove while lighted, fumes igniting, setting fire to Mrs. Hurley's clothing; she ran screaming into the street; J. R. Graves, a member of truck company G, who was in the vicinity, with the assistance of his brother obtained rugs and smothered the flames, and had Mrs. Hurley conveyed to the hospital, but she died about three hours later from injuries received.

Marcellus Strickland, colored, age 36 years, burned about hands, caused by gasoline, June 10, 1905, at box 137.

Mattie Strickland, colored, age 34 years, burned about body and face; both injuries resulted from cleaning clothes with a bowl of gasoline in a room where a gasoline stove was lighted, June 10, 1905, at box 137.

Mary C. Henry, white, age 58 years, burned about face and hands while cleaning lounge with gasoline, fumes igniting; caused by stepping on match, June 11, 1905, box 236.

Frank Reith, white, age 33 years, painfully burned about face and hands; caused by fumes from gasoline igniting when burning material was thrown out of room on exposed gasoline can, June 27, 1905, box 137.

Eugene Schwanz, white, age 12 years, burned about hands while trying to extinguish fire caused from fumes from gasoline igniting, June 27, 1905, box 137.

Samuel Brown, colored, age 25 years, scalded about face and head; caused by the bursting of steam pipe in boiler, June 27, 1905, box 261.

## EXHIBIT C.

*Statement of number of fires, loss, and insurance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.*

Month.	Bell alarms.	Local alarms.	Total.	Loss.			Insurance.		
				Bell alarms.	Local alarms.	Total.	Bell alarms.	Local alarms.	Total.
1904.									
July .....	41	31	72	\$3,472	\$410	\$3,882	\$36,060	\$42,966	\$79,026
August .....	27	15	42	5,458	680	6,138	46,930	1,800	48,730
September....	49	29	78	13,350	1,432	14,782	87,665	7,350	95,015
October .....	49	43	92	56,048	925	56,973	122,320	7,900	130,220
November....	47	49	96	11,763	36,455	48,218	42,090	45,650	87,740
December ....	59	49	108	44,702	1,270	45,972	156,850	37,375	194,225
1905.									
January .....	53	34	87	10,213	190	10,403	313,100	11,175	324,275
February .....	55	50	105	10,247	732	10,979	107,350	70,500	177,850
March .....	47	31	78	6,267	622	6,889	60,200	24,500	84,700
April .....	58	36	94	7,143	248	7,391	136,495	13,100	149,595
May .....	47	30	77	5,665	245	5,910	138,120	9,600	147,720
June.....	32	19	51	3,460	135	3,595	55,600	23,035	78,635
Total ...	564	416	980	177,788	43,344	221,132	1,302,780	294,951	1,597,731

## EXHIBIT D.—Origin of fires for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

	Num-ber.		Num-ber.
Acetylene gas lamp.....	1	Dropping match behind screen.....	1
Ammonia tank, explosion of .....	1	Dropping match in dry goods.....	1
Boys playing with fire .....	37	Dropping match in bureau drawer .....	1
Boys playing with firecrackers.....	1	Dropping lighted paper on bed.....	1
Boys playing with matches.....	14	Dropping hot rivet in straw.....	1
Box 245 pulled for same fire as box 847 ..	1	Door closing on match, igniting same	
Box 283 pulled for same fire as box 241 ..	1	and drapery.....	1
Box 184 pulled for same fire as box 12 ..	1	Electric wire, crossing of.....	2
Building fire with coal oil.....	1	Electric wire, defective.....	7
Building fire in woods.....	4	Electric wire, short-circuiting of.....	3
Building fire on dump.....	1	Electric fan, short-circuiting.....	1
Building fire on floor.....	1	Electric stove, overheated.....	1
Brush .....	25	Electric fuse, burning out wires.....	2
Candle, lighted .....	4	Electric lamp films burning .....	1
Candle, upsetting of .....	4	Escaping steam.....	2
Children playing with fire.....	12	Escaping gas.....	7
Children playing with matches.....	36	False alarms.....	59
Chimney, soot in.....	91	Fumes from oil igniting while oiling	
Burning rubbish in stove .....	1	floor .....	1
Burning rubbish in furnace.....	1	Gas, explosion of, in conduit.....	1
Burning of soot in stovepipe.....	1	Gas hose, leaky .....	1
Clothes igniting from stove .....	6	Gas meter, explosion of.....	1
Cigarette stub.....	17	Gas jet .....	2
Cigarette thrown from window.....	1	Gas jet, defective .....	3
Cigarette thrown in dress goods.....	1	Gas jet igniting clothes.....	1
Defective flue.....	37	Gas jet igniting drapery .....	2
Defective furnace.....	1	Gas jet igniting lace curtain.....	14
Defective range.....	1	Gas jet igniting portiere.....	1
Drapery igniting from open fireplace....	2	Gas jet igniting woodwork .....	3
Dropping of lighted match .....	2	Gasoline, careless handling of.....	1
Dropping lighted match in straw.....	2	Gasoline dropped on stove.....	2
Dropping lighted match on floor.....	12	Gasoline, explosion of .....	7
Dropping lighted match on couch.....	4	Gasoline, fumes from igniting.....	27
Dropping match in laundry bag.....	2	Gasoline stove, filling, while lighted....	3
Dropping match on rug.....	1	Gasoline stove, filling, while hot .....	8
Dropping match in closet.....	4	Gasoline stove igniting clothes.....	1



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EXHIBIT D.—*Origin of fires for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.*

	Num- ber.		Num- ber.
Gasoline stove, leaky .....	17	Oil stove, filling while lighted .....	1
Gasoline stove, upsetting of .....	2	Oil stove igniting curtain .....	1
Gasoline engine, defective .....	1	Oil stove, leaky .....	7
Gasoline lamp, overflowing .....	1	Oil stove, upsetting of .....	10
Gasoline tank, leaky .....	3	Outside of jurisdiction of District of Columbia .....	1
Gasoline torch .....	1	Paper burning in chimney .....	1
Gasoline, explosion of, torch .....	2	Pan of grease on gasoline stove .....	1
Grease on stove .....	8	Pot boiling over on gasoline stove .....	1
Hot ashes .....	29	Pot of burning sulphur, upsetting of ....	1
Hot coals dropping on floor .....	3	Rags on stove .....	1
Hot coals from locomotive .....	1	Reflection of fire in grate showing through window .....	1
Hot iron .....	1	Rekindling of old fire .....	1
Incendiary (supposed) .....	5	Rubbish .....	13
Instantaneous fire alarm accidentally turned in .....	1	Rats with matches (supposed) .....	29
Fire blowing from stove .....	1	Roman candle .....	4
Firecrackers .....	3	Smoke in house .....	28
Fireworks .....	3	Smoky chimney .....	3
Naphtha lamp .....	1	Smoky stove .....	3
Lightning, struck by .....	2	Smoking in bed .....	3
Matches .....	2	Smoking in closet .....	1
Matches igniting portiere .....	1	Smoking in shed .....	2
Matches dropped on floor .....	1	Smoking in stable .....	4
Matches thrown in bagging .....	1	Smoking out chicken house .....	1
Matches thrown in clothes .....	2	Smoking cat out of tree .....	1
Matches thrown in curtain .....	2	Sparks from chimney .....	10
Matches thrown in drapery .....	3	Sparks from furnace .....	1
Matches thrown in excelsior .....	1	Sparks from engine .....	1
Matches thrown in leaves .....	1	Sparks from fire built .....	2
Matches thrown in rags .....	3	Sparks from locomotive .....	8
Matches thrown in rubbish .....	19	Sparks from matches .....	8
Matches thrown in wastebasket .....	2	Sparks from portable boiler .....	2
Matches thrown in kindling wood .....	1	Sparks from smoker's pipe .....	4
Matches thrown in hay .....	1	Sparks from stove .....	1
Meat on stove .....	2	Sparks from stovepipe .....	2
Overheated electric machine .....	1	Sparks from tinner's pot .....	1
Overheated chimney .....	4	Spontaneous combustion .....	18
Overheated fireplace .....	2	Steam pipe, bursting of .....	1
Overheated furnace .....	6	Steam from hot bricks .....	1
Overheated furnace pipe .....	2	Stepping on match .....	10
Overheated gas stove .....	2	Stovepipe disconnected .....	2
Overheated gas heater .....	1	Stove, upsetting of .....	1
Overheated gas range .....	1	Suspicious .....	14
Overheated gas furnace .....	1	Tar kettle .....	2
Overheated latrobe .....	4	Thawing out frozen pipe .....	7
Overheated oil stove .....	2	Throwing cigarette stub in wastebasket ..	1
Overheated oven .....	1	Throwing of cigarette stub on awning ..	2
Overheated register .....	1	Throwing match in grass .....	2
Overheated range .....	2	Throwing lighted paper in trash box ....	1
Overheated smokehouse .....	1	Tinner's pot .....	3
Overheated steam pipe .....	2	Tinner's torch .....	1
Overheated stove .....	28	Unknown .....	2
Overheated stovepipe .....	3	Water back in stove, explosion of .....	2
Oil lamp, dropping of .....	2	Wax tapers .....	1
Oil lamp, defective .....	1	Wax taper igniting drapery .....	1
Oil lamp, explosion of .....	10	Wax taper igniting merchandise in window .....	1
Oil lamp, leaky .....	1	Wax taper igniting portiere .....	1
Oil lamp igniting clothes .....	1	Woods .....	10
Oil lamp igniting lace curtain .....	6		
Oil lamp igniting woodwork .....	2		
Oil lamp, upsetting of .....	12		
Oil stove, defective .....	3		
Oil stove, explosion of .....	4		
		Total .....	979

EXHIBIT E.—*Number and style of buildings where fire originated.*

	Brick.	Frame.	Stone.	Total.
Apartment houses .....	22			22
Automobiles .....				3
Awnings .....				3
Bakery and dwellings .....	2			2
Barber shop .....	2			2
Barber shop and dwellings .....	2			2
Barracks .....		1		1
Blacksmith shop .....		1		1
Box 245 pulled for same fire as box 847 ..				1
Box 12 pulled for same fire as box 184 ..				1



EXHIBIT E.—*Number and style of buildings where fire originated*—Continued.

	Brick.	Frame.	Stone.	Total.
Box 283 pulled for same fire as box 241.....				1
Bottling establishment.....	1			1
Boiler house.....	1			1
Boiler house and shed.....		1		1
Bowling alley.....	1			1
Bridge.....				1
Brush.....				50
Building material.....				2
Candy factory and office building.....	2			2
Car (private).....				2
Car (electric).....				3
Carriage repository.....	4			4
Carpenter shop.....	1	2		3
Cigar store and dwelling.....	1			1
Chinese restaurant and dwelling.....	1			1
Chicken house.....		2		2
Church.....	4			4
Clubhouses.....	3	1		4
Colleges.....	4			4
Combination store.....	1			1
Commission houses.....	4			4
Commission house and feed store.....	1			1
Conduit (electric).....				2
Crematory.....	2			2
Dairy and dwelling.....	1			1
Department store.....	1			1
Drug store.....	1			1
Dump (public).....				11
Dwellings.....	341	172	8	521
Dyeing establishments.....	1			1
Dyeing establishments and dwellings.....	2			2
False alarm.....				61
Feed store.....		1		1
Feed store and dwelling.....	1			1
Feed warehouses.....	1	1		2
Fence.....				3
Fertilizer.....				1
Furniture store.....	2			2
Furniture wagon.....				1
Fruit store.....		1		1
Freight depot and telegraph office.....		1		1
Gas works.....	1			1
Grocery store.....	2	1		3
Grocery store and dwellings.....	8	1		9
Grocery store and barber shop.....	1			1
Hall (public).....	1			1
Home for women.....	1			1
Hospital.....	1			1
Hothouses.....		2		2
Hotels.....	8			8
Hotel and ticket office.....	2			2
Jewelry store.....	1			1
Jewelry store and office buildings.....	1			1
Junk shops.....	2			2
Lamp, naphtha.....				1
Laundry and dwellings.....	2			2
Limekiln.....	1			1
Liquor store.....	1			1
Lodging houses.....		1		1
Lunch rooms.....	7			7
Lunch room and dwellings.....	7			7
Lunch room and office buildings.....	2			2
Lunch room and theater.....	1			1
Lunch room and hall.....			1	1
Lunch room and storage room.....	1			1
Lumber pile.....				3
Machine shop.....	1			1
Market.....	1			1
Mosaic shop and stable.....	1			1
Millinery store and dwelling.....	1			1
Office buildings.....	11			11
Office buildings and dwellings.....	1			1
Paint shop.....	1			1
Out of jurisdiction of District.....				1
Post-offices.....			1	1
Printing offices.....	2			2
Publishing house.....			1	1
Railroad ties.....				5
Railroad offices.....	1			1
Railway station.....	1			1
Rectory.....	1			1
Restaurants.....	3			3
Restaurants and dwellings.....	1			1

EXHIBIT E.—*Number and style of buildings where fire originated*—Continued.

	Brick.	Frame.	Stone.	Total.
Rubbish .....				13
Saloons .....	1	2		3
Saloons and dwellings .....	3			3
School (public) .....	1	1		2
Shoe stores .....	2			2
Shoe store and dwelling .....	1			1
Sheds .....		3		3
Sheds (oil) .....		1		1
Sheds (storage) .....		5		5
Sheds (tool) .....		1		1
Sheds (wood) .....		30		30
Sheds (wood and stables) .....		4		4
Smokehouses .....	1			1
Stables .....	7	11		18
Stable and bakery .....	1			1
Stable and sheds .....	1	1		2
Stable and storage .....	1			1
Stationery store .....	1			1
Storage rooms .....	2			2
Storage garage .....	1		1	2
Storage warehouses .....	3	1		4
Stove store .....	1			1
Tar kettles .....				2
Tailor shop .....	1			1
Tailor shop and dwellings .....	3			3
Tent (show) .....				1
Tower (signal) .....		2		2
Trees .....				5
Trestleworks .....		3		3
United States Capitol, House of Representatives storage room .....			1	1
Warehouse and feed store .....	1			1
Water tanks .....		1		1
Watch boxes .....		2		2
Woods .....				10
Total .....	518	258	13	979
In brick buildings .....				519
In frame buildings .....				258
In stone buildings .....				13
In other places than brick, frame, or stone buildings .....				190
Total .....				980

EXHIBIT F.—*Table of box, local, false, and extra alarms and assists during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.*

Month.	Box.		Local.		Specials.	Assists.
	Total.	False.	Total.	False.		
July .....	41	7	31			
August .....	27	3	15			
September .....	49	4	29			
October .....	49	6	43			1
November .....	47	7	49			2
December .....	59	11	49			1
January .....	53	8	34			
February .....	55	4	50			1
March .....	47		30			
April .....	58	6	36			1
May .....	47	3	31			1
June .....	32		19			
Second alarms .....						12
Third alarms .....						3
Fourth alarms .....						1
Fifth alarms .....						2
Sixth alarms .....						0

*Boxes for which extra alarms were sounded.*

Date.	Box.	Time.	Character of alarm.
1904.			
July 22.....	158	9.51 p. m .....	First.
		9.56.40 p. m .....	Second.
		12.59 a. m., July 23.....	Out.
September 29 .....	721	4.08 a. m .....	First.
		4.22 a. m .....	Second.
		6.45 a. m .....	Out.
October 9.....	35	11.45 a. m .....	First.
		11.47 a. m .....	Second.
		11.48 a. m .....	Third.
		11.52 a. m .....	Fourth.
		12.08 p. m .....	Fifth.
		7.34 p. m .....	Out.
November 13 .....	429	6.45 p. m .....	First.
		7.13 p. m .....	Second.
		11.48 p. m .....	Out.
December 16.....	124	1.22 p. m .....	First.
		1.29 p. m .....	Third.
		6.33 p. m .....	Out.
December 21.....	329	5.00 a. m .....	First.
		5.05 a. m .....	Second.
		5.10 a. m .....	Third.
		5.24 a. m .....	Fifth.
		1.21 p. m .....	Out.
1905.			
January 9 .....	131	2.41 a. m .....	First.
		2.58 a. m .....	Second.
		6.52 a. m .....	Out.
January 11 .....	732	7.02 p. m .....	First.
		7.13 p. m .....	Second.
		11.48 p. m .....	Out.
January 25 .....	148	1.05 p. m .....	First.
		1.12 p. m .....	Second.
		4.52 p. m .....	Out.
February 25 .....	817	6.43 a. m .....	First.
		6.51 a. m .....	Second.
		9.10 a. m .....	Out.
April 8.....	268	6.06 a. m .....	First.
		6.09 a. m .....	Second.
		9.58 a. m .....	Out.
May 24.....	623	7.01 p. m .....	First.
		7.12 p. m .....	Second.
		9.16 p. m .....	Out.
June 25.....	731	8.39 a. m .....	First.
		8.45 a. m .....	Second.
		12.36 p. m .....	Out.

## LOCAL ALARMS TO WHICH OTHER COMPANIES RESPONDED TO ASSIST.

October 22, 1904: Truck company F to assist No. 11 engine company, 10.10 a. m.

November 30, 1904: No. 7 engine company to assist No. 12 engine company, 3.16 a. m.

December 3, 1904: No. 17 extra engine and No. 8 extra carriage and supply wagon to assist No. 10 engine company, 6 p. m.

February 11, 1905: No. 10 engine company to assist No. 15 engine company, 12.40 p. m.

April 2, 1905: Truck company E to assist No. 3 chemical company, 1.39 p. m.

May 2, 1905: Truck company H to assist No. 5 chemical company, 8.15 p. m.

## REPORT OF THE SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 25, 1905.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the sealer of weights and measures' office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

*Division of weights and measures.*

	Fees.
1,599 platform scales, at \$1 each-----	\$1, 599. 00
610 counter platforms, at 50 cents each-----	305. 00
4,253 spring balances, at 25 cents each-----	1, 063. 25
5,766 counter scales, at 25 cents each-----	1, 441. 50
454 wagon scales, at \$2 each-----	908. 00
1 railroad scales-----	24. 50
27 abattoir scales, at \$1 each-----	27. 00
11 butcher and beam scales, at \$1 each-----	11. 00
3 dormant scales, at \$1 each-----	3. 00
	<hr/> \$5, 382. 25
Liquid measures:	
646, at 10 cents each-----	64. 60
55, at 8 cents each-----	4. 40
150, at 7½ cents each-----	11. 25
125, at 7 cents each-----	8. 75
789, at 6 cents each-----	47. 34
54, at 25 cents each-----	13. 50
	<hr/> 149. 84
Dry measures sealed:	
37, at 25 cents each-----	9. 25
784, at 10 cents each-----	78. 40
71, at 9 cents each-----	6. 39
210, at 8 cents each-----	16. 80
913, at 7½ cents each-----	68. 48
	<hr/> 179. 32
925 yard measures, at 10 cents each-----	92. 50
1,923 weights, at 10 cents each-----	192. 30
	<hr/>
Total receipts-----	5, 996. 21
Condemned and destroyed:	
Spring-balance scales-----	93
Counter scales-----	36
Weights-----	193
Yard measures-----	16
Liquid measures-----	127
Dry measures-----	460
	<hr/>
Total-----	925
Condemned for repairs:	
Platform scales-----	29
Dormant scales-----	1
Counter platform scales-----	10
Spring-balance scales-----	129
Counter scales-----	18
Wagon scales-----	80
	<hr/>
Total-----	267



Inspections made by request and within the time limit, for which no fees were collected:

Platform scales	10
Abattoir scales	3
Butcher and beam scales	3
Counter platform scales	1
Spring-balance scales	12
Wagon scales	37
Liquid measures	4
Dry measures	3
Total	73

Government inspections, general and the District of Columbia (no fees collected):

Platform scales	145
Dormant scales	5
Counter platform scales	22
Spring balances	11
Counter scales	18
Wagon scales	42
Railroad scales	3
Weights	322
Total	568

Scales reported as not in use and sealed down:

Platform scales	39
Counter platform scales	11
Wagon scales	8
Counter scales	1
Total	59

*Summary of inspections.*

Sealed:

Scales	12, 724
Liquid and dry measures	3, 834
Yard measures	925
Weights	1, 923
	19, 406

Condemned and destroyed:

Scales	129
Weights	193
Yard measures	16
Liquid and dry measures	587
	925

Condemned for repairs:

Scales	267
--------	-----

Inspections by request:

Scales	66
Measures	7
	73

Government inspections:

Scales	246
Weights	322
	568

Total number of inspections for the fiscal year 1905 21, 239

*Summary of receipts and expenditures.*

Receipts:

Eastern Market	\$3, 485. 00
Western Market	5, 632. 00
Georgetown Market	1, 055. 00

## Receipts—Continued.

Wholesale Producers' Market—	
On hand June 30, 1904.....	\$400. 05
Receipts for the fiscal year 1905.....	2, 598. 74
	<hr/>
	\$2, 998. 79
Weights and measures.....	5, 996. 21
Sale use public hay scales.....	990. 00
	<hr/>
	6, 986. 21
Sale use fish wharf privileges.....	210. 00
Sale barn on wholesale market space.....	6. 00
	<hr/>
Total receipts.....	20, 373. 00
Expenses :	
Market masters' salaries.....	\$3, 300. 00
Hire laborers at market houses.....	1, 680. 00
Weights and measures, salaries.....	6, 080. 00
Commission, sale public hay scales.....	19. 80
Commission, sale fish wharf privileges.....	4. 20
Commission, sale barn, wholesale.....	
Commission, sale market space.....	. 12
Wholesale Producers' Market.....	2, 058. 42
	<hr/>
	13, 142. 54
Net receipts.....	<hr/>
	7, 230. 54
Amount collected by the several divisions of the department :	
Salaried officers (turned into treasury).....	20, 373. 00
Fee officers (retained for services).....	8, 009. 61
	<hr/>
Total .....	35, 613. 07

Your attention is respectfully invited to the increase in the work and responsibilities of this office over those of preceding years.

As compared with the fiscal year 1904, an increase of 1,234 inspections is shown and a corresponding increase in receipts. A further comparison shows 129 scales seized and destroyed as against 160 for 1904, and a decrease of 223 in the number of scales condemned for repair.

Sixty-five cases were presented to the police court for prosecution and fines imposed to the amount of \$697.

It is obvious that there is need for the enforcement of the weights and measures law and the benefits derived therefrom by the public is demonstrable also in the number of requests which we receive to inspect scales over which large consignments of coal and other merchandise are to be weighed.

## BERRY BASKETS.

A little more than a year ago, after investigating complaints relative to the discarding of legally stamped measures and the use of what are known as "berry baskets" for the sale of produce, etc., a warrant was procured against a dealer charging him with violating section 10 of an act of Congress, approved March 2, 1895, as follows:

SEC. 10. \* \* \* and all ice, coal, meats, poultry, and provisions (excepting vegetables sold by the head or bunch) of every kind sold in the markets, streets, alleys, or elsewhere in the District of Columbia, shall be weighed or measured by scales, weights, or balances, or in measures duly tested and stamped by the sealer or assistant sealer of weights and measures of the District of Columbia ;  
\* \* \*

In charging the jury the court stated that Congress has the right to make a law designating the method by which certain articles shall

be sold. In this instance he stated that Congress made a law designating that all provisions, except those sold by the head or bunch (string beans being a provision), should be sold in stamped measures. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the District of Columbia, and the dealers generally are using the berry baskets for the display of small vegetables and fruits and not as measures.

#### COKE AND COAL.

All the attention possible is given to the reweighing of coal by taking up carts loaded with coal on the streets and verifying the weight as shown by the certificate in the hands of the driver. More care is exercised on the part of the weighmasters at the coal yards, and few prosecutions followed our investigations during the past year. The usual amount of diligence will be continued.

The corporation counsel recently rendered an opinion that "there is no statute, general or special, which declares the weight of a ton of coke in the District of Columbia." He further stated that "the weight of a ton of coke might be determined by analogy to that fixed by law for a ton of coal, i. e., 2,240 pounds, were it not for the fact that it is the custom to sell coke by the bushel; that is, by measure and not by weight," and that in his opinion "there is no legal standard fixed for the number of pounds in a ton of coke; further than that, the 'ton' should contain at least 2,000 pounds." The dealers have been advised, through the press and otherwise, that 2,000 pounds of coke will be recognized as a legal ton.

#### OIL.

The conditions relative to the sale of oil are not yet satisfactory, but are improved, and the office is doing its utmost to protect the public against the sale and delivery of short measure and is receiving the cooperation of the managers of the several companies. The most flagrant violation during the year was the placing of two boards inside of a 5-gallon oil can, supported so as to hold them in position by a piece of round stick resembling a portion of a broom handle. Each of the two boards measured 2 by 5 by 12 inches, making a shortage of a gallon and a pint each time the measure was used. Upon requesting an explanation of the driver, he replied, "You have caught me dead." He was placed under arrest and later forfeited the collateral deposited for his appearance in court. We were informed that numerous complaints had been made against this man to the company in reference to alleged shortages and that he had been shadowed, not only by local people, but by a representative of the company from New York, but they failed to catch him in the act.

I would again respectfully renew my recommendation for further legislation regulating the sale of oil.

#### HUCKSTERS.

Much trouble is experienced with many of the hucksters doing business in the District of Columbia. They travel from house to house offering for sale, in many instances, inferior produce in baskets or any sort of a receptacle in which they can give short measure without

arousing the suspicion of the intended purchaser. No regard whatsoever is given the law other than to provide themselves with the necessary license for doing business and perhaps a set of stamped measures, which they do not use unless they see an assistant from this office in their vicinity. Of course there are a few exceptions to this rule, but, generally speaking, they are unscrupulous dealers. I would suggest a remedy by increasing the license fee from \$12.50 to \$100 a year, which would exclude a very large number of the persons now engaged in the huckster business and would place this class of trade in the hands of more reliable and honest persons.

#### PUBLIC HAY SCALES.

At the sale of the use of the public hay scales for one year from August 1, 1905, \$1,745 was realized, as against \$990 for the previous year. The corporation counsel decided that the Commissioners were vested with authority to fix an upset price, which was done before the last sale. The District now receives a fair rental price for them and the purchasers a good net income, as is evidenced by the reports of the latter. Scales Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 were sold in a group for \$1,720, and No. 2 for \$25.

The lessees report receipts on account of their official doings as public weighmasters as follows:

Geo. S. McCormack	\$3, 622. 85
(Lessee Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.)	
B. B. Earnshaw	69. 75
(Lessee No. 2.)	

#### MARKETS.

The Eastern Market is occupied to its capacity and should be enlarged to meet the demands of increasing business and the needs of the residents of the northeast and southeast sections of the city. I would respectfully recommend that an addition, to accommodate at least 50 more stands, be favorably considered by your honorable Board. The land adjoining the market is owned by the District of Columbia, so that the only expense necessary to incur would be for building the addition, and I am of the opinion that the increased receipts would justify that expenditure. Modern plumbing is to be installed in the market during the present year.

At the Western Market the wood foundation to all the stands was replaced with concrete and other necessary repairs made which placed the market in a first-class condition. The eating stand will be inclosed and a few minor repairs made this year. This market is also occupied to its capacity.

Every effort has been made to improve the Georgetown Market. In some respects it is improved, but the stands are not all rented, as they should be. The argument is advanced that there are so many stores in the vicinity of this market that residents of Georgetown trade there when they do not patronize the downtown markets. The expenses have been reduced so that the receipts will cover the expenses for the fiscal year 1906.

We are pleased to report an improvement at the Farmers' Wholesale Market space, on B street NW. Farmers and gardeners now have the sole occupancy there, and at times during the busy season



the space is taxed to its utmost to accommodate them. From time to time complaints are made that certain persons are selling there without permits, probably due to the fact that two or three persons have been selling there whose permits were revoked late last season because their gardens were exhausted. They will be given the privilege of remaining there only so long as it is known they are selling produce of their own raising. It is our aim to deny no one the privilege of occupancy who is entitled to it. During the past few months several persons who were in the huckster business a year ago have been employed by farmers in selling their produce, which also accounts probably for some of the complaints received from those who were necessarily driven from the space and who are not as familiar with the situation as are the officers in charge of the market.

The position taken by us that hucksters were not entitled to sell on this space was bitterly fought in the courts, but in every case the office was sustained. The public has been protected against the sale of produce not up to the standard, and we are in a position to say that no produce is sold on this reservation that is not grown by farmers and gardeners in the vicinity of Washington. The receipts for the fiscal year 1906 will show a very large increase, I am sure.

Since July 1, 1905, the street-cleaning department has been in charge of the sweeping into piles of the refuse which collects at this space, due to its use as a market, and a contract has been let for the removal of the garbage.

The old barn, used as a pen for cattle, was in such a dilapidated condition that, upon the recommendation of the sealer, it was sold at public auction to the highest bidder, who was required under the terms of the sale to remove it. Six dollars was the amount realized. The ground is to be leveled and put in shape to accommodate an overflow of farmers, and it is hoped that the income from such use of the space will equal the receipts from the barn, which amounted to about \$600 per annum.

#### FISH-WHARF PRIVILEGES.

I desire to respectfully call your attention to the small amount of revenue received for the exclusive right to handle all fish received in the District for sale and shipment on the wharf at Eleventh street, a part of which only is used for this purpose.

As the law specifically points out the situation of the dock which shall be deemed eligible, and as that dock is leased by the District for other purposes, there is no chance for competition and the lessee of the dock at the location mentioned can secure the privileges of the fish wharf at his own price. In leasing the docks at the expiration of the present term I would respectfully suggest and recommend that the additional privileges carried with the Eleventh street wharf be considered and a larger rental for same be required, to insure more revenue to the District for the occupant's privilege of handling and selling fish landed in the District.

## STEAM-BOILER INSPECTION.

The inspector of steam boilers reports as follows:

Number of boilers inspected.....	613
District of Columbia inspections (no fees).....	27
Fees still remaining due.....	12
Number of boilers condemned as unfit for further use.....	12
Cases of deposit and sediment.....	48
Cases of incrustation and scale.....	10
Cases of internal corrosion.....	5
Cases of internal grooving.....	14
Cases of external corrosion.....	9
Defection braces and stays.....	12
Setting defective.....	5
Fractured plates..... L.....	6
Burned plates.....	5
Blistered plates.....	8
Defective tubes.....	40
Defective heads.....	10
Serious leakage around tube ends.....	15
Defective blow-offs.....	4
Cases of deficiency of water.....	5
Safety valves defected.....	18
Condemned for repairs.....	38
Defective steam gauges.....	19
Bulged heads and shelled plates.....	8
Dangerous boilers.....	8
Total amount received for inspections.....	\$3, 065. 00
Amount due.....	60. 00
Total.....	3, 125. 00
Expenses:	
Care of horse.....	\$244. 00
Premium on bond.....	10. 00
Stationery and printing.....	32. 00
Candles.....	13. 00
Stamps.....	11. 90
Repairs to wagon.....	60. 25
New horse in trade (Doctor Rome).....	35. 00
Veterinary.....	5. 00
Clerical work.....	144. 00
	555. 15
Net fees (retained for services).....	2, 569. 85

I am of the opinion that the duties of this inspector come more in connection with those of the building department, and would respectfully recommend that the supervision of the inspector of steam boilers be transferred to the inspector of buildings.

I would also again respectfully renew my recommendation that this office be placed on a salary basis, with a remuneration consistent with the labors and duties performed.

WOOD.

There have been few complaints relative to the delivery of short-measure wood, owing to a more general understanding that the proceeds of a cord of 4-foot wood is lawful measurement.

The amount reported received and inspected in the District of Columbia during the past year is as follows:

Inspector.	Number cords in- spected and meas- ured.	Fees.	Ex- penses.	Net fees.
W. P. Meeds.....	8,473	\$762.57	\$23.05	\$739.52
Wm. O. Orndorff.....	8,399½	755.94	2.50	753.44
W. A. O'Meara.....	14,368	1,293.12	360.00	933.12
Total.....	31,240½	2,811.63	385.55	2,426.08

A wharf for the storage of wood was recently established at the foot of Thirtieth street NW., which will be a great convenience to the dealers in that section of Washington. It is estimated that the revenue from this source will amount to \$1,000 or \$1,200 per annum.

#### LUMBER.

In almost every instance lumber passed by the inspectors has met with satisfaction both to the buyer and the seller. The amount reported inspected and measured is as follows:

Inspector.	Merchant- able, square feet B. M.	Con- demned, square feet B. M.	Fees.	Ex- penses.	Net fees.
G. Z. Colizon.....	2,816,391	90,058	\$870.54	\$309.49	\$561.05
R. T. Ragan.....	5,171,381	142,651	1,566.20	522.70	1,043.50
Edw. J. Daw.....	969,841	8,302	295.59	98.53	197.06
R. T. Ballard.....	5,753,612	276,857	1,818.67	606.60	1,212.07
Total.....	14,711,225	517,868	4,551.00	1,537.32	3,013.68

#### FLOUR.

Over 300,000 barrels of flour are consumed yearly in the District of Columbia, and for two years past only the doubtful goods have been inspected, owing to the interpretation of the law. There is objection on the part of the dealers to compulsory inspection, as they consider themselves competent to judge the quality of flour; but in the case of the receipt of damaged or short-weight flour they desire an inspection made by a sworn District official and a certificate of his findings to assist them in a settlement of any dispute which may arise. The inspector receives a fee for his services, but it is insufficient to insure the continued services of a competent person, and it is the desire of the dealers that a salary be appropriated for such an inspector.

There is no food product used by the people that comes more into general use than flour, and there is no doubt as to the necessity for maintaining an official whose duty it shall be to inspect and pass upon the quality of the flour received in the District and also upon the weight, especially of the paper and jute sack packages which have

been so extensively introduced in the packing of flour. Legislation is necessary to protect the sale of this commodity, and a bill will be offered for your consideration.

In closing I take pleasure in acknowledging the valuable assistance I have received during the year from the employees of this department.

Thanking you for your consideration and evidences of confidence, I am,

Very respectfully,

W. C. HASKELL,  
*Sealer of Weights and Measures.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



## REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF FUEL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 30, 1905.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905:

I have inspected, weighed, and measured, for the use of the various departments of the District government, the following amounts of fuel:

13,889 tons and 2,200 pounds of anthracite coal.  
 10,518 tons and 480 pounds of bituminous coal.  
 43 tons of splint coal.  
 723 $\frac{9}{20}$  cords of wood.

I have inspected and condemned 2,829 tons of anthracite coal.

The expenses of the office for the next fiscal year, besides incidental expenses chargeable to property clerk's office, will be for salaries:

One inspector of fuel.....	\$1, 500
One assistant inspector of fuel.....	1, 100
Total .....	<u>2, 600</u>

The estimate for the salary of the assistant inspector of fuel is placed at \$1,100, his present salary, but I respectfully recommend that this amount be increased to \$1,200, which was his salary last year on the per diem rolls.

During the past seven years the District government's contract for coal has increased from 11,661 tons to 23,451 tons, or more than double what it was seven years ago. It is now about the largest coal contract let in the District of Columbia.

Very respectfully, JNO. C. HOWARD,  
*Inspector of Fuel, District of Columbia.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

**REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FLOUR INSPECTION.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1905.*

GENTLEMEN: I acknowledge your favor of the 28th instant, and in reply will say there was no work performed by the flour commission during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Yours, very truly,

THEODORE J. MAYER,  
*Chairman Commissioners of Flour Inspection.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

### OFFICERS OF THE LIBRARY.

#### BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SAMUEL W. WOODWARD, term expires 1906.  
 BRAINARD H. WARNER, term expires 1906.  
 JOHN B. LARNER, term expires 1906.  
 AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD, term expires 1908.  
 JAMES T. DU BOIS, term expires 1908.  
 R. ROSS PERRY, term expires 1908.  
 THEODORE W. NOYES, term expires 1910.  
 CHARLES J. BELL, term expires 1910.  
 RUFUS H. THAYER, term expires 1910.

#### OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

THEODORE W. NOYES, *President*.  
 BRAINARD H. WARNER, *Vice President*.  
 RUFUS H. THAYER, *Secretary*.  
 GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Librarian, Treasurer and Assistant Secretary*.

#### STANDING COMMITTEES.

##### BOOKS.

AINS WORTH R. SPOFFORD, *Chairman*.  
 RUFUS H. THAYER.  
 SAMUEL W. WOODWARD.

##### EMPLOYEES.

JAMES T. DU BOIS, *Chairman*.  
 SAMUEL W. WOODWARD.  
 BRAINARD H. WARNER.

##### RULES.

R. ROSS PERRY, *Chairman*.  
 AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD.  
 JOHN B. LARNER.

##### BUILDING.

BRAINARD H. WARNER, *Chairman*.  
 JAMES T. DU BOIS.  
 RUFUS H. THAYER.

##### FINANCE.

JOHN B. LARNER, *Chairman*.  
 CHARLES J. BELL.  
 R. ROSS PERRY.

##### BOOKBINDING, ETC.

RUFUS H. THAYER, *Chairman*.  
 AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD.  
 JOHN B. LARNER.

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

##### LEGISLATION.

THEODORE W. NOYES, *Chairman*.  
 BRAINARD H. WARNER.  
 RUFUS H. THAYER.

##### DONATIONS.

SAMUEL W. WOODWARD, *Chairman*.  
 BRAINARD H. WARNER.  
 CHARLES J. BELL.

#### BRANCH LIBRARIES.

CHARLES J. BELL, *Chairman*.  
 BRAINARD H. WARNER.  
 R. ROSS PERRY.

The president is ex officio a member of all committees.

## REPORT.

WASHINGTON, *September 30, 1905.*

GENTLEMEN: The records of the year which ended June 30, 1905, show a steady enlargement of the library's resources and of its capacity to be useful and a constant increase of the community's enjoyment of and benefit from the expanding library facilities.

The net strength of the library at the end of the year was 73,045. The total accessions during the year numbered 11,322, costing about \$10,000.

### INCREASED ACTIVITY AND USEFULNESS.

The people of Washington learn more and more each month the value of their library, and in steadily increasing numbers take advantage of the benefits of "the people's university." During the year there was an increase in the number of registered borrowers of 4,791, or over 12 per cent, bringing the total number of borrowers to 38,779. The total circulation of books for the year was 353,493, an increase of 75,308 volumes over last year, or a gain of 27 per cent. The average daily home circulation was 1,146, against 906 last year. Not only more but better books were called for. There was a decrease of 12 per cent in the fiction circulated. In the circulation of books in the children's room there was a gain over last year of over 53 per cent, accompanied by a reduction in the circulation of fiction of 16 per cent. The average monthly attendance in the reference reading room was 6,191, as against 4,379 last year, a gain of over 40 per cent.

Those notable gains in the practical usefulness of the library have been due, not only to the enlargement already noted of the book resources, but also to a series of progressive improvements, small and great, in the library's methods of facilitating access to its book treasures.

### SOME FACTORS OF LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT.

Factors in the increase of circulation have been the placing of nonfiction as well as fiction in the open-shelf room, and in large cases in the lobby; the regular publication of lists of new books in the daily newspapers; the issue of annotated reference lists of books on timely subjects; the extension of the book-borrowing privilege to persons living outside the District but who have regular business or employment therein, and to temporary residents who deposit the value of books issued; reduction of the age limit in issuing cards to children; picture bulletins, story-hours, reading-clubs, and talks on timely topics for the children; closer cooperation with the schools, establishment of teachers' special library and study room, lending



books in bulk to schools, and the establishment of three new additional substations, two of which have already received their first installments of books.

To increase the usefulness of the reading room, assistance has been systematically rendered to members of literary clubs, and a study room has been fitted up in the second floor of the building for serious work in connection with the reference library. During the year an important and notable advance has been provision for the Sunday opening of the library, a step which experience since July 1 has thoroughly vindicated.

To facilitate the appointment of efficient junior assistants and the strengthening of the library force, a system of apprentice classes has been adopted which has worked successfully in its first test and which promises good results.

To popularize the library while increasing its usefulness, the lecture hall has been granted for a much enlarged number of public meetings with free lectures of an educational tendency; and for the same purpose exhibits of Christmas holiday books and of books and railroad folders of summer travel have been made.

#### THE LIBRARY'S NEEDS.

The vital needs of the main library are more books and more assistants.

(1) Endowments or donations to buy certain classes of books are much needed. For example, the library is endeavoring to collect Washingtoniana, i. e., everything pertaining to the National Capital and the Ten Miles Square. Donations not only of books of this sort, but of money to create a fund for the purchase of such books would be heartily welcomed.

(2) The appropriation for books should be made \$15,000 annually. The special book appropriation is exhausted. The desk-fund resources will soon be drained. The use of the larger children's room and of the periodicals room on the second floor, and the enlargement of the open-shelf facilities will all call for more books. The rapid increase in general circulation, the demand for extensive duplication, the increase in the cost of nearly all books, the desirability of extending the periodical and newspaper list, and the demand for greater facilities for school circulation are all factors in the demonstration that this appropriation is essential.

(3) More books should be secured under existing law from miscellaneous circulating volumes in the Government departmental collections; and also from duplicates in the Library of Congress.

#### THE LIBRARY'S WORKING FORCE.

The librarian has carefully analyzed the library needs in the matter of the working force, and the trustees urge careful consideration of and favorable action upon the estimates for library service.

In this connection the trustees repeat with emphasis their recommendation of last year, that the salary of the librarian be increased to a figure commensurate with the intelligent and efficient services rendered, and with the compensation received by successful librarians in other cities of Washington's size.

## BRANCH LIBRARIES, SUBSTATIONS, AND SCHOOL DUPLICATES.

Outside of the main library the most notable need is that of authority to build at least one branch library building with a part of the money offered to be donated by Mr. Andrew Carnegie. The trustees have vainly asked from Congress general authority to accept Mr. Carnegie's offer, and will, at the next session of Congress, seek acceptance of the offer in respect to a single branch. The increase and development of substations like Neighborhood House constitute another conspicuous need. Characteristic and exclusive features of the library in its relation to the Library of Congress are to be especially fostered, such as the open-shelf room, the children's room, and school work in general. As soon as the general book appropriation has been put on an adequate and satisfactory basis, it will be in order either to draw from the book appropriation for an extensive equipment of school duplicates or to apply for a special appropriation for that purpose.

## IMPROVEMENT OF MOUNT VERNON SQUARE.

The trustees urge vigorous cooperation with the office of Public Buildings and Grounds in securing in the sundry civil appropriation bill provision for the improvement of Mount Vernon Square and of the approaches to the library building.

Congress has not yet granted the needed remainder of appropriation, \$13,000, for the completion of the curbings and walks in the grounds, although estimated for and advocated in regular course for the sundry civil appropriation bill. In consequence, the grounds still present an unfinished appearance, inharmonious with the building.

The estimate for this small sum has been repeated for the next year by the officer in charge of the office of Public Buildings and Grounds, who has control of the square.

## OUTFITTING THE LIBRARY BUILDING.

The supplementary gift of \$25,000 by Mr. Andrew Carnegie for the outfitting of the library building will doubtless be exhausted during the current year, and this fact will increase somewhat the demands upon next year's contingent fund. About \$21,050 had been expended at the time of the last annual report, leaving a balance of \$3,950. During the last year the following items of work and outfit were paid for out of that balance, viz:

Roughing north driveways to give better footing for horses.....	\$36. 00
Services, secretary to commission.....	25. 00
Thirteen cases oak book shelving.....	315. 00
Improving drainage and inserting automatic cellar drainer and attaching float-ball traps to wastes of lavatories and sinks.....	165. 50
Bicycle racks and bulletin boards.....	38. 30
Equipment of kitchen, dining and retiring rooms.....	328. 71
Total.....	908. 51

This leaves a balance of \$3,046.54, a portion of which will shortly be needed for iron grilles in the basement windows, some indispensable additions to the plumbing fixtures, and minor pieces of furniture.

## LIBRARY ESTIMATES FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

The Public Library estimates for 1906-7, as submitted by the library trustees to the Commissioners of the District, are as follows:

	Appropriation 1905-6.	Estimates 1906-7.
LIBRARY AND BUILDING FORCE.		
Librarian.....	\$2,500	\$4,000
NOTE.—The estimated salary is no larger than that paid to the chief librarians of other municipal libraries of the same rank as this and is exceeded in a number of instances.		
Assistant librarian.....	1,000	1,500
NOTE.—The necessity for throwing important administrative duties on this officer requires more adequate payment for his services.		
Chief of the circulating department.....		1,000
NOTE.—The rapid increase in the circulation of books has enforced the necessity for a strong administrative head for this department.		
Children's librarian.....		1,000
NOTE.—The estimated salary is moderate, considering the important duties of this position and compared with the compensation of similar work elsewhere.		
Assistant.....	900	900
Chief of order department.....		900
NOTE.—The volume and complexity of the work of the order department require adequate payment for the services rendered.		
Four assistants, at \$720 each.....	2,880	
Five assistants, at \$720 each.....		3,600
NOTE.—The new assistant of this grade asked for is to take charge, under the children's librarian, of the work for schools and other outside agencies.		
Two assistants, at \$600 each.....	1,200	
Three assistants, at \$600 each.....		1,800
NOTE.—The increase in quantity and importance of the work of preparing books for the bindery and overseeing that work requires this additional assistant.		
Three assistants, at \$540 each.....	1,620	1,620
Copyist.....	480	480
Cataloguer.....	900	900
Cataloguer.....	720	
Two cataloguers, at \$720 each.....		1,440
NOTE.—An additional cataloguer of this grade is needed to keep the work up to date.		
Cataloguer.....	600	600
Three temporary cataloguers, at \$540 each.....	1,620	
Three cataloguers, at \$540 each.....		1,620
NOTE.—Experience continues to show that the services of these cataloguers described as "temporary" can not be dispensed with.		
Stenographer and typewriter.....	720	
Librarian's secretary.....		900
NOTE.—The suggested title more adequately describes the work of this officer, who, in addition to correspondence work, keeps the library accounts and makes all requisitions for books and supplies.		
Two assistants, at \$480 each.....		960
NOTE.—One of these new assistants is needed for the increased work of the order department and one for the periodical room.		
Two attendants, at \$480 each.....	960	
Four attendants, at \$480 each.....		1,920
NOTE.—Two new attendants of this grade are needed in the rapidly growing work of the children's room.		
Five attendants, at \$360 each.....	1,800	
Ten attendants, at \$360 each.....		3,600
NOTE.—This increase will be only barely adequate to keep pace with the increased circulation. One of these attendants is for the children's room.		
Assistant.....		360
NOTE.—This assistant is greatly needed in the book-order department.		
Collator.....		360
NOTE.—This assistant is needed to aid in the preparation of books and magazines for the bindery, and would save the time of a more highly paid assistant.		
Two messengers, at \$360 each.....	720	
Three messengers, at \$360 each.....		1,080
NOTE.—At least one new messenger is imperatively needed for the collection of unreturned books.		
Five pages, at \$240.....	1,200	
Eleven pages, at \$240.....		2,640
NOTE.—The additional pages are needed as follows: One to divide his time between the order and cataloguing departments; two for the reference department, for day and evening service; one for the periodical room; and two for the children's room.		
Two janitors, at \$480 each.....	960	960
Engineer.....	900	900
Fireman.....	540	540
Workman.....	480	480

	Appropriation 1905-6.	Estimates 1906-7.
Two cloakroom attendants, at \$360 each.....		\$720
NOTE.—It is highly desirable to offer visitors to the library facilities for having hats, coats, arrels, and umbrellas cared for. Two persons are needed for day and evening service. Such persons could also assist in marking books, etc.		
Four charwomen, at \$180 each.....	\$720	
Six charwomen, at \$180 each.....		1,080
NOTE.—The present force of charwomen is scarcely adequate to clean the library in time; at least two more will be needed to clean the additional rooms in the basement and on the second floor that are being put into use.		
Special officer for police duty.....		720
NOTE.—Such an officer is greatly needed to preserve order in and around the building, especially at rush hours, and to protect library property. It has been found impracticable to secure a detail from the Metropolitan police force.		
MISCELLANEOUS.		
For keeping the library open 52 Sundays, 2 to 10 p. m., 5 holidays, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., and for extra service 3 hours on Saturday afternoon in July, August, and September.....	1,700	1,700
NOTE.—The results during the first few weeks (from July 1, 1905) amply justify the continuance of this appropriation.		
For purchase of books.....	5,000	15,000
NOTE.—The regular annual book fund should be not less than the recommended sum. This is shown by the rapid increase in circulation, the need for extensive duplication, the increase in the cost of books through the operation of the net-price system, the need for buying many technical books, the desirability of extending the periodical list, and the demand for newspapers.		
For binding.....	3,000	4,000
NOTE.—The rapid increase in circulation, the increasingly poor quality of publishers' bindings, and the growing repair work paid for from this fund call for its being increased.		
For fuel, lighting, fitting up building, and other contingent expenses.....	6,000	7,000
NOTE.—Already the present contingent fund is meager. The use of larger portions of the building requires, and will continue to require, more heat and light. The increase of \$1,000 is moderate.		
Total.....	39,120	66,280

## New officers asked for:

Chief of circulating department.....	\$1,000
Children's librarian.....	1,000
Chief of order department.....	900
Assistant.....	720
Assistant.....	600
Cataloguer.....	720
2 assistants, at \$480.....	960
2 attendants, at \$480.....	960
5 attendants, at \$360.....	1,800
Assistant.....	360
Collator.....	360
Messenger.....	360
6 pages, at \$240.....	1,440
2 cloakroom attendants, at \$360.....	720
Special officer for police duty.....	720
2 charwomen, at \$180.....	360
	<hr/> \$12,980

## Increases of salaries asked for:

Librarian.....	1,500
Assistant librarian.....	500
Librarian's secretary.....	180
	<hr/> 2,180

## Other increases asked for:

Book fund.....	10,000
Binding.....	1,000
Contingent.....	1,000
	<hr/>

Total increase asked for..... 27,160

THEODORE W. NOYES,  
President of Library Trustees.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



**REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 8, 1905.*

GENTLEMEN: The report of the librarian for the year ended June 30, 1905, is herewith submitted. This report covers the work of the library for the entire fiscal year. During the first two months of the period the library was in charge of Col. Weston Flint. The present librarian assumed office on September 1, 1904.

The year has been one of forward movement in every department of the library's activities. In almost every department the report will show by quantitative comparisons increases over the previous year, and still more valuable qualitative improvements will often be shown either by figures or by general statements.

Appended to this report and forming a part of it are detailed reports of the heads of departments, with which will be found the tables on which the statistical statements of the main report are based.

**HOME CIRCULATION OF BOOKS.**

In a municipality so well equipped with reference libraries as Washington, the Public Library certainly finds its first and most important work to be that of circulating books into the homes of the people. Until branches and delivery stations are established in all parts of the District, until every school building is made practically a branch library for circulating books to school children, and until vacation school libraries and home libraries are planted widely throughout the District the Public Library is not likely to send out more than one-fifth as many books as might be circulated through a system which should include all such agencies. There are frequent demands for the establishment of some, at least, of these agencies, and it is believed that all of them, if established, would soon be fully utilized. With a more adequate supply of books, an increased force, and more extended hours of opening, the circulation of the central library may be still further increased. This statement, too, is based upon demands only partly satisfied. The figures presented for the year, though an advance over previous years, are therefore only a fraction of what should be shown as the home circulation of the Public Library of the District of Columbia.

The total home circulation from the central library was 349,991 volumes. With the addition of 2,684 circulated from the Neighborhood House and 821 from the high schools, the grand total is 353,493. A comparison of this total with that of last year (278,188) shows an increase of 75,308 volumes, or a gain of 27 per cent.

The library was open three hundred and five days during the year. The average daily home circulation was 1,146, as against 906 the previous year. The average monthly circulation was 29,117, compared with 23,182 in 1903-4. The largest circulation on any one day was on Friday, March 10, when 2,094 books were given out; but during the three busiest months of January, February, and March there were ten days when the circulation exceeded 2,000.

## FICTION PERCENTAGE REDUCED.

It is a pleasure to report that the percentage of fiction in the entire circulation dropped from 83.7, as reported in 1903-4, to 71.8. Analysis of the circulation tables and comparison with those of last year show that of the great increase in the total circulation very little was in the form of fiction. The comparison shows that the circulation of English prose fiction was in 1903-4, 192,828, and in 1904-5, 201,183; of juvenile fiction in 1903-4, 40,351, and in 1904-5, 49,840. So the absolute increase in fiction was less than 18,000 out of a total increase of more than 75,000. It also appears from the tables that during the four months of January, February, March, and April, when the circulation was heaviest, the fiction percentage was under 68 and in January it was under 61. These, of course, are the months when the most serious reading is done.

Among the influences that have helped to bring about this reduction in the percentage of fiction circulated are the following: Early in the year it was decided no longer to display in the open-shelf room books of fiction only. By the judicious weeding out of fiction in slight demand, the space formerly occupied by novels was reduced about one-half, and since that time about two or three thousand volumes of nonfiction books are regularly displayed in this room. Two or three classes of nonfiction books are displayed for three or four months and are then replaced by other classes. In this way readers gradually become familiar with the contents of the entire library. Two large cases in the lobby are constantly filled with selections from classes not represented in the open-shelf room. The new books added each week and listed in the Saturday issues of the daily papers are also shelved in the lobby. By this means it is possible for readers to have a fairly wide selection of books from which to choose, without the necessity of consulting the catalogue or making out call slips.

It has been interesting to watch the increased circulation of the classes brought into the open-shelf room. History and travel were brought out about October 1, and the circulation of this group in October was almost double that of September. This increase kept up throughout the year, even though a selection only of books from this class was kept on open shelves after December. The bringing of the literature classes out caused the circulation in December to be more than three times what it was in September. Books on science and useful arts were brought out in January, and the circulation of these classes was at once more than double that of the previous month. The demand for these important classes has been so persistent that it seemed wise to leave them on the open shelves for a more extended period. This experience points to the need for a larger open-shelf room, in which a selection of from 15,000 to 20,000 of the best books in the library may be always available.

Careful study is made each day of call slips representing books not found in when called for. In many cases duplicate copies have been bought to meet such recurrent unsatisfied demands. Close study is also made of all requests for the purchase of books. Such requests are invited, and wherever possible the books are bought. It is also thought that the regular publication of the list of new books in the daily papers and the issuing of reference lists has favorably affected the circulation.

Washington is not considered a manufacturing city, hence it might be supposed that the demand for technical books would be small. This is not found to be the case. In common with other libraries this library made arrangements for purchasing all the books in the new American Library Association catalogue as soon as it was issued last October. The books in the class of useful arts were selected for first purchase, and at the same time all books in the catalogue prepared by the committee of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education were also purchased. All of these books have had a very large use by mechanics and electricians, and especially by many of the employees in the United States Navy-Yard. The purchase of books in this class has brought to the library as regular readers and borrowers many men who never before entered its doors.

#### CIRCULATING PERIODICALS AND DUPLICATE COLLECTION.

Beginning January 1 the plan of issuing for home use current periodicals was begun. From one to ten copies each of fifteen popular periodicals, making a total of seventy-five a month, are taken for this purpose. These are kept in circulation four months and the plan seems to be very acceptable.

The duplicate pay collection continues to be popular. A few books other than fiction have been included in this collection with a fair degree of success. In order that the library may escape the criticism of being in any way conducted for the well-to-do at the expense of the poor, the plan has been adopted of making free at once four out of every ten copies of each new popular book purchased. The other six soon pay for themselves at 5 cents a week and are then made free. In this way the library is able to secure and soon place upon the free shelves more copies of popular books than could otherwise be purchased.

Acknowledgments should be made to the health officer of the District of Columbia for his cooperation in preventing the spread of disease through library books. Daily reports are sent to the library of all cases of contagious diseases. By consulting the library's records, it is possible to learn whether affected persons have library books or not. The health officer also fumigates or destroys at his discretion library books found in quarantined houses.

#### A READERS' ASSISTANT.

Beginning in the autumn the library expects to be able to assign one member of its staff, during the busiest hours, to the duty of assisting readers in the circulating department. Many readers come to the library who do not fully understand the use of the card catalogue, but who wish to learn if some instruction can be given them. Others need the help that is usually given in the reference department, but as they wish the books for home use they refuse to visit the reading room. Still others want advice or suggestions as to what to read. With the greatly increased circulation, simply the physical labor of charging and discharging books has often been more than could be accomplished, so that many calls for assistance have perforce been unsatisfied. To meet this need this readers' assistant will be in attendance when such calls are most numerous.



## REGISTRATION.

The records show the number of registered borrowers at the end of the year to have been 38,779, as against 33,988 at the end of the previous year—a net gain of 4,791. There were, however, cards issued to 10,614 persons, 8,833 of whom were new borrowers. The total number of cards issued was 20,100. The daily average registration was 34. The delinquent notices sent out numbered 10,838.

Attention is called to the fact that 9,486 nonfiction cards were issued as against 946 in 1903-4. Heretofore nonfiction cards were restricted to teachers and students; they are now freely issued to any card holder. The ten-book privilege, formerly confined to teachers, is now extended to any applicant who gives a sufficient reason for taking out more than two books at a time. A new rule, permitting registration by making a deposit, has been adopted. In a city like Washington, which has a large transient population, this has proved an acceptable feature. This privilege has been most often exercised by persons so new to the city that they had not yet formed acquaintances whom they would be willing to ask to become guarantors. Within a few days or weeks such persons almost always register in the usual way. This of course is not the case with the actors and other birds of passage who have been among our borrowers during the past year.

The rules have also been modified so that all persons having regular business or employment in the District of Columbia, though living outside of its boundaries, may be library borrowers. Heretofore the rules seemed to limit the borrowing privilege to those in Government employ in the case of those living outside the District.

Though the District directory is still the main authority in determining whether a card may be issued without a guarantor, yet in practice if the name is found in the Blue Book, or in any of the Department registers, or if the adult applicant brings a note of introduction from a chief clerk or from his employer, the card is issued.

The age limit for issuing cards to children has been reduced from 12 to 10 years. It is recommended that this limit be entirely removed and that cards be issued to any child who can fill out and sign his own application, when the application is accompanied by a proper guarantee. The recommended practice is the one that obtains in most libraries where work for children is made an important feature. With the close supervision now given to children's reading in this library it is believed that this change could be made with great advantage and with few or no disadvantages.

## REFERENCE WORK.

The use of the reading room has shown a substantial increase over that given in last year's report. During the year the room was visited by 74,296 readers, who used 16,338 books not to be found on the reference shelves. No count was kept of the very large use of books shelved in the reference room. The average monthly attendance was 6,191, as against 4,379 last year; the average monthly use of books called for from the stacks and used in the reading room was 1,361, as against 485 last year.

It is estimated that 60 per cent of the visitors read periodicals for recreation and that the remaining 40 per cent study more or less



seriously. Much use of the room is made by pupils from the schools and colleges of the city, by members of literary clubs, and by Government clerks. As in the circulating department, the technical books and periodicals are consulted by a large and increasing number.

Much assistance has been rendered to members of literary clubs, for whom groups of books have been assembled and reserved for considerable periods in the reading room. In April the librarian sent to the officers of all local literary clubs of which information could be obtained a circular letter inviting them to register with the library and to submit their study programs for next winter's study, thus enabling the library to be prepared to give their members more systematic assistance next winter. It has also been found possible to fit up a study room on the second floor of the building for the use of club members who are working at the library.

Attention is also called to the plan for building up in the reference department a collection of books often called for and of a semi-reference character. This is an adaptation of the "standard library" idea. Frequency of demand and value have been the chief factors determining the books chosen for this collection.

#### WORK WITH CHILDREN.

More and more the work of the public library is coming to be recognized as an integral part of the system of public education. As this opinion gains ground the work of the children's department assumes greater importance and the need for coordinating the work of school and library becomes evident. The work of the children's department is progressing as rapidly as possible in small quarters and with an inadequate force. A beginning only has been made at work for schools.

The circulation from the children's room was 73,973, as against 48,278 last year, a gain of 25,675, or 53.18 per cent. With this increase the circulation of fiction was reduced 16 per cent. It should also be pointed out that of the 67.38 per cent representing the fiction circulation 15 per cent was fairy tales, which in most libraries are classed as folklore.

The work of posting picture bulletins illustrating holidays and timely topics has been begun. These bulletins included the exhibition of colored pictures of the birds that arrived in Washington in their spring migration. The plan of having story hours for younger children and reading clubs for older boys and girls has been adopted.

In cooperation with the Audubon Society, a series of four talks on birds was given in the lecture hall in April. Last winter children were excluded from the board of education lectures given in the library hall. It is therefore recommended that a series of Saturday lectures or talks on popular scientific subjects be provided next season especially adapted to young folks.

#### WORK WITH SCHOOLS.

It must be frankly admitted that most of the work of the library with the public schools is in prospect; but there is every expectation of entering into the closest cooperative relations with the schools as fast as funds for necessary books and assistants will permit. The

superintendent of schools and the teachers are ready to welcome the cooperation. Of course most of the visitors to the children's room are school children and teachers. To them much help in connection with school work is constantly given.

At the close of the school year in June the board of education issued a list of books for the summer reading of pupils promoted to the high and manual training schools. This list, which was distributed to all such pupils, contained the announcement that the library would endeavor to have enough copies of all these books listed to meet the demands of the pupils. These books have had extensive use during the summer.

The librarian addressed the school principals in May and outlined some plans for possible cooperation. When it was urged that teachers make fuller use of their ten-book privilege than heretofore, it was learned that very few, even among the principals, knew of the privilege. A plan was also outlined for possible future realization by which every school room (especially in schools remote from the library) might be made practically a branch library for the home circulation of books. It was explained that this plan could not be put into operation without a special appropriation. All the suggestions put forward met with a hearty response, so that it would appear that the schools are ready.

Another plan for cooperation suggested at this meeting is now being put into effect. In one of the study rooms on the second floor of the library will be gathered a teachers' special reference library, to be at all times open to teachers. In it will be kept the bound and current educational periodicals and a collection of the most important pedagogical works to be chosen by a joint committee of teachers and the librarian. These will be retained for reference use only, but in all cases duplicate copies will also be provided for home circulation. This collection will also contain a fine selection of text-books suited for use in the various grades of the District primary, grammar, high, and technical schools, all of which have been contributed by publishers. By this plan teachers can readily learn what text-books are available, and the library will be able to make selections of text-books for purchases for the use of those who are studying independently.

It is also expected that the various teachers' associations will hold their meetings next season in the library lecture hall or in a study room.

Just before the close of the school year the librarian addressed the graduating class of the normal school, explaining the work of the library, and urging the young teachers to become library users themselves and in turn urge their pupils to come to the library.

In the coming year it is hoped that members of the library staff will be able to do some school visiting in order that teachers and children may be won to become users of the library.

It is possible to report that a beginning has been made at lending books to schools in bulk. In December 147 volumes on American history were sent to the high schools. Reports from those in charge show that these have had large unrecorded reference use in the school buildings. A recorded home circulation of 821 from the different schools was distributed as follows: M street, 382; Central, 218; Eastern, 168; Western, 38; Manual Training, 15.

## NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE AND OTHER SETTLEMENT STATIONS.

Thus far no provision has been made for establishing the branches so much needed to supply books to readers remote from the central library. Meantime advantage is being taken, so far as possible, of the opportunities offered for circulating books through the various social settlements. This work is done at the settlements entirely by volunteers, so that the expense to the library is practically limited to the cost of the books and their preparation for circulation.

The Neighborhood House station, 468 N street SW., was opened the latter part of December, 1903, so that it is now possible to report for a full year's work there. Although the library was open for periods of only one and one-half hours on one afternoon and one evening each week in winter and for a similar period on one evening in summer, yet 2,684 volumes were circulated. Of these 1,979 were juvenile books. More and better books have been read than during the first year, and there has been a marked increase in the orderliness of the children. Children are also bringing their parents to the station or carrying books to them. Miss Emily A. Spilman, of the Public Library staff, has carried on the work and has had assistance from Misses Finney, Buynitzky, and Sellers, also of the library staff. It should be pointed out that this extra service is entirely voluntary and not required by the library management.

In the latter part of the year it was decided to grant the applications for books made by three other settlements: Noel House, 1245 Eighth street NE.; Rochefort Hall, Eighth street and Georgia avenue SE., and the Peck Memorial, Georgetown. Just before the close of the fiscal year more than 200 volumes each were sent to the first and the second; it is understood that the third is not yet ready to receive the books. Miss Elizabeth A. Hyde is librarian at Noel House and Miss Sarah Ambler at Rochefort Hall.

## USE OF LECTURE HALL.

Besides the Saturday morning use of the lecture hall already mentioned, it has been used on thirty-eight evenings and one afternoon. In addition, the National Association of Elocutionists held its annual meeting there, consisting of morning, afternoon, and evening sessions, June 26-30. It should here be pointed out that it is not the policy of the library to grant the use of the lecture hall for the purpose of holding the ordinary meetings of societies and associations, but to confine its use to free public lectures or discussions of unobjectionable topics of popular interest and educational tendency. Permission was therefore given to the bodies meeting here last season to hold public meetings devoted to public ends. In most cases the principal feature of the programme was a lecture. The organizations holding such meetings there were as follows: District of Columbia Library Association, 6 meetings; Audubon Society of the District of Columbia, 4 meetings; Legion of Loyal Women, 7 meetings; Woman's National Press Association, 3 meetings; League of American Pen Women, 2 meetings; City Gardens' Association, 1 meeting; Monday Evening Club, 1 meeting; Potomac Literary Club, 1 meeting; Civic Center, 1 meeting; District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, 1 meeting.



The library lecture hall was also granted as one of the centers for the free lectures to the people given under the direction of the board of education. The following twelve lectures were given there:

Date.	Lecturer.	Subject.	Attendance.
Jan. 20	Mr. W. H. H. Smith.....	Our New Navy.....	394
27	Rev. D. W. Skellinger.....	Rips in the Rockies.....	428
Feb. 3	Gen. Geo. B. Loud.....	The Stars and Stripes.....	237
10	Hon. I. E. Rider, M. C.....	Duties of Citizenship.....	177
17	Col. J. A. Goulden, M. C.....	Battlefield of Gettysburg.....	407
24	Rev. S. M. Newman, D. D.....	Venice.....	342
Mar. 10	Mr. W. L. Hall.....	The Life of a Tree.....	164
17	Rev. U. G. B. Pierce.....	A Night in the Nether World.....	337
24	Mr. G. O. Totten, jr.....	Spanish Architecture.....	65
31	Dr. W. L. Davidson.....	In and About Shakespeare's Home.....	276
Apr. 7	Mr. C. F. Nesbit.....	City Gardens.....	93
14	Prof. J. Howard Gore.....	Within the Arctic Circle.....	164
			3,084

In order that it may be a matter of record the resolution adopted by the library trustees governing the use of the lecture hall is presented in the appendix of this report, with the rules governing the library.

#### ORDER DEPARTMENT.

The report last year gave the total accessions on July 1, 1904, as 71,026. From this number, however, there should have been deducted 6,303 volumes which had up to that time been withdrawn, so that the net strength of the library at the beginning of the year was 64,473. During the past year the total accessions were 11,322; but 2,750 volumes were withdrawn as worn-out, so that the net strength at the end of the year was 73,045. Of the accessions last year 3,210 volumes were gifts, 639 volumes were added by binding, and 8,372 were purchased. The approximate cost of accessions was \$10,000.

On January 1 the use of the ledger accession book was discontinued, and since that time the accessions register has been kept on order slips filed numerically. This change has greatly reduced the work of accessioning, since in the majority of cases the order slip does not have to be rewritten.

The policy that has governed the choice of books for purchase is always that of use or demand, provided the books sought are worthy of a place in the library. Expensive or highly specialized reference books are at once eliminated as falling more properly within the scope of the reference libraries of the District. Popular works of reference are, of course, purchased and are much used. The bulk of the accessions are books in active demand for circulation. Washington readers are catholic in their tastes and interests, and there is also a surprisingly large demand for books above the average in literary merit. With increasing circulation there is a necessity for much duplication, especially of moderately expensive biographies and scientific works. The demand for technical books, already referred to, if adequately met will require much duplication. Technical books are, of course, expensive and soon need to be replaced with more recent editions. All of which means that an increased book appropriation is necessary to meet large present and rapidly increasing demands.



## GIFTS OF BOOKS.

There were received as gifts 2,843 bound and 411 unbound volumes, 2,098 pamphlets, 1,628 numbers of periodicals, 5 maps, 1 atlas, 1,000 bookmarks, 39 leaflets, and 28 pieces of music. A list of donors, with the number of their gifts, is printed in the appendix to this report, and thanks are extended to them for their generosity. Of especial value among these gifts have been the publications of other libraries, unbound periodicals (useful to complete sets and for bulletin-board work), and Government documents. In passing, it should be said that this library does not try to keep full sets of Government documents, but secures individual publications and classifies them with their proper subjects. The library wishes to secure all Government publications which concern the affairs of the District of Columbia. Other books and pamphlets published in or about the District are especially desired, since this library, as the local municipal library, should strive for completeness in this field.

Concerning other gifts of books it is desired to do nothing but encourage them, inasmuch as almost every lot sent to the library contains something that may be of value to the collection or may be utilized in stocking the future branches. At the same time it should be pointed out that with our present inadequate force much time that can be ill spared from more pressing work is consumed in examining these gifts. In general it may be said that the miscellaneous gifts that come from private libraries yield books of value in the fields of literature and history (usually duplicates of books already on the shelves), but that the books on science and useful arts received as gifts are frequently worthless. Only to a very limited degree, therefore, can a library whose chief work is that of circulating popular books hope to secure effective material from gifts or transfers from departmental libraries, and in considering the means for building up the library so that it will meet the demands of readers, gifts of books may be almost, if not quite, disregarded. Dependence must be placed on a book fund derived from appropriations or endowments. It is not some books, any books, that are most wanted in a library like this, but the particular books that are needed to meet the demands of readers.

Acknowledgments are made to Messrs. Woodward & Lothrop for delivering to the library many packages of books given by citizens and for hauling books to and from the settlement stations.

## ENDOWMENT FUNDS.

The Hon. James T. Du Bois has continued to transmit the interest (\$100) on the endowment fund of \$2,000 established by him in 1898. This fund, known as the Henry Pastor Memorial, is ultimately to be increased to \$5,000. The income is regularly devoted to the purchase of scientific and technical periodicals. The income of the Woman's Anthropological Society fund of \$1,000, mentioned last year, has now become available and is being expended for anthropological periodicals. It is greatly desired that several similar endowment funds be established by other citizens. Mention has already been made of the fact that the library is striving to collect everything about Washington City, Georgetown, and the District of Columbia generally. In several instances during the past year rare items have been lost

because it did not seem wise to purchase them from the book fund, already inadequate for current needs. The great demand for technical books (known to be expensive) points the way to an endowment of inestimable value that should appeal to some citizen interested in the industrial advancement of Washington. The work for children and the chronic shortage of books in that department call for a fund for replenishing the children's room.

#### CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT.

During the year 11,225 volumes have been classified, catalogued, and shelf listed. For them 11,843 new cards have been added to the official catalogue. Duplicate cards have also been added to the public catalogue, and a third set has been made in the case of books in foreign languages and for music. The withdrawal of the 2,750 books mentioned elsewhere has, of course, occasioned much work in changing records.

Since October full use has been made of the Library of Congress printed cards in all cases where available; that is, for about one-third of the books added. Use of the Library of Congress cards is facilitated by the printed author catalogue of the National Library deposited in this library. In passing it should be said that this catalogue has been made accessible to the public in the circulating department. Where Library of Congress cards are not to be obtained, all cards are now typewritten instead of being written by hand for the official catalogue. To do this the cataloguers indicate the headings, entry, etc., and then turn the books over to trained copyists, who typewrite the cards. Shelf-list cards are also typewritten. The use of call numbers in the case of fiction has been abandoned, with gratifying results.

No inventory had been taken of the library since December, 1898, just previous to the opening of its doors, until October, 1904, when a partial inventory was taken. This covered all classes except fiction, medicine, and reference books. Outside of the children's room, 1,000 volumes were missing; but this number has since been reduced to 497, and missing books are constantly being found. Out of 7,697 volumes in the children's room, 96 nonfiction books and 515 books of fiction were missing. Here, also, lost books are constantly being found. It is hoped hereafter to take a complete inventory annually.

Saving of time has been effected by the plan for marking the backs of books with call numbers. Except where backs of books are highly ornamented, no paper label is affixed. If the call number is lettered on the book, white ink, or letterine, is used for dark bindings and black ink for light bindings. This entirely obviates the peeling off of labels, which is usually the occasion for so much annoyance.

The figures given above do not begin to cover the work of the department, inasmuch as more insistent demands have frequently withdrawn persons assigned as cataloguers for long periods to other work. In spite of these hindrances the work has almost always been kept fairly well up to date, and methods have been so simplified that urgent books have always been put through and prepared for circulation in minimum time. Among the outside duties that have been performed by cataloguers are the weeding of the fiction shelves, the conducting of the exhibits of Christmas books and of travel literature, the examination of the accumulation of Government documents

and miscellaneous gifts, explaining the card catalogue to the public, aiding in the arrangement of books on shelves, and much and frequent assistance in the circulating department.

#### BINDING AND REPAIR WORK.

Since early in the calendar year the bulk of the library binding has been done by contract in the library's own bindery, which is fully equipped with modern machinery and tools. By the contract plan there is no economy in cost, but better results are obtained than would be possible from an outside local bindery. Time is saved in the sending and receipt of books, mistakes are quickly corrected, experiments looking toward improvement are easily made, there is less danger of loss by fire, and books are accessible even when in the bindery. Six people are constantly employed by the contractor. During the entire fiscal year 424 volumes of magazines and 4,800 other volumes were bound, at a cost of \$2,731.43.

Since January a repair shop has been conducted in the basement, with three persons skilled in such work employed the greater portion of the time. Here broken joints are mended and loose leaves or plates replaced. Here also many badly sewn new books are re sewed and put back in the same cases. Pasting, cutting leaves, marking, and pocketing are also done here. It is estimated that 3,000 books a week are handled in the repair room.

#### LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLICITY.

Since January a weekly article has been prepared, listing in classified order the most important additions to the library and containing library news notes and announcements. This has appeared regularly on Saturday in the book page of the Evening Star, nearly every Saturday in the Post, and occasionally in the Times. The newspapers have also published much other matter about the activities of the library, either voluntarily or on request. For these courtesies cordial thanks are returned.

During the year the library has issued three brief selected and annotated reference lists, the first of a series which it is hoped to extend to cover many subjects of popular interest. Such lists are greatly appreciated by library users and for the subjects covered supply to some extent the place of a printed classed catalogue. The lists issued are: (1) Books on Gardening, prepared in the interest of school gardens and the work of the City Gardens Association; (2) Bird Books, recommended by the Audubon Society of the District of Columbia; (3) Summer Travel.

The library has also sold, at cost, copies of the Classified Catalogue of the Scientific and Technological Books prepared by a Committee of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, and a list of a Thousand of the Best Novels, issued by the Newark, N. J., Public Library; and has distributed gratis to teachers copies of A Children's Library, compiled by Misses Prentice and Power, of the Cleveland Normal School. The library also distributes such publishers' advertising matter as the Century Company's St. Nicholas bookmarks and the Putnams' leaflets describing their Heroes of the Nations and Story of the Nations series.



It is greatly to be hoped that the library will be able to start in the coming autumn a regular monthly bulletin in which the accessions to the library shall be listed, each item to be accompanied by a descriptive note. Favorable consideration of such a project is recommended to the trustees.

#### EXHIBITIONS.

During the weeks preceding Christmas the library held an exhibition of books suited for Christmas gifts. Nearly all of the publishers cooperated by sending their publications, most of which were, however, afterwards purchased by the library. Many publishers sent original or separate illustrations and furnished copies of their Christmas catalogues for distribution. The library issued for free distribution a catalogue of the books included in the exhibition. Local booksellers, who stocked the books included, cooperated in printing and distributing the catalogue.

During the spring and summer the library has been holding an exhibition of travel pamphlets issued by the principal railway and steamship companies of the country. Most lines furnished quantities of their advertising matter for distribution, so that in effect the library conducted a summer-travel information bureau.

Both of these exhibitions were visited by many people who were very appreciative of them. Both are believed to be educational in character. The library not only circulates books, but should encourage the purchasing of the best books. As travel is a great educator, the distribution of the literature of travel, whether issued as advertisements or otherwise, may properly be undertaken by the library.

#### LIBRARY STAFF.

Without the cordial and sympathetic cooperation of an intelligent and enthusiastic staff it would have been impossible to accomplish the greatly increased work outlined in this report. A staff so inadequate in numbers could not have rendered service to the public that is believed will compare favorably with that given in other public libraries having larger proportionate staffs without such cooperation. Every member of the staff has at all times been more intent on accomplishing the one purpose of getting the books to the people than on gaining credit for himself or for the department to which he is assigned. The large and unexpected increase in circulation and the desire to render prompt and helpful service to the public have necessitated again and again the calling of assistants from other work to meet the demands of readers. But inasmuch as the supplying of most sought new books depends on their prompt purchase and cataloguing, the work of these departments must be kept up to date or disappointments follow. That the work has been kept up has meant that in many instances time needed for rest and recreation has been given to library work. In cases of illness, or during vacation seasons, or when any unexpected rush of work has come, the service has ever been too near the breaking point. All of this means that a considerable increase is needed simply to care for present business. But as the use of the library is constantly growing, and as there are so many lines of activity waiting to be taken up, a large increase in the staff is needed at once.



In a staff as large as this, including, with building force, 39 persons last year and 43 since July 1, there are sure to be many changes in the course of a year. Among them may be mentioned the resignation of Miss Harriet S. Eustis, assistant librarian, and Miss Mary D. Wightman and Mr. A. W. Tyler, both of the reading-room staff, and the appointment of Mr. Edmund L. Pearson as assistant librarian.

The library was represented officially by the librarian and unofficially by Misses Florence J. Heaton and Nellie B. Brown at the annual meeting of the American Library Association at St. Louis in October, 1904, and officially by the librarian at the A. L. A. meeting at Portland, Oreg., in July, 1905. The librarian is now chairman of the committee on bookbinding of the American Library Association. The librarian acted as president of the library department of the Religious Education Association, 1904-5, and gave an address on "The principles governing the choice of religious and theological books for public libraries" (Library Journal, March, 1905) at the Boston meeting in February, 1905. While in Boston he was invited to read a paper on "Library advertising" (Public Libraries, July, 1905) before the Massachusetts Library Club, and later read this same paper before the District of Columbia Library Association. The latter association regularly meets in the library's own lecture hall. Twelve members of the library staff are members of the association.

#### APPRENTICES AND STAFF TRAINING.

The frequent changes in the library staff, the need for a larger force, and the possibility that Congress might by appropriation authorize such increase and the recognition now universal among progressive librarians of the need for trained service enforced the necessity for looking forward to the filling of possible vacancies. The trustees adopted the plan by which all senior positions (those paying annual salaries of \$600. and upward) should, unless filled by promotion, be filled by candidates who are college and library school graduates; and that junior positions (under \$600), unless filled by promotion, should be filled by candidates who have served an apprenticeship in this library. This apprentice course, finally begun in January, is designed only for those who seek positions in this library, who are at least high-school graduates, who pass an examination conducted by the library, and who appear to have personal qualities that will lead to success in library work. The course is six months in length, during which time candidates have instruction and practice under supervision in all parts of the work of the library.

There were twelve persons admitted to the first examination; of the seven who passed, six presented themselves. Two of these were dropped, one obtained a position in another library, and the other three were appointed to the staff at the expiration of the apprentice period on July 1.

The instruction given to the apprentices was helpful, not only to them but also to the heads of departments who chiefly conducted it and to other members of the staff who availed themselves of it, so far as regular duties allowed. Besides the personal instruction given to each apprentice, a series of lectures was given by the librarian and each head of a department. These were followed by helpful discussions. The librarian also gave during much of the year monthly

talks to the entire staff on the work of the library. Of late, weekly meetings of heads of departments and the librarian have been held. Professional interest on the part of the staff has been stimulated by reading the *Library Journal* and *Public Libraries*, extra copies of which are secured for staff use.

During the year the library was visited by teachers and students from the New York State Library School, the Pratt Institute Library School, the Drexel Institute Library School, and the Western Reserve University Library School. The members of the staff gained inspiration from meeting these visitors and from explaining the working of this library to them.

#### THE BUILDING FORCE.

Mention should not be omitted of the efficiency of the building force. Though inadequate in numbers this force has kept the building comfortable in winter and clean and presentable the year round. As the police protection given by the park and District police forces is inadequate, a certain amount of police duty has fallen to the engineer, fireman, and janitors. The engineer and fireman have been sworn as special officers. It is recommended that these officers and the janitors be provided with uniforms. As the police duty performed by the building force is additional to their regular work and as more adequate protection is needed in the late afternoon and evening and especially when the lecture hall is in use, it is recommended that the regular assignment of a member of the Metropolitan police force be secured for the building for the necessary hours; or, if that seems impracticable, that there be included in the library estimates provision for the employment of a library guard.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

It has already been pointed out that the Public Library is now established on a firm legislative foundation; but it is also true that, so far as appropriations are concerned, however firm that foundation, it is not sufficiently broad to enable the library to do the work that may reasonably be expected of a public library which seeks to minister to a population of 323,000. The library is only seven years old as a municipal foundation; this municipality therefore started its public library far later than most other Eastern cities. The President in his messages, the Commissioners in their reports and speeches, and many members of Congress have expressed the wish that the District of Columbia should be a model municipality. Such a wish can not be taken otherwise than to include the development of public educational agencies like the schools and the library. Even to bring library activities here to a point where they will equal those of other progressive cities of the country, to say nothing of enabling them to assume some of the functions of leadership, will require not simply gradual increases in the appropriations, but that immediately there be such an increase as will enable the library rapidly to enter the fields of activity that the libraries of other cities have long since occupied. The following are some of the most important particulars in which the library is deficient:

1. The library has not yet occupied the whole of its central building; without doing so it is unable to do the work that might be done

there. Its work for children is carried on in cramped quarters, while a large room especially adapted to the purpose awaits an enlarged force adequate to carry on the work. Periodicals are now displayed in the reference room, while there is a large room on the second floor designed for the purpose. The occupation of these rooms would make possible the use of the present reference room as a large open-shelf room, so much needed, and would provide a room for a special useful and fine-arts library. But to occupy this building will require an increased force, enlarged book funds, and an addition to the contingent fund.

2. No provision has yet been made to authorize the construction of the Carnegie branch buildings, in spite of the efforts put forth by the trustees. It is extremely desirable that the trustees gain the consent of Congress to build at least one branch during the coming year, and when that authority is secured an appropriation for stocking it with books should also be obtained.

3. Effective cooperative relations with the public schools should be entered upon. Especially an appropriation should be secured for establishing a system of school duplicates for home circulation through the schools and for use in vacation schools and playgrounds.

4. An extension of the school circulation plan would include home libraries, so successful in Pittsburg, and would provide books for private, parochial, and Sunday schools, for police and fire stations, for institutions, factories, department stores—for any and all agencies that will make it easy for all the people to get the books they need.

It is not expected that the library will be enabled to enter upon every one of these activities at once, but the experience of other progressive cities points to the need for all of them, and it is believed that strenuous efforts should be put forth to occupy this whole field as soon as possible.

Limiting the estimates to what is recommended for the next session's appropriations, the following needs are specified:

I. Library and building force:

1. Administration—

Librarian.....	\$4,000
Assistant librarian.....	1,500
Librarian's secretary (now called stenographer and typewriter)....	900
Copyist.....	480
Messenger.....	360

2. Book order department—

Chief.....	900
Assistant.....	540
Assistant (new).....	480
Assistant (new).....	360
Page (new).....	240

3. Catalogue department—

Head cataloguer.....	900
Cataloguer.....	720
Cataloguer (new).....	720
Cataloguer.....	600
Three cataloguers (now called temporary cataloguers), at \$540....	1,620

4. Binding (preparation of books for binding—

Assistant.....	600
Collator (new).....	360



## I. Library and building force—Continued.

## 5. Reference department—

Assistant (reader's adviser).....	\$900
Assistant.....	720
Assistant (new).....	720
Assistant.....	540
Two pages (new), at \$240.....	480

## 6. Periodicals department—

Chief.....	600
Assistant (new).....	480
Page (new).....	240

## 7. Children's department, including work with schools—

Children's librarian.....	1,000
Assistant (new) for school work.....	720
Assistant.....	720
Two attendants (new), at \$480.....	960
Attendant (new).....	360
Two pages (new), at \$240.....	480

## 8. Circulation department—

Chief (new).....	1,000
Assistant.....	720
Assistant (new).....	600
Attendant (new).....	540
Two attendants, at \$480.....	960
Five attendants, at \$360.....	1,800
Four attendants (new), at \$360.....	1,440
Messenger.....	360
Messenger (new).....	360
Five pages, at \$240.....	1,200

## 9. Building force—

Engineer.....	900
Fireman.....	540
Workman.....	480
Two cloak-room attendants (new), at \$360.....	720
Two janitors, at \$480.....	960
Four charwomen, at \$180.....	720
Two charwomen (new), at \$180.....	360
Special officer for police duty.....	720

Only if all the assistants enumerated are granted will it be possible to open all parts of the library and to carry on the increased work that is sure to come with such spreading out over the entire building. It should also provide for taking up a certain amount of work with schools. It makes only moderate provision for taking care of the circulation, so that if the present rate of increase continues it may easily prove too great by July 1, 1906, for the circulating staff as recommended.

## II. Sunday opening..... 1,700

The results during the first few weeks (from July 1, 1905) amply justify the continuance of the appropriation.

## III. Purchase of books, the regular annual book fund, not less than..... 15,000

The rapid increase in circulation, the need for extensive duplication, the increase in cost of nearly all books through the operation of the net-price system, the need for buying many technical books on industrial subjects, the desirability of extending the periodical list, the demand for newspapers, all indicate this as the sum which is required each year for a book fund.

## IV. For binding..... 4,000

The rapid increase in the circulation, the increasingly poor quality of publishers' bindings, and the growing repair work paid for from this fund call for its being increased.

## V. For fuel, lighting, fitting up building, and other contingent expenses..... 7,000

Already the present contingent fund is meager. The use of greater portions of the building require, and will continue to require, more heat and light. The increase of \$1,000 is moderate



It should be pointed out that these estimates are in every case conservative—understatements of what could be used to advantage to the library. They are not estimates presented with the expectation that they may properly be scaled down, but statements of actual requirements, in most cases rather of crying needs.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF BUILDING.

The fitting up of the staff luncheon room has been greatly appreciated by the library employees. The building might be still further improved and the library service facilitated by securing the following:

1. System of interior telephones, with 12 telephones at the start and a possible maximum of 20. The cost of the system installed complete would be about \$460. The expense thereafter would be slight, but its convenience great.

2. Electric drive for running ventilating fan when the fires are out. This should greatly increase the comfort of the building during the summer. When the children's room in the basement is occupied, something of the kind must be done to keep that room dry. The cost would be about \$365.

3. Electric stereopticon for lecture room. As the use of this room increases, it becomes more and more desirable to have it equipped with a lantern. A large proportion of the lectures given there last season were illustrated. This necessitated putting in the apparatus on each occasion. The cost would be about \$430.

In concluding this report to your honorable body the librarian desires to state that his first year's service to the citizens of the District of Columbia with and for the trustees has been exceedingly pleasant. From them he has at all times had sympathetic interest and cordial support. For the confidence thus intrusted he wishes to return hearty thanks.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN,  
*Librarian.*

The TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

## EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Preceding the preparation of the foregoing report of the librarian, the heads of the various departments of the library service submitted detailed descriptive and statistical statements. Herewith are given the tables thus presented, together with extracts from the statements covering matters which are either omitted from the librarian's report or are only briefly treated in it. Where few extracts are given from a departmental report, therefore, a considerable portion of such report has been incorporated in the librarian's report.

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

The chief of the issue department, Miss Grace B. Finney, reports as follows concerning the registration and home circulation:

## REGISTRATION.

The number of cards in force on June 30, 1904, was 33,988, as against 38,779 on June 30, 1905. This shows a gain of 4,791. During the year 10,614 registered and the number of cards issued, including 9,486 nonfiction cards, was 20,100.

A number of changes have been made during the past six months. The hours of registration during the first half of the fiscal year were limited, but persons may now register any time during the hours the circulating department is open. Cards are issued to children 10 years of age, the former age limit being 12 years. Nonfiction cards, which were restricted to teachers and students are now issued to all card holders. Teachers and clergymen have the privilege of drawing ten books at a time on a teacher's card, while a special privilege card is issued to others desiring more than two books on giving sufficient reasons for the application. Strangers may register by making a deposit of a sum of money, and thirty-three have availed themselves of this privilege. Owing to the small number of assistants in the circulating department, borrowers receive their cards two days from the date of registering, though a temporary card is always issued at once where the borrower makes the request. On Sunday, since July 1, 1905, cards are issued at once to applicants who need no guarantor, and it is hoped to have sufficient help in the near future to be able to do this at all times.

Statistical report of the registration department, July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

Total number cards in force June 30, 1904.....	33, 988
Additions:	
New issues.....	8, 833
Reissues.....	1, 781
Total.....	10, 614
Nonfiction cards.....	9, 486
Number of cards issued.....	20, 100
Deductions:	
Expired to date.....	5, 420
Left town.....	363
Deceased.....	31
Canceled.....	19
Total.....	5, 833
Net registration.....	4, 781
Gross registration, June 30, 1905.....	44, 602
Total number of cards in force June 30, 1905.....	38, 779
Average registration per day.....	34
Lost cards:	
Reported lost.....	1, 590
Duplicates made.....	807
Duplicates charged.....	807
Amount realized.....	\$80. 70
Delinquent notices.....	10, 838

HOME CIRCULATION.

For the purpose of ready comparison, the details relating to some parts of the circulation in each of the last two years are here brought together.

	1903-4.	1904-5.
Total circulation (including Neighborhood House and schools) .....	278,188	353,114
Circulation central library .....	276,883	349,991
Average daily circulation .....	906	1,146
Average monthly circulation .....	23,182	29,426
Monthly increase .....		6,244
Yearly increase .....		74,926
Number of days open .....	307	305

The number of books added to the duplicate collection during the year was 504. The number transferred to the free shelves has been 307, making the net strength of the collection 374. The money received amounts to \$540.85.

The charge of 10 cents a week was reduced to 5 cents to meet popular demand. While a book must circulate twice as often, the collection is more popular, books circulate more frequently, and the demand is always in excess of the number of books. These pay copies may be reserved, and it is no unusual thing to have 20 reserves on file at one time for a new popular work of fiction. Where 10 copies of a popular book are purchased, 6 copies are placed on the duplicate shelf and 4 made free at once. The experiment of placing certain popular nonfiction on the duplicate list was again tried the past winter with satisfactory results. The books have been more expensive than the fiction, requiring longer to circulate to pay for themselves; but their popularity has been proved by the copies always being in circulation. One or more pay copies of the books in this collection may be taken in addition to the two books and the periodicals which may be charged on a card in the regular way.

A feature established during the year has been the cooperation of the health department with the library in locating books in homes where contagious diseases have developed, thus preventing any possibility of diseases being spread through the circulation of books from the library.

A daily report is mailed from the health department giving the names, addresses, and diseases. These notices are carefully searched out in our records, and if a name other than those given us by the department is found bearing the address of a house given in the notice, the person is asked to notify the librarian at once if any library books are in the house. If so, not to return the book until the house and book have been thoroughly fumigated by the health officer. All fines are remitted on books taken by borrowers where houses are subjected to quarantine. All books are fumigated or destroyed, at the discretion of the health officer. Where such control is exercised, the danger of the spread of a contagious disease through library books is greatly reduced.

Circulation by months and classes from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

Class.	1904.						1905.						Total.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Philosophy and religion .....	368	344	384	488	500	423	562	498	570	525	506	428	5,596
Biography .....	308	288	278	638	653	544	703	718	812	698	592	504	6,736
History and travel .....	507	520	766	1,441	1,495	1,397	1,634	1,599	1,813	1,614	1,377	1,153	15,402
Social science .....	202	188	263	760	425	350	359	427	403	429	434	269	4,509
Natural science .....	226	216	286	316	376	291	621	1,105	1,165	1,047	1,015	844	7,508
Useful arts .....	145	151	173	195	230	220	466	797	684	652	589	556	4,858
Recreation and fine arts .....	234	244	557	600	468	378	456	493	396	413	417	342	4,998
Literature .....	789	687	801	1,207	2,239	2,512	2,565	2,013	2,186	1,972	1,833	1,482	20,286
English fiction .....	15,442	14,824	13,769	15,492	16,374	15,045	18,172	17,987	20,232	18,677	17,981	17,188	201,183
Juvenile fiction .....	3,888	3,512	3,046	2,945	3,734	3,911	4,678	5,182	5,325	5,026	4,344	4,249	49,840
Juvenile nonfiction .....	588	489	916	1,311	1,912	2,148	2,533	3,206	3,497	2,856	2,514	2,163	24,133
Periodicals .....	6	1	2	2	11	14	261	493	978	1,062	1,066	1,046	4,942
Total .....	23,703	21,464	20,941	25,395	28,411	27,233	33,010	34,318	38,061	34,971	32,668	30,227	349,991
Average daily circulation .....	908	794	837	976	1,136	1,047	1,320	1,492	1,463	1,399	1,256	1,162	1,146
Per cent of fiction .....	84.6	85.4	80.2	72.6	70.9	69.6	60.9	67.5	67.1	67.7	68.2	70.9	71.8

Monthly statement of fines, etc., from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

	1904.					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Fines.....	\$118.34	\$122.16	\$113.56	\$124.68	\$150.74	\$207.75
Duplicate collection.....	28.90	23.35	17.75	21.80	29.95	36.25
Reserves.....	1.00	.62	1.32	2.46	3.65	3.14
Books lost and injured.....	6.95	4.84	3.43	3.00	5.13	4.91
Reissued cards.....	4.80	3.80	5.00	8.60	7.50	6.40
Money found in building.....					2.25	
Total.....	159.99	154.77	141.06	160.54	199.22	258.45

	1905.						Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Fines.....	\$167.82	\$159.34	\$190.41	\$197.94	\$202.97	\$219.39	\$1,975.10
Duplicate collection.....	37.05	44.65	77.80	77.65	77.50	68.20	540.85
Reserves.....	5.40	6.02	7.06	5.78	3.82	2.80	43.07
Books lost and injured.....	3.90	4.53	5.28	2.30	5.67	9.82	59.76
Reissued cards.....	9.70	7.20	8.30	6.20	7.10	6.10	80.70
Sale of catalogues.....			1.10		.55	.80	2.45
Money found in building.....							2.25
Total.....	223.87	221.74	289.95	289.87	297.61	307.11	2,704.18

REFERENCE WORK.

Edmund L. Pearson, assistant librarian, reports as follows on the reference department:

The appended tables give the figures for the number of persons using the reading room and the number of books which they had brought from other parts of the library for their use. It is not practicable to keep any record of the use of reference books; that is, of books already in the room. A table showing the highest and lowest figures by the month and by the single day is also appended.

The use of the reading room is increasing like that of other parts of the library. March, 1905, shows 7,526 readers, against 6,018 for March, 1904, and June, 1905, has 5,515, against 4,666 for June, 1904. What is of far greater importance, the quality of the work done there is, in my opinion, improving. I estimate that 60 per cent of the people who use the reading room, read for recreation the current and bound magazines, and that the remaining 40 per cent study more or less seriously. These students include pupils from the schools, members of literary clubs, clergymen, Government employees (many come from the Patent Office, for example), and men and women of leisure who come in to look up casual references. Large use is also made of technical books and periodicals. While the reference facilities can not and are not intended to compete with those of the Library of Congress, the generally accessible location of our library, its conjunction with a circulating department, and the fact that intimate personal attention is possible help to make the reference department useful and important to the District. It is possible here to bring our entire resources on certain subjects to the reading room for examination. There is every reason to expect next winter's use of the reading room to be even wider and more useful. The cooperation with the schools and with study clubs, outlined in your circular letter, should have this result.

Visitors to Reference Room.

Date.	Readers.	Books.	Date.	Readers.	Books.
1904.			1905.		
July.....	4,515	687	January.....	7,114	1,851
August.....	4,284	847	February.....	6,546	1,614
September.....	5,203	1,056	March.....	7,526	1,782
October.....	6,568	1,428	April.....	7,046	1,646
November.....	6,755	1,310	May.....	6,558	1,595
December.....	6,666	1,394	June.....	5,515	1,128
			Total.....	74,296	16,338
			Average.....	6,191.33	1,361.5



*Miscellaneous statistics.*

	Monthly.		Daily.	
	Date.	Number.	Date.	Number.
Greatest number of readers.....	March....	7,526	Mar. 21	395
Smallest number of readers.....	August..	4,284	Sept. 3	37
Greatest number of books used.....	January.	1,851	Jan. 18	160
Smallest number of books used.....	July.....	687	Sept. 3	1

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Miss Florence J. Heaton, children's librarian, reports on the work of the young people's department as follows:

During the year the circulation of books from the children's room was 73,973, an increase over last year of 25,695, or 53.18 per cent.

Notwithstanding the increase in the volume of circulation, there was a decrease of 16 per cent in the circulation of fiction. This was due in part to extending to the children the privilege, already enjoyed by adults, of the use of the nonfiction cards in addition to their regular cards.

The fiction per cent, 67.38, seems larger than it really is, in view of the fact that 15 per cent consists of fairy tales, which in most libraries are classified in folklore.

The following table records the circulation of juvenile books from the main library:

*Circulation, by months and classes, from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.*

Class.	1904.							
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Philosophy and religion.....	20	16	37	49	58	85		
Biography.....	68	57	131	197	218	235		
History and travel.....	134	108	238	422	680	640		
Social science.....	13	11	40	49	50	55		
Natural science.....	77	61	104	163	156	185		
Useful arts.....	36	28	71	60	99	138		
Recreations and fine arts.....	71	54	74	77	94	109		
Literature.....	157	144	212	266	519	672		
Periodicals.....	12	10	9	28	38	29		
Total nonfiction.....	588	489	916	1,311	1,912	2,148		
Fiction.....	3,888	3,512	3,046	2,945	3,734	3,911		
Total.....	4,476	4,001	3,962	4,256	5,646	6,059		
Fiction, per cent.....	86.86	87.77	76.88	69.19	66.11	64.54		
Average daily circulation.....	179	148	158	164	226	233		
Approximate number of visitors...	4,640	4,722	4,311	4,837	6,932	6,856		

Class.	1905.						Total.	Per cent.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.		
Philosophy and religion.....	95	104	147	129	114	113	967	1.31
Biography.....	300	416	444	356	322	243	2,987	4.04
History and travel.....	851	1,238	1,171	896	761	596	7,735	10.46
Social science.....	75	71	71	70	51	38	594	.80
Natural science.....	224	262	323	286	245	195	2,281	3.08
Useful arts.....	140	138	153	128	104	115	1,210	1.64
Recreations and fine arts.....	105	146	169	171	172	158	1,400	1.89
Literature.....	683	738	842	647	597	547	6,024	8.14
Periodicals.....	60	93	177	173	148	158	935	1.26
Total nonfiction.....	2,533	3,206	3,497	2,856	2,514	2,163	24,133	32.62
Fiction.....	4,678	5,182	5,325	5,026	4,344	4,249	49,840	67.38
Total.....	7,211	8,388	8,822	7,882	6,858	6,412	73,973	100.00
Fiction, per cent.....	64.87	62.25	60.36	63.76	63.34	66.26	.....	.....
Average daily circulation.....	288	373	339	315	264	247	243	.....
Approximate number of visitors...	7,631	8,799	8,420	9,416	7,243	6,995	80,802	.....

In addition to the circulation of 73,973 from the main children's room, the juvenile books circulated from Neighborhood House numbered 1,979, making the total circulation of children's books 75,952.

There has been a noticeable improvement in the quality of books read and chosen. The children have free access to open shelves containing a carefully selected collection, estimated at 7,600 volumes. No book is placed in the children's room until it has been critically read and approved by the librarians in charge.

As far as our limited force permits, personal supervision is given to the children's reading.

Bulletin boards have been added to the room, on which pictures and book lists are posted from time to time with the view of drawing attention to the best books and making the room attractive. The special subjects illustrated by picture exhibits were as follows:

Books about the United States Navy, Thanksgiving, Christmas, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, cat and dog stories, Japan and Russia, Theodore Roosevelt, Shakespeare, Charles Dickens.

The telling of stories has proved to be one of the most successful methods of introducing children to the best literature. During the winter months a series of stories from Norse mythology and the Niebelungen Lied were told to boys and girls over 10 years. The younger children listened to simpler tales from Scandinavian folklore.

For the boys and girls who are in the transition stage from the children's to the adult department a reading club has been organized to take the place of the story hour. The meetings this year were spent in the study of Norse mythology and readings from Dickens.

The library was glad to cooperate with the Audubon Society in making possible a series of Saturday morning bird talks to young people. The following is a list of the lecturers and their subjects: Mrs. L. W. Maynard, "April Birds;" Prof. Wells W. Cook, "Travels of Birds;" Arthur H. Howell, "Bird Homes;" Judge Job Barnard, "Birds of Maine."

Daily during April and May the library received from Professor Cook, of the Department of Agriculture, lists of bird arrivals. These lists, illustrated by colored bird pictures, were bulletined as received.

To supply a growing demand on the part of the teachers and normal students, as well as the children, for information concerning particular plants or animals, an index to the nature books, including references to stories and poems, is being prepared.

Teachers, parents, and children were gratified by a reduction of the minimum age limit for card holders from 12 to 10 years. Now, children under 10 ask for and should have suitable books, and if we are to cooperate successfully with the public schools we must grant the request of the primary teachers to give borrowers' cards to all who can satisfactorily fill out an application blank. To-day a library that limits the age of a borrower is considered antiquated. Libraries successful in children's work have long since abolished a minimum age limit.

In proportion to the increasing demand for juvenile books, the supply is inadequate. There is urgent need for duplication of the best books.

Because of the lack of funds it was impossible to open the larger children's room in the basement. We need money for its equipment, a catalogue of the juvenile books, pictures for bulletin work, permanent wall pictures, our book fund doubled, four additional assistants, and two pages.

In addition to the requirements of the children's room at the main library, there must be books and assistants to supervise their distribution to the schools remote from the library, to the public playgrounds, to deposit stations, and to club centers among those children who live a great distance from the library.

#### NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE STATION.

Miss Emily A. Spilman, librarian of Neighborhood House Station, reports as follows:

On July 1, 1904, Mrs. Shaw resigned the work at Neighborhood House on account of her removal from the city. During the year in which I have had charge of the library 199 persons have registered and 2,684 volumes have been circulated. Of these 1,979 were juvenile books. In the six months from January to July there was an increase of 319 over the corresponding months of last year, although the number of hours the library was open each week was less than during the winter before. The experiment at Neighborhood House has proved a success. The children read more and better books and are more quiet and orderly. It is possible now to give out 85 books in an hour, whereas a year ago to keep order and give out 18 or 20 would have been exhausting work.

The Dead Letter Office has supplied the library with a number of magazines. These have been distributed to the children for the use of their parents, have provided good reading matter for the children themselves, and have possibly gone to swell the "population statistics" of the paper doll families.

Many of the children are claiming the privilege of the library for their fathers and mothers, and bring them in to see and select books. In the fall we hope to have a reading room, as well as our circulating library. This, I think, will attract more of the older people to the library and make it a means of help, as well as of amusement.

The magazines taken from circulation in the central library will be valuable in our reading room. Although not of the current month, they come regularly and make complete files of the more popular magazines.

In the fall the library was moved from a small room in the basement of Mrs. Weller's house to much larger quarters in the Barney Neighborhood Clubhouse. During the winter the boys have made a complete set of shelves for the library, so our shelving capacity is much greater than it was at first. In November there were supplied from the central library about 275 volumes. The books were new and attractive, and included many duplicates of the children's favorites, with many titles for very little readers.

I have received much assistance during the year from members of the Public Library staff, Miss Finney and Miss Buynitzky helping regularly on alternate Monday evenings, and Miss Stoek on Saturday afternoons. Miss Sellers also came down a number of times on Saturdays.

Circulation by months and classes from July 1, 1904, to July 1, 1905.

	1904.						1905.						Total.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Philosophy and religion.....								2	4	2			8
Biography.....	1	3	7	6	3	5	3	7	14	3	1	2	55
History.....	6	7	8	15	18	10	12	12	2	10	14	3	117
Social science.....						1	2	4	3	1			11
Natural science.....			1	4	4	1	2		1	1			14
Useful arts.....	2	5	1	3	1	3	6	10	9	4	3	1	48
Recreation and fine arts.....			1	7	1	3	5	2	2	6	1	1	29
Literature.....		7	9	6	10	4	7	4	13	7	7	25	99
Fiction.....	106	101	130	159	220	181	240	324	279	202	208	153	2,303
Total.....	115	123	157	200	257	208	277	365	327	236	234	185	2,684

CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT.

From the report of Miss Emily A. Spilman, head cataloguer, the following extracts are given:

Since the last report 11,215 volumes have been classified and catalogued and 11,843 new cards added to the official catalogue. The following table gives the record of cards written and volumes finished each month of the fiscal year. The average number of books shelf-listed each month was 1,000.

Month.	Cards written.	Volumes finished.	Month.	Cards written.	Volumes finished.
1904.			1905.		
July.....	1,807	935	January.....	1,406	829
August.....	510	212	February.....	1,392	1,064
September.....	514	244	March.....	800	1,234
October.....	802	1,438	April.....	1,432	953
November.....	610	1,033	May.....	899	1,369
December.....	829	846	June.....	833	1,058
			Total.....	11,843	11,215

These statistics do not convey any idea of the amount of work done in the division. The number of new cards, for instance, is less than half the number actually written. Every card is duplicated for the public catalogue, and a third set of cards made for foreign literature and music. Added entries and changes of any kind made on the official cards involve withdrawal of cards from both catalogues, changing, and refileing. Books discarded is another item that counts for the expenditure of much time. The record for each volume has to be marked in every library register. Shelf-list and catalogue cards are withdrawn for titles no longer represented on the shelves. These cards are filed in another



place, forming a catalogue of books worn-out, lost, etc., and can be used again when the book is replaced. Some of the changes made and work accomplished are as follows: October 1 we began to use Library of Congress cards in our cataloguing and to have our catalogue cards made on the typewriter, instead of hand written. About this time it was decided to omit the author mark from fiction, arranging it on the shelves alphabetically by author and title. This change involved also a change in making of book cards and pockets. After experiments in the charging it was decided to use on the top line of the book card the author's last name, followed by the accession number; title on second line. On pocket, author's name; below that the first letter of the title and accession number. This method has worked out well in the charging, and the marking of the old fiction is being changed as rapidly as possible.

January 1, when I took charge of the division, the order of work was changed and a quicker handling of the books secured. We commenced at this time to use a typewriter for making the shelf-list cards. When it is necessary to have a book put quickly into circulation, a slip marked "Rush" is placed in the book in the order division. When books containing these "rush slips" are sent to the catalogue division all other work is dropped, and the books literally "rushed through." The quickest time record made on a "rush book" was fifteen minutes from the accessioner to the borrower. The longest time taken for a book of this kind, one day. Another way of getting a book quickly into circulation is making a temporary entry in the catalogue. This is only done when Library of Congress cards can be obtained for the book.

For reference books we are omitting the call mark from the face of the cards for the public catalogue and substituting a red "R" in its place. The call mark is put on the reverse of the card for the convenience of library assistants. Another change is the omission of the imprint on cards for fiction in the public catalogue. The advantage gained is that the cards need never be changed or rewritten.

The number of cards sent by the Library of Congress for the depository catalogue has greatly increased. Four or five packages of cards a week are received, each package containing about 500 cards. In addition to the regular Library of Congress supply, 3,000 cards printed for the Agricultural Department and now included in deposition sets were received. These cards must be arranged and filed, and the time consumed is a serious item in the work of the division.

#### ORDER DEPARTMENT.

From the report of Miss Mary S. Sellers, chief of the order department, the following is selected:

The total number of books accessioned during the year was 11,321, including 2,310 gifts. The actual number of volumes purchased was 9,011, at an approximate cost of \$10,000.

The greatest amount of work was accomplished during the last six months of the year after new methods adopted had been tested.

Greater care has been taken in the duplication of popular books. The library has been aided in the choice of these by the "out slips." Readers, too, have been encouraged more during this year in making requests for books, which were bought whenever possible. Clubs were invited to furnish lists of books desired to meet their needs. These were checked up and books not already in the library were purchased if practicable. A system of "rushing through" books specially asked for by readers has been instituted with gratifying results.

In January, 1905, the work of this department becoming too strenuous for one assistant, which was all there could be supplied from the force, it became apparent that time could be saved by dropping the ledger accession book and substituting the order card as a permanent record. This was made possible by the fact that certain entries in the accession book, such as paging, size, and binding, when other than cloth, had already been considered as superfluous.

The new scheme for accessioning is in detail as follows:

When the books are received, they are checked off with the bills and order cards and the accession numbers are stamped on the books and order cards. The cards carry all the information carried in the accession book, except the binding. This item is added when other than cloth. Each day as the books are catalogued and the catalogue cards are filed in the official catalogue, the duplicate cards (those made for the public catalogue) are sent to the order department. The order cards are withdrawn from the order lists where they have served as a record until the official cards were filed, and they are then filed in a separate case according to number. When one card has an order for more than one copy of a book and these copies are received on different dates, the first copy or copies received are stamped on the original card. A duplicate card for the others as they come in is made with reference to the original card. A book having more than one volume carries on the face of the card the inclusive accession numbers. All gifts and books received in other ways than purchase have



cards written for them. The time of one person is practically saved by having the accessioning done in this way.

The only additional process necessitated by the new scheme is the stamping of the books and cards with the accession numbers. In the case of books added to the duplicate collection and gifts, a separate record is kept as the books are accessioned.

Gifts have increased to a remarkable degree and no little time has been spent in acknowledging them. Although all gifts are accepted, it does not necessarily follow that all are accessioned. Only those which it is thought will be of use to the library are entered, but all are considered.

With the addition of one assistant, who received the books, more time has been given to searching the catalogue. Every duplicate and every new book has been added only after careful consideration of its usefulness to the library.

Appended is the list of donors and of periodicals regularly given.

*List of gifts, 1904-5.*

A. -TECHNICAL PERIODICALS PURCHASED FROM THE HENRY PASTOR MEMORIAL FUND.

American Architect.	Ice and Refrigeration.
American Engineer and Railway Journal.	Inland Printer.
American Machinist.	International Bookbinder.
Architectural Record.	Iron Age.
Architecture.	Irrigation Age.
Business World.	Machinery.
Carpentry and Building.	Marine Engineering.
Cassier's Magazine.	Marine Review.
Cement.	Municipal Engineering.
Country Gentleman.	Municipal Journal and Engineer.
Electrical Age.	Photographic Times.
Electrical World and Engineer.	Power.
Electro-Chemical and Metallurgical Industry.	Printing Art.
Engineering Magazine.	Railroad Gazette.
Engineering News.	Railroad Master Mechanic.
Engineering Record.	Railway Age.
Engineering Review.	Railway and Engineering Review.
Forestry and Irrigation.	Sibley Journal.
Foundry.	Street Railway Journal.
Horseless Age.	

B. PERIODICALS PURCHASED FROM THE WOMAN'S ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY FUND.

American Anthropologist.	Journal of American Folk-lore.
American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal.	Mind.
American Journal of Archæology.	Records of the Past.
Folk-lore.	

C.—OTHER PERIODICALS REGULARLY GIVEN.

American Annals of the Deaf.....	Dr. E. A. Fay.
Animal's Defender.....	Publishers.
Arena.....	Publishers.
Army List and Directory.....	U. S. War Department.
Association Review.....	Publishers.
Boston Ideas.....	Publishers.
Brewer's Journal.....	Publishers.
Bulletin of Bibliography.....	Publishers.
Bulletin of the Bureau of Standards.....	U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor.
Bulletin of the Labor Bureau.....	U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor.
Catholic University Bulletin.....	Publishers.
Christian Cynosure.....	Publishers.
Christian Register.....	American Unitarian Association.
Christian Science Journal.....	Local distribution committee.
Christian Science Sentinel.....	Local distribution committee.
Congressional Record.....	Hon. L. H. Ball.
Consular Reports, daily and monthly.....	U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor.
Diplomatic List.....	U. S. Department of State.
Florence Crittenton Magazine.....	Publishers.

Herald of the Cross.....	Publishers.
Herald of the Golden Age.....	Publishers.
Machinist's Monthly Journal.....	Publishers.
Monthly Bulletin of the International Bureau of American Republics.....	International Bureau of American Republics.
Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance.....	U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor.
Monthly Weather Review.....	U. S. Department of Agriculture.
Motor Way.....	Publishers.
National Hibernian.....	Publishers.
New Century Path.....	Miss Corbin.
New Church Review.....	Publishers.
New World (Uj Világ).....	Publishers.
Parthenon.....	Publishers.
Pathfinder.....	Publishers.
Postal Record.....	Publishers.
Protest.....	Publishers.
Public Documents Catalogue.....	U. S. Superintendent of Documents.
Public Policy.....	Publishers.
Scranton Board of Trade Journal.....	Publishers.
Washington Courier.....	Publishers.
Washington Evening Star.....	Publishers.
Washington Medical Annals.....	Medical Society of the District of Columbia.
Washington News Letter.....	Publishers.
Washington Times.....	Publishers.

D.—LIBRARIES REGULARLY SENDING BULLETINS.

Atlanta, Ga., Carnegie Library.	New York Mercantile Library.
Brockton, Mass., Public Library.	Norwich, Conn., Norwich Library and the Peck Library.
Brooklyn, Pratt Institute Free Library.	Omaha Public Library.
Brooklyn Public Library.	Peabody, Mass., Peabody Institute Library.
Chicago Public Library.	Portland, Oreg., Library Association.
Cleveland Public Library.	Providence, R. I., Athenæum.
Denver Public Library.	Quincy, Ill., Free Public Library.
Detroit Public Library.	St. Joseph, Mo., Free Public Library.
Grand Rapids Public Library.	St. Louis Public Library.
Haverhill, Mass., Public Library.	Salem, Mass., Public Library.
Indianapolis Public Library.	San Francisco Public Library.
Iowa Masonic Library.	Scranton, Pa., Public Library.
Jersey City Public Library.	Seattle Public Library.
Minnesota Public Library Commission.	Springfield, Mass., City Library.
New Bedford, Mass., Free Public Library.	Tacoma Public Library.
New Haven, Conn., Free Public Library.	Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Osterhout Free Library.
Newark, N. J., Free Public Library.	Wilmington, Del., Institute Free Library.
Newburyport Public Library.	Wisconsin Free Library Commission.
New York Public Library.	

Miscellaneous donations, 1904-5.

Donor.	Bound volumes.	Unbound volumes.	Pamphlets.	Periodicals.
Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.....		2	1	
Allegheny, Pa., Carnegie Free Library.....			1	
Allen, Waller.....	1			
American Book Co., New York.....	34		6	
American Chemical Society.....				1
American Civic Association.....			2	
American Colonization Society.....			1	
American Peace Society.....		1		
American Type Founders Co.....	1			
Andrews, Miss Caroline E.....		1		
Antioch College.....		1		
Arizona, department of interior.....	1			
Armstrong, Miss.....				14
Association of American Physicians.....		1		
Atlanta, Ga., Carnegie Library.....			1	
Babine, M. A. V.....		2		
Badger, Richard C., Boston, Mass.....	1			
Baldwin, W. H.....	1			
Ball, Hon. L. H.....	5	1		
Baltimore, Md., Enoch Pratt Library.....		1	1	

*Miscellaneous donations, 1904-5—Continued.*

Donor.	Bound volumes.	Unbound volumes.	Pamphlets.	Periodicals.
Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, Chicago, Ill.	1			
Barrows, Hon. S. J., New York City	7		4	9
Belleville, Ill., Public Library			1	
Benham, Mary A.	1			
Bethlehem Steel Co.				3
Biddle, Col. John	37	11	1	
Birney, William	1			
Blye, E. F.	31			
Boston Athenæum			1	
Boston Public Library		1	1	
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.			1	
Bowerman, George F.	1	1	25	2
Bradford, Pa., Carnegie Public Library			1	
Braendle, Fred J.			1	
Bristol, England, Public Libraries			1	
Brockton, Mass., Public Library			2	
Brookline, Mass., Public Library		1		
Brooklyn, N. Y., Public Library			3	
Brown, Henry J., London	1			
Brown & Sharpe, Providence, R. I.	1			
Buchanan, Mrs. Roberdeau	6			
Buffalo Public Library			3	
Burlington, Vt., Fletcher Free Library			1	
Burns, W. S.	2			
Butler, W. H.	98	2		2
Cadwallader, Starr, Detroit, Mich.			1	
Campbell, Mrs. Annie	9	1		
Canadian Year Book Publishers		1		
California, University of, Berkeley, Cal.			1	
Campbell, Miss Anna	3	3		
Carey, Arthur A., Portsmouth, N. H.			2	
Carnegie Institution of Washington		1		
Carter, Mary D.	1			
Catholic University of America		2	1	
Century Co., New York (1,000 book marks)	9			
Charlotte, N. C., Carnegie Library			2	
Chautauqua Institution			4	
Chemical Society of Washington				9
Chezum, H. F.		7		50
Chicago park commission	1			
Chicago, University of		2		
Chicago, Ill., John Crerar Public Library		4	4	
Chicago Municipal Library			3	
Chicago Newberry Library			1	
Chicago Public Library			3	
Choral Society	5			
Christian Science literature distribution, joint committee of	4			
Cincinnati, Ohio, Public Library		1	1	
Cincinnati, University of			1	
Clark, Miss E. M.	3		9	
Colonial Wars, District of Columbia Society	1			
Colorado, University of		1		
Columbia Historical Society	1			
Columbus, Ohio, Public Library			1	
Columbus, Ohio, Public School Library			1	
Connecticut, bureau of labor statistics	1			
Consumers' League, New York			2	
Corbin, Miss E. A.	1			
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.		1		
Cortina, H. D., Co., New York	13	1	2	
Cosmos Club	4			
Courts, James C.			14	
Cousins, Rev. E. M., Thomaston, Me.		1		
Cox, W. V.	1			
Cromwell, J. W.			2	
Cuban legation		3		
Currier, Dr. Charles Warren	1			
Dante, Miss Lulu M.	1			
Darling, F. A.	1			
Davenport, Iowa, Public Library			1	
Davis, Garrett M.	2			
Dayton, Ohio, Public Library and Museum			2	
Delano, L. M. (also 75 miscellaneous)	57	6		
Delaware State Library commission			8	
Denver Public Library		1		
Detroit Public Library			1	
Desha, Miss Mary	1			
District of Columbia, board of education	3		2	
District of Columbia, engineer department		1		
District of Columbia, health department	8			
District of Columbia, insurance department	2			
District of Columbia, police department	7	7	5	
District of Columbia Library Association	2			

*Miscellaneous donations, 1904-5—Continued.*

Donor.	Bound volumes.	Unbound volumes.	Pamphlets.	Periodicals.
Doubleday, Page & Co., New York	4			
Dubuque, Iowa, Carnegie-Stout Library			1	
Durand, E. D., Bureau of Corporations		2		
Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital			2	
Erck, Miss	4	2		
Evans, Miss Dolly	1			
Evans, Henry Ridgely	2			
Evanston, Ill., Free Public Library			1	
Everman, B. W.			1	
Ewing, Wm. C., Yonkers, N. Y.			1	
Executive committee patent centennial	1			
Fay, Edward Allen	1			
Fisher, Mrs.	30			
Fitzpatrick, F. W.			1	
Fletcher, Miss Alice C.			32	68
Flynn, Mrs. Emily A.	7	38		
Ford, Worthington C.	110	11	13	2
Fowler, Stanley G.	1			
Gallinger, Hon. Jacob H.	2			
Gangewer, A. M.	2			
Garrett, Miss Mary, Philadelphia			1	
Gates, Merrill E.	1			
Gensler, H. J.	18			
George Washington University		6	1	
Gidelman, Miss Fannie	1			
Gilman, Miss Fannie				1
Gitt, Mrs. David L.		1		
Gloversville, N. Y., Free Library			1	
Grand Rapids, Mich., Public Library			3	
Grout, Edward M., comptroller, New York	1	1		
Guilford, Mrs. William				10
Guy, Edward A.			1	
Haferkorn, H. E., St. Paul, Minn.		1		
Halderman, Gen. John A.	1			
Halsted, Mrs. John J.	38			
Hamilton, Frank	6			
Hamilton County, Ohio, Taxpayers' Association			1	
Harries, Gen. G. H.	1			
Harrington, George D., Lexington, Mass.			1	
Harrison, Carter H., Chicago, Ill.	1			
Hart, Edgar	1			
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.	1	1	1	
Harvey, Mrs. E. J.	52			1
Haverhill, Mass., Public Library			2	
Hawaii, board of health			2	
Hawaii Promotion Co., New York		1		
Heaton, A. G.	1			
Hill, Edward K. <sup>a</sup>				
Hopkins, Harry <sup>b</sup>				
Houghton, Mifflin & Co.	7			
Howard University		1		
Howenstein, H. R., Co.			1	
Hoyt, Kepler	5		160	
Huntington, Mrs. F. E.	12			
Illinois bureau of labor statistics	1			
Indiana University, Bloomington		1		
Inland Type Foundry, St. Louis	1			
International Catholic Truth Society			1	
Iowa State Library			1	
Jacob, Henri	2			
Japanese commission, World's Fair grounds	1			
Japanese legation	1		1	
Jenkins, Michael, Baltimore	1			
Jersey City, N. J., Free Public Library			1	
Johnson, Rev. W. Bishop	1			
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore		1		
Johnson, A. E., & Co., New York		1		
Johnson, B. F., & Co., Richmond, Va.	29		1	
Johnson, Mrs. Arthur E.				1
Kearny, Gen. John Watts	1			
Keim, De B. Randolph	3	3	1	
Krause, Miss Lillie K.	1			
Lake Mohonk Conference of Friends of the Indians and other dependent peoples		1		
Lindsay, David	1			
Lindsey, Hon. B. B., Denver, Colo.			1	
Little, Brown & Co., Boston	4			
Longfellow, Miss E. T.	3			95
Loring, Miss Harriet B.				3
Lovejoy, Miss M. N.	5		29	
Lowe, Mrs. M. R.				7

<sup>a</sup> One map.<sup>b</sup> 28 pieces of music.



*Miscellaneous donations, 1904-5—Continued.*

Donor.	Bound volumes.	Unbound volumes.	Pamphlets.	Periodicals.
Lowell, J. Paul, Minneapolis, Minn.	1			
Lowndes, James				33
Lynn, Mass., Public Library			1	
McClure, Phillips & Co., New York	2			
McClurg, A. C., & Co. Chicago			4	
McCormick Neurological College, Chicago			1	
Macfarland, Hon. H. B. F.	2			
McKinstry, Miss Mary M.	3			31
Macmillan Co., New York			1	
Macrae, Mrs. N. M.	4			
Madison, Wis., Free Library			2	
Malden, Mass., Public Library			1	
Manchester, N. H., City Library			1	
Martin, Mrs. George D.				12
Medical Society of the District of Columbia	5	6	40	
Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis			1	
Merchants' Exchange National Bank, New York			1	
Merriam, G. C., & Co., Springfield, Mass.	2			
Merwin, C. M.				171
Menshaw, L. G., Brooklyn	1			
Mexico, office of foreign relations		2		
Michener, L. T.	1			
Michigan University		1	1	
Milwaukee Public Library			2	
Minneapolis Public Library			1	
Minnesota State Library commission			6	
Minshall, Mrs. R. P.	27	2		
Mohonk Lake Arbitration Conference			1	
Mollee, Elias	1			
Moore, Miss V. S.	1			
Moore, W. T.				57
Moses, Mrs. W. H.	3			
Nashville, Tenn., Carnegie Library			1	
National City Bank, New York	1			
Nebraska bureau of labor and industrial statistics	1			
Nelson, Miss Mattie	2			
New Bedford, Mass., Free Public Library			3	
New Britain, Conn., Institute			11	
New Haven, Conn., Free Public Library			1	
New Orleans Public Library			1	
New York Public Library			1	
New York Society Library			1	
New York State Library	8	13		
New York State, department of labor	4	1	4	
Newark, N. J., Free Public Library			9	
Newburyport, Mass., Public Library			1	
Nicholson, Mrs. Charlotte G.	1			
Norfolk, Va., Public Library			1	
North Adams, Mass., Public Library			1	
Noyes, Isaac P.			2	
Noyes, Theodore W.	2	14		
Oak Park, Ill., Public Library			1	
Oakland, Cal., Free Public Library			1	
Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio			1	
Ogden, Robert C., New York City	3			
Ohio, bureau of labor statistics	1			
Oregon, University of			1	
Parker Independent Clubs, New York City			1	
Panabaker, R. J.	22			
Peabody, Mass., Peabody Institute			1	
Pennsylvania State board of health	2			
Pennsylvania Prison Society			1	
Pennsylvania, University of		3	1	
Periodical Publishers' Association of America	1			
Philadelphia City Institute			1	
Philadelphia, Pa., Free Library			2	
Philadelphia Vacant Lots Cultivation Association			1	
Philippine civil service board		1		
Philippine Islands ethnological survey		1		
Phipps, Henry, New York	2			
Pittsburg, Pa., Carnegie Library			1	
Pittsburg, Pa., Carnegie Institute			1	
Plainfield, N. J., Public Library			1	
Plymouth, England, Free Public Libraries and Newsrooms			1	
Pollock, Mrs. B. M., Springman, Va.	1			
Pollock, Miss Susan P.			2	
Portland, Me., Public Library			1	
Portland, Oreg., Library Association			1	
Princeton University	2			
Providence Public Library			1	
Putney, M. H., Chicago, Ill.	1			

<sup>a</sup> Also 1 leaflet.

*Miscellaneous donations, 1904-5—Continued.*

Donor.	Bound volumes.	Unbound volumes.	Pamphlets.	Periodicals.
Reformed Mennonite Church.....	1			
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ and of Latter-Day Saints, Lamoni, Iowa.....	7			
Richards, Mrs. Ellen H.....	2			
Richards, G. K.....	2			
Ridenour, Upton H.....	1			
Ridgeway, T. E., M. D.....	2			
Ridley, Mrs. Cuthbert.....	1			
Rochester, N. Y., Reynolds Library.....			1	
Ropp, Edwin O., Bloomington, Ill.....	1			
St. Louis Mercantile Library.....			3	
St. Louis Public Library.....		1	4	
Salem, Mass., Public Library.....			1	
San Francisco Public Library.....			2	
Schenck, Mrs. E. H.....	1	2	8	48
Schuyler, Philip, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.....	1			
Scranton, Pa., Public Library.....			1	
Seaman, Mrs. M. P.....	5			
Sheltman & Co., Louisville, Ky.....	1			
Siamese legation.....	1			
Siamese royal commission.....		1		
Sibley & Co., Boston.....	11			
Silver, Burdett & Co., New York.....	37			
Silverthorn, Miss Bessie.....	22			
Skinner, Miss E. J.....				32
Slee, J. A.....	7			
Smith, H. W.....	1	24		
Smithsonian Institution.....	13	7	12	
Smythe, R. M., New York.....	1			
Sons of the American Revolution, District of Columbia Society.....	1	5		
Southern Library School, Atlanta, Ga.....			1	
Spiers, Mrs. Mary B.....	1			
Springer, Mrs. Laura.....				4
Springfield, Mass., City Library.....			2	
Springfield, Ohio, Warder Public Library.....			2	
Stechert, G. E., & Co., New York.....	1			
Stevens, C. Ellis, Brooklyn.....	1			
Stoddard, Mrs. Janie E.....	1			
Stoek, Miss Faith.....	8			
Stuart, A. T.....	5		3	
Sydney, Australia, New South Wales Public Library.....			1	
Syracuse Public Library.....			1	
Taunton Public Library.....			1	
Tennessee, University of.....			1	
Terry, Franklin.....			1	
Texas, University of.....		1		
Texas, secretary of state.....	1			
Thayer, Rufus H.....				4
Tindall, Dr. William.....	30	5	4	
Tokyo, Japan, Ohashi Public Library.....			1	
Toledo, Ohio, Public Library.....			1	
Toronto Public Library.....		1	1	
Tottenham, England, Public Libraries.....			1	
Towle Manufacturing Co., Newburyport, Mass.....	1			
Tremaine, Gen. H. E., New York City.....	1			
Trenton, N. J., Free Public Library.....		1	1	
Trommsdorff, Dr. Paul, Berlin, Germany.....			1	
Tyler, Nathaniel.....	72			
U. S. Department of Agriculture.....	3	15	226	
U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor <sup>a</sup> .....	412	43	464	441
U. S. Documents Office.....	54	2	93	
U. S. Interior Department <sup>b</sup> .....	3	13	8	
U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission.....	11	3		
U. S. Department of Justice.....	1		3	
U. S. Library of Congress <sup>c</sup> .....	910	40	128	51
U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.....		1		
U. S. Navy Department.....	1	2	1	
U. S. Surgeon-General, Office of.....	2			
U. S. Treasury Department.....	7		2	
U. S. War Department <sup>d</sup> .....	37	7	2	
Union Press, Philadelphia, Pa.....	3			
Vennum, Mrs. Mary A.....		1		
Victoria Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery.....			1	
Vinton, Miss Ellen O.....			3	
Washington, Miss Lee.....	1			
Washington Academy of Sciences.....		6	2	
Washington Board of Trade.....			2	
Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md.....			1	
Washington Post.....			37	
Washington State Library, Olympia, Wash.....		1		
Washlum, C. L. D.....		1		

<sup>a</sup> Also 1 map.<sup>b</sup> Also 3 sheets, Geological Survey.<sup>c</sup> 38 leaflets; 2 broadsides.<sup>d</sup> Also 1 atlas.

*Miscellaneous donations, 1904-5—Continued.*

Donor.	Bound volumes.	Unbound volumes.	Pamphlets.	Periodicals.
Waterbury, Conn., Bronson Library fund.....			1	
Watertown, Mass., Free Public Library.....			2	
Wead, Charles K.....				199
Weeks, A. C.....	2			
Welcker, Adair, San Francisco.....	2			
Weller, Michael I. <sup>a</sup> .....	192	32	449	11
Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.....		1		
Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.....		2		
Weston, E. B., Providence, R. I.....			1	
Wharton, Miss Josie.....	2			
Wilkes-Barre Osterhaut Free Library.....			1	
Williams, W. Moseby.....				194
Williams, Mrs. L. N.....	2			
Wilmington, Del., Institute Free Library.....			3	
Wilson, D. D.....				43
Wilson (H. W.) Co.....		2	4	
Wilson, Gen. John M.....			1	
Wilson, Mrs. Laura N.....	1			
Wiltberger, Miss Emma.....	1			
Winchester, Mass., Public Library.....			1	
Windsor, Ontario, Public Library.....			1	
Wisconsin Free Library Commission.....			3	
Witten, James W.....	2			
Woodward, Dr. Wm. C.....		1		
Woodward & Lothrop.....			17	19
Worcester, Rev. Wm. L., Philadelphia, Pa.....	1			
Worcester, Mass., Free Public Library.....			2	
Worthington, Mrs. Charles.....	99		12	
Wyoming, secretary of state.....		1		
Wysong, Robert.....	2			
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.....		1	4	
Source unknown.....	5	2	13	

<sup>a</sup> Also 11 newspapers.

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith a report in detail of my receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the board of trustees of the Public Library during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905:

*Moneys collected at the delivery desk.*

Balance on hand July 1, 1904.....	\$5,778.94
Fines.....	1,975.10
Duplicate collection.....	540.85
Reserves.....	43.07
Books lost and injured.....	59.76
Reissued cards.....	80.70
Sale of catalogues.....	2.45
Money found in building.....	2.25
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8,483.12</b>
To interest on deposit American Security and Trust Company.....	141.55
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8,624.67</b>
Expended for periodicals, assistants, etc.....	1,816.68
<b>Balance on hand June 30, 1905.....</b>	<b>6,807.99</b>

## DONATION FUND, INCLUDING HENRY PASTOR MEMORIAL AND WOMAN'S ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY FUNDS.

*George F. Bowerman, treasurer, in account with the Public Library.*

DR.		CR.	
1904.		1905.	
July 1	To balance in hands of treasurer.....	Jan. 27	By paid Kenyon News and Postal Subscription Co., periodicals.....
	\$344.61		\$100.70
12	To check, James T. Du Bois, Henry Pastor memorial fund, one-half year's interest, 1904.....	Mar. 14	By paid G. E. Stechert & Co., periodicals.....
	50.00		23.40
Sept. 13	do.....	May 3	By paid Records of the Past Exploration Society, periodicals.....
Oct. 24	To check, Washington Sanitary Improvement Co., quarterly dividend on invested fund of \$1,000 donated by the Woman's Anthropological Society of Washington, D. C.....		7.00
	25.00		By balance in hands of treasurer.....
Dec. 31	To check, Woodward & Lothrop, refund on periodical ceased publication.....		426.53
	3.60		
1905.			
Apr. 13	To check, Washington Sanitary Improvement Co., quarterly dividend on invested fund of \$1,000 donated by the Woman's Anthropological Society of Washington, D. C.....		
	25.00		
May 22	To check, James T. Du Bois, Henry Pastor memorial fund, one-half year's interest 1905.....		
	50.00		
	To credit interest on bank deposit.....		
	9.42		
	<b>Total.....</b>		<b>Total.....</b>
	557.63		557.63



*George F. Bowerman, treasurer, in account with the Henry Pastor memorial fund.*

DR.			CR.		
1904.			1905.		
July 1	To balance in hands of treasurer.....	\$0.71	Jan. 27	By paid Kenyon News and Postal Subscription Co., periodicals.....	\$100.70
12	To check, James T. Du Bois, Henry Pastor memorial fund, one-half year's interest, 1904.....	50.00		By balance in hands of treasurer.....	53.61
Sept. 13	do.....	50.00			
Dec. 31	To check, Woodward & Lothrop, refund on periodical ceased publication.....	3.60			
1905.					
May 3	To check, James T. Du Bois, one-half year's interest, 1905, on Henry Pastor memorial fund.....	50.00			
	Total.....	154.31		Total.....	154.31

*George F. Bowerman, treasurer, in account with the Woman's Anthropological Society fund.*

DR.			CR.		
1904.			1905.		
July 1	To balance in hands of treasurer.....	\$25.00	Mar. 14	By paid G. E. Stechert, periodicals.....	\$23.40
Oct. 24	To check, Washington Sanitary Improvement Co., quarterly dividend on invested fund of \$1,000 donated by the Woman's Anthropological Society of Washington, D. C.....	25.00	May 3	By paid Records of the Past Exploration Society, periodicals.....	7.00
1905.				By balance in hands of treasurer.....	44.60
Apr. 13	do.....	25.00			
	Total.....	75.00		Total.....	75.00

The amounts appropriated for salaries, contingent expenses, binding, and for books are audited and paid by the District government.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Treasurer.*

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

## APPENDIX.

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The Public Library of the District of Columbia was created by act of Congress approved June 3, 1896, as follows:

AN ACT to establish and provide for the maintenance of a free public library and reading room in the District of Columbia.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That a free public library and reading room is hereby established and shall be maintained in the District of Columbia, which shall be the property of the said District and a supplement of the public educational system of said District. All actions relating to such library, or for the recovery of any penalties lawfully established in relation thereto, shall be brought in the name of the District of Columbia, and the Commissioners of the said District are authorized on behalf of said District to accept and take title to all gifts, bequests, and devises for the purpose of aiding in the maintenance or endowment of said library; and the Commissioners of said District are further authorized to receive, as component parts of said library, collections of books and other publications that may be transferred to them.

SEC. 2. That all persons who are permanent or temporary residents of the District of Columbia shall be entitled to the privileges of said library, including the use of the books contained therein, as a lending or circulating library, subject to such rules and regulations as may be lawfully established in relation thereto.

SEC. 3. That the said library shall be in charge of a board of library trustees, who shall purchase the books, magazines, and newspapers, and procure the necessary appendages for such library. The said board of trustees shall be composed of nine members, each of whom shall be a taxpayer in the District of Columbia and shall serve without compensation. They shall be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and shall hold office for six years: *Provided*, That at the first meeting of the said board the members shall be divided by lot into three classes. The first class, composed of three members, shall hold office for two years; the second class, composed of three members, shall hold office for four years; the third class, composed of three members, shall hold office for six years. Any vacancy occurring in said board shall be filled by the District Commissioners. Said board shall have power to provide such regulations for its organization and government as it may deem necessary.

SEC. 4. That the said board shall have power to provide for the proper care and preservation of said library, to prescribe rules for taking and returning books, to fix, assess, and collect fines and penalties for the loss of or injury to books, and to establish all other needful rules and regulations for the management of the library as the said board shall deem proper. The said board of trustees shall appoint a librarian to have the care and superintendence of said library, who shall be responsible to the board of trustees for the impartial enforcement of all rules and regulations lawfully established in relation to said library. The said librarian shall appoint such assistants as the board shall deem necessary to the proper conduct of the library. The said board of library trustees shall make an annual report to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia relative to the management of the said library.

SEC. 5. That the said library shall be located in some convenient place in the city of Washington, to be designated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia upon the recommendation of the trustees of said library: *Provided*, That in any municipal building to be hereafter erected in said District, suitable provision shall be made for said library and reading room sufficient to accommodate not less than one hundred thousand volumes.

### RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The following are the regulations for the organization and government of the board of library trustees of the Free Public Library and reading room in the District of Columbia, constituted by act of Congress approved June 3, 1896:

ARTICLE I. The board of trustees shall hold regular meetings on the second Friday of each month, at an hour and place to be designated by the trustees.

ART. II. The president of the board may, and on request of three members shall, call a special meeting, of which three days' notice in writing, and specifying the object of the call, shall be given. No other than business relating to such specified object shall be transacted at such special meeting.

ART. III. At the regular meeting in January of each year, which shall be called the annual meeting, the officers of the board shall be elected, except the librarian.

ART. IV. Notices of all meetings shall be mailed to every member of the board three days previous to the time of such meetings.

ART. V. Four members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

ART. VI. The officers of the board shall consist of a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a librarian, who shall also act as treasurer and assistant secretary of the board. At each annual meeting the board shall elect by ballot from its own number a president, a vice-president, and a secretary, who shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors are chosen. A majority of the votes cast shall elect.

ART. VII. Any vacancy occurring in these offices shall be filled at any regular meeting or at a special meeting called for the purpose, by election, as aforesaid.

ART. VIII. At the regular meeting in June of each year the board of trustees shall elect by viva voce vote a librarian to serve for the fiscal year beginning with the 1st day of July subsequent to said election. It shall require a majority of the whole board to elect a librarian, and he shall at all times be subject to removal for cause by a two-thirds vote of the whole board of trustees.

ART. IX. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the board, to appoint all committees not otherwise provided for, and to sign all papers, communications, and instruments which may require his official signature. He shall also, in conjunction with the librarian, prepare for the consideration and approval of the board, at its October meeting of each year, the annual report of the board required by the organic act. He shall exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the library, and shall be ex officio a member of all committees.

ART. X. In the absence of the president, the vice-president shall preside at all meetings of the board, and shall generally discharge all duties of the president in case of the latter's absence from the city or inability to act, or in case of a vacancy occurring in the office of president.

ART. XI. The duty of the secretary is to keep a neat, exact, and permanent record of the meetings of the board, to have the custody of the records and general papers of the board, and to perform the other functions usual in his office. The duty of the librarian as assistant secretary of the board shall be to keep the formal minutes of the meetings of the board under the supervision of the secretary, and to prepare the same in form for submission to the secretary, and, in the absence of the secretary, to act as secretary of the board. The duties of the librarian as treasurer of the board shall be to keep the financial account of the library, and to lay before the board at each regular meeting a statement of the amount in the treasury to its credit. He shall have the custody of all moneys and accompanying papers of the board, and shall deliver the same to his successor upon the termination of his term of office. All payments of any sums in the custody and control of the board shall be made by checks of the librarian, countersigned by the president of the board. He shall give bond to the board in the penal sum of \$2,500 for the faithful performance of his duties in connection with the custody and disbursement of money.

ART. XII. The duties of the librarian shall be as follows: To take charge of the library and reading room, and he shall be responsible for the care and safety of the books and other public property contained therein; to submit to the board of trustees, and to the proper committees, measures for securing the proper management and fullest efficiency of the library and reading room; to obtain for the library public documents of all kinds, as well as the publications of libraries, library associations, and other bodies whose proceedings and reports may afford information of value to the board or the users of the library; to keep carefully arranged for the use of the board lists of new books and publications, both American and foreign; to prepare for the use of the board lists of books and periodicals required to complete sets, to fill out such departments as are deficient, and to supply the place of books which have been lost; to keep a list of all books and publications donated to the library, stating the name and residence of the donor and date when received; to classify and arrange all books and publications as soon as received, and to keep the same catalogues according to such plan or plans as may be approved by the board; to report promptly all flagrant cases of theft, mutilation, or injury of books and periodicals; to be responsible for the preservation of order in the rooms, and to be present, so far as may be practicable, in the library during library hours; to exercise control over the library and reading room, and all employees of the board, and to promptly report to the trustees any delinquency on the part of the employees; to keep exact and detailed accounts of all moneys received from fines and other sources, and report the same monthly to the board at the regular



meeting; to submit monthly a report of all books added to and loaned by the library; to prepare and submit to the board an annual report, giving a full account of the working of the library during the fiscal year; to discharge such other duties as fall within the province of librarian and may from time to time be prescribed by the board.

ART. XIII. The standing committees of the board shall be as follows, each consisting of three members, to be appointed by the president: A committee on books, on finance, on employees, on buildings, on rules, and on bookbinding and printing.

ART. XIV. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on books and the librarian shall be referred all matters relating to the selection, purchase, and exchange of books and periodicals, the sale and exchange of duplicates, and of all old magazines and papers not kept for filing and binding; and said committee shall make written recommendations to the board as to all matters referred to it. It shall be the duty of this committee to examine from time to time the books in the library, and to temporarily, pending the order of the board, exclude from circulation any and all books which it may deem offensive to good morals, and promptly after such action report the same to the board for its action. No purchase of books or periodicals to an amount exceeding \$100 shall be made except by authority of the board—entered upon its record—and all purchases made under this rule shall be reported to the board at its next meeting.

ART. XV. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on finance shall be referred all matters relating to the library funds and all claims, and it shall audit all accounts, including the report of the librarian, provided for in Article XI, and if such claims, accounts, and reports are correct certify them to the board, and in any event report thereon with their recommendation.

ART. XVI. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on employees and librarian shall be referred all matters relating to the appointment, control, and remuneration of employees of the library, who shall report thereon to the board for its action; and all matters relating to the appointment, control, and remuneration of the librarian shall be referred to said committee for its report to the board for its action thereon.

ART. XVII. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on buildings shall be referred all matters relating to the rental, construction, alteration, repair, furnishing, heating, and lighting of the building and branch buildings to be used for the purpose of the library for its report and recommendation.

ART. XVIII. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on rules shall be referred all matters relating to the rules for the government of the board, and to the same committee and the librarian shall be referred all matters relating to the government of the library and its employees, who shall promptly report thereon, with recommendations for the action of the board.

ART. XIX. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on bookbinding and printing shall be referred all matters relating to the binding and repair of books, the arrangement, printing, sale and disposition of catalogues and finding lists, and statistics of circulation, and all matters relating to stamps, plates, labels, printed forms used in the library, and publications or printed matter issued by authority of the board, for its report and recommendation.

ART. XX. In addition to the above, such special committees may from time to time be appointed as the board at its regular meeting shall direct.

ART. XXI. All reports of the committees shall be in writing and signed by the proper committee. A majority of any committee shall constitute a quorum thereof for the transaction of business.

ART. XXII. The order of business at regular meetings of the board shall be:

- (1) Call of roll.
- (2) Reading of the minutes.
- (3) Reports of officers.
- (4) Reports of standing committees.
- (5) Reports of special committees.
- (6) Reading of communications.
- (7) Presentation of claims.
- (8) Election of officers, when proper.
- (9) Unfinished business.
- (10) New business.

ART. XXIII. No money in the hands of the treasurer of the board shall be drawn from the treasury unless by special authority of the board, except in the case of the purchase of books, not exceeding \$100 in value, as provided in Article XIV.

ART. XXIV. None of these regulations shall be amended until the said amendments have been proposed in writing to a regular meeting of the board, whereupon the succeeding regular meeting shall act upon such amendments, and a majority vote of the whole board of trustees shall be required to adopt such amendments.



**REGULATIONS FOR USE OF LECTURE HALL.**

The trustees have adopted the following resolution to govern the use of the library lecture hall:

*Resolved*, That it is declared to be the policy of the board of library trustees to confine the public use of the library's lecture room to free public lectures or discussions on unobjectionable topics of popular interest and educational tendency.

That in accordance with this policy no charge, direct or indirect, shall be permitted to be made to the audience at such lectures or discussions, and that the applicant for permission to make such use of the lecture room shall be required to announce through the local press that such lecture or discussion is free to the public and invite public attendance upon it.

That applications for permission to use the lecture room shall be in writing, addressed to the board of library trustees, and shall set forth the facts concerning the nature of the proposed lecture or discussion and the pledges above required in respect to it; that each application shall bear the indorsement of the librarian to the effect that the lecture room is available for the requested use at the time designated; that such applications shall be considered and acted upon by the board, on favorable report from the committee on building; and that in emergency cases where use of the lecture room is desired in advance of the next meeting of the board, the president is authorized to grant the requested permission, if the written application for such use in due form as above required is presented, with the favorable indorsements of the librarian and three members of the committee on building.

**LIBRARY RULES.**

The following are the rules adopted for the government of the use of the library, as amended November 10, 1905:

ARTICLE 1. The library shall be open for the delivery and return of books every week day from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., July 4 and December 25 excepted. The reading rooms shall be open every week day from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., July 4 and December 25 excepted, and every Sunday from 2 p. m. to 10 p. m.: *Provided*, That during July, August, and September they shall be closed at 9 p. m.

ART. 2. All persons who are permanent or temporary residents of the District of Columbia, including as temporary residents those who have regular business or employment in the District, shall be entitled to the privileges of the library, including the use of books contained therein, as a lending or circulating library, by signing the proper application and agreement. Applications must be renewed every three years.

ART. 3. Minors under 18 years of age will be required to furnish the written consent and guaranty of parent, guardian, or some person satisfactory to the librarian. Temporary residents not owning real estate or regularly employed or doing business in the District of Columbia shall furnish a guaranty of some resident satisfactory to the librarian, or shall, at the discretion of the librarian, make a deposit of \$5, this sum to be increased if, in the opinion of the librarian, the value of the books borrowed exceeds that sum. On surrender of cards issued on such deposits, the sums so deposited shall, after deducting unpaid fines or cost of replacing books lost or damaged, be refunded. Applications must be signed at the library.

ART. 4. Each person entitled to draw books from the library will be supplied with a card inscribed with his or her name, residence, and register number. This card must be presented whenever a book is taken, returned, or renewed. If lost, it will be replaced upon payment of 10 cents after seven days. Immediate notice of a change of residence must be given at the library. The registered holder of a card is in all cases responsible for books drawn by means of the card, by whomsoever presented, and for all fines accrued on the same. No card shall be lent outside the household of the holder.

ART. 5. One volume or two volumes, if of the same book, may be taken out at a time and retained two weeks (except those labeled "Seven-day book"), and may be renewed once for the same period, unless a reserve has been left by another person in the meantime. Books of recent purchase and very popular books are called "Seven-day books." (These books have the notice on the inside cover, and may not be renewed.) After one renewal a book may not be taken out again by the same borrower or by any other member of the same household until it has remained on the library shelves for twenty-four hours.

ART. 6. Any book in the library (except fiction and seven-day books) may be reserved by the payment of 2 cents.

ART. 7. Books of reference and those deemed by the library committee unsuitable for general circulation shall not be loaned for home use, except upon special permission of the committee or librarian. Such books will be designated in the printed catalogue by an asterisk (\*) and in the card catalogue by the letter "R" (in red) placed above the call number.

ART. 8. A fine of 2 cents a day shall be imposed if a book is kept overtime, and at the expiration of three weeks from the date the book is drawn (if it is not returned) a messenger will be sent for it, who shall have authority to collect the fine incurred and an additional fee of 20 cents for such messenger service. No book will be delivered to the person incurring the fine until it is paid.

ART. 9. Books are not to be exchanged the same day they are taken out, unless mistakes have been made by the library attendants.

ART. 10. If any borrower lose or materially injure a book, paper, or magazine belonging to the library, he shall pay the cost of replacement. If the book so lost or injured be part of a set, he shall pay for the entire set and may thereupon receive the remaining volumes as his property. A book retained for more than four weeks shall be considered lost, and the person detaining it shall, in addition to accrued fines, pay the full cost of replacing such book.

ART. 11. The use of ink is not permitted in the reading rooms. Writing in books or marking the same is strictly prohibited under penalty of law.

ART. 12. No dogs or other animals shall be permitted in the building.

ART. 13. The use of tobacco, or the eating of viands of any kind, and all conversation or other conduct inconsistent with the quiet and orderly use of the library, are prohibited in all parts of the library building.

ART. 14. Men and boys shall remove their hats and remain uncovered within the building.

ART. 15. Works of special rarity and value shall be consulted only at the discretion of the librarian.

ART. 16. The reading card must be surrendered at the library when the holder ceases to be a resident of the District of Columbia.

ART. 17. Teachers' cards may be issued, on which 10 books on educational topics may be drawn at a time, which are subject to recall if required by other readers.

ART. 18. No library book or periodical shall be removed from the building without formal record.

ART. 19. Borrowers must take notice of the expiration of time allowed. After one week's delinquency, notice of fine follows, and if not returned within a month the value of the book and fine will be collected from the delinquent or guarantor.

ART. 20. All books and periodicals belonging to the library may be used in the library building by any suitable person, in such places and under such conditions as may be prescribed by the officer in charge of the reading room or of the department to which the book belongs. In all cases such books, periodicals, and other works must be returned to the desk before the borrower leaves the room where they are used.

ART. 21. A neglect to comply with any of these rules shall work a forfeiture of the privileges of the library. Borrowers are expected to take notice of the expiration of the time allowed. No claim to exemption from fine can be established because of the failure of any notice to or from the library.

ART. 22. These rules may be amended by a vote of a majority of the trustees at any regular meeting of the board.

#### SECTION 849, UNITED STATES REVISED STATUTES.

*Stealing or injuring books, and so forth.*—Any person who shall steal, wrongfully deface, injure, mutilate, tear, or destroy any book, pamphlet, or manuscript, or any portion thereof, belonging to the Library of Congress, or to any public library in the District of Columbia, whether the property of the United States or of the District of Columbia or of any individual or corporation in said District, or who shall steal, wrongfully deface, injure, mutilate, tear, or destroy any book, pamphlet, document, manuscript, print, engraving, medal, newspaper, or work of art, the property of the United States, shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall, when the offence is not otherwise punishable by some statute of the United States, be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than one year, or both, for every such offence.

**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MEDICAL SUPERVISORS.**

JULY 1, 1905.

**GENTLEMEN:** According to your request, the board of medical supervisors respectfully submits its eighth annual report, which will give a summary of its work during the past year, the number of its meetings, and the number of examinations held, with their results.

The board of medical supervisors has held fifteen meetings during the year. They conducted the usual number of examinations provided for by law, with the result that 78 physicians received licenses to practice medicine in the District of Columbia. Fifteen of those examined failed to reach the standard required by the board. Four licenses were issued by virtue of registration in the health office prior to the enactment of the present law.

Five applications were made by the licentiates of other States for licenses without examination. Two of these were refused and three remained on the table of the board at the expiration of the year. The whole number of applications received during the year was 98, and that, with the number under advisement on the 1st of July, 1904, made the total of applications considered 147. Of these, 102 have been disposed of and 45 yet remain to be considered. Five applications for licenses to practice midwifery were passed upon during the year, three licenses being granted and two refused.

The president of the board had the honor, when giving his estimates of the expenses likely to be incurred by the board during the ensuing year, and asking for the appropriation necessary to bring about the best results for the protection of the citizens of the District of Columbia and for the maintenance of the standard of the District of Columbia as an educational center, to repeat, in substance, the recommendations contained in the sixth and seventh annual reports of the board. We respectfully ask that the honorable Board of Commissioners, in the light of their experience and because of their greater familiarity with the work and efforts of the individual members of the examining boards, again consider carefully the recommendations of those two reports. We make the request in the hope that they may see their way clear to recommend that Congress grant the appropriation asked for.

The enactment of the amendment making reciprocity possible and the decision of the court showing the fault in the part of the law which provides for the revocation of the licenses, and certain litigation not completed, makes it unwise at the present time for the board of medical supervisors to formulate such amendments as the law must of necessity receive in order to meet the decisions of the courts. There is no doubt in the minds of the board as to the intent of the law, nor as to the purpose of Congress when it enacted the law, but, unfortunately, technical objections have been raised to the method of conducting examinations and the failure of Congress to define "unprofessional



conduct” has led to embarrassment. Therefore the board asks permission to withhold part of its report until it can formulate the amendments referred to.

It gives us great pleasure to again call attention to the unselfish and conscientious devotion to their duties on the part of the several boards of medical examiners. There has been no loss of interest, can be no charge of unfairness, and there is no diminution of the harmony which has always existed between the individuals of each board, or between the several boards and the medical supervisors, the motives prompting all being the one desire to elevate the standard of the practitioner of the District of Columbia and to make the methods and decisions of the medical licensing board of the capital of the nation a model for similar boards in other parts of the country. The difficulties encountered, and the misunderstanding between professional and unprofessional bodies, add so much to the perplexities of the board that the amount of study required of all should not be passed by without recognition. Further than this, it gives the board pleasure to again thank the Commissioners and the corporation counsel and his assistants for the uniform courtesy which they have extended whenever necessity required consultation or aid.

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. GREGG CUSTIS, M. D.,  
*President.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Statement of work done by the board of medical supervisors during the year ended June 30, 1905.

Purpose of application.	Applications on hand July 1, 1904.	Applications received during year.	Total.	Licenses issued.	Licenses refused.	Applications withdrawn.	License pending.	Applications on hand June 30, 1905.	Total.
For license to practice medicine:									
Series A.—By registration at health department .....	1	3	4	4					4
Series B.—By virtue of State license .....		5	5		2			3	5
Series C.—Through examination.....	48	90	138	77	15	3	1	42	138
Total .....	49	98	147	81	17	3	1	45	147
For license to practice midwifery: Series C.—Through examination.....	1	4	5	2	3				5

Statement of results of examinations of applicants for licenses to practice medicine during the year ended June 30, 1905.

College of graduation.	Passed.	Failed.	Withdrew.	Total.
Albany Medical College .....	1			1
Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York .....			1	1
Columbia University, New York .....	1			1
Columbian University <sup>a</sup> .....	36			36
Georgetown University .....	13	2	1	16
George Washington University <sup>b</sup> .....	1	1		2

<sup>a</sup> Now the George Washington University.                      <sup>b</sup> Formerly Columbian University.



*Statement of results of examinations of applicants for licenses to practice medicine during the year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.*

College of graduation.	Passed.	Failed.	Withdrew.	Total.
Howard University .....	9	7		16
Johns Hopkins University .....	3			3
Kansas Medical College .....	1			1
Kentucky School of Medicine .....	1			1
McGill University, Canada .....	1			1
National University .....	1			1
Rush Medical College .....	1			1
University Medical College, New York .....			1	1
University of Illinois .....		1		1
New York Homeopathic Medical College .....	1			1
University of Maryland .....	2	2		4
University of Michigan .....	2			2
University of Pennsylvania .....	1			1
University of Virginia .....	2	1		3
Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania .....	1	1		2
Total .....	78	15	3	96

*Statement of work done by boards of medical examiners and by examiners in midwifery during the year ended June 30, 1905.*

Name of board.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Board of medical examiners .....	77	15	92
Board of homeopathic medical examiners .....	1		1
Total .....	78	15	93
Examiners in midwifery .....	3	3	6

**REPORT OF THE MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT.**

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT  
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
*Washington, D. C., July 1, 1905.*

*The Commissioners of the District of Columbia.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate of the amount required for the conduct and support of the Metropolitan police department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, together with a report of its operations for the fiscal year 1905 and recommendations.

The Metropolitan police jurisdiction includes the entire District of Columbia, wherein are located the cities of Washington and Georgetown and many suburban villages, including Anacostia (which is across the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River), Takoma, Benning, Deanewood, Congress Heights, Brightwood, Cleveland Park, American University Park, Chevy Chase, Mount Pleasant, Brookland, and other thickly settled communities. This immense and well-populated territory, embracing 200 miles of roads, has never been patrolled and guarded by an adequate police force, considered from a numerical standpoint. The third largest police domain in the United States, with its important and valuable interests, has been supervised by an organization out of proportion to afford unquestioned security to life and property therein. It is the only territory in the United States enjoying a municipal police patrol.

A picture of the situation is not correctly had until the observer realizes the many attentions demanded of the small police force in the District of Columbia, a territory as distinct in its social conditions and in the character of its surroundings as any in the world. The population is generally law-abiding, but there are vicious elements—the petty pilferer, the dishonest servant, the disturber of the peace, the intolerable crank, and others—and when these are included with those who violate the many regulations of the Commissioners the aggregate of arrests equals those of some of the larger cities, where minor regulations do not prevail. The systematic regulating of the capital city and the neighboring towns and settlements accounts for the high figures.

In the District of Columbia are the homes and official quarters of the President of the United States, the Cabinet, and Supreme Court judges, the heads of the various governmental departments, and those who conduct the details of that machinery, while the members of both Houses of Congress and the attachés of the foreign legations temporarily reside therein. Every exemption from annoyance should

be assured and every security furnished them. In recent years costly educational institutions and elaborate and magnificent mansions have been erected on the beautiful building sites which abound in the suburban sections, and valuable railway plants have been constructed and are operated throughout the entire area. Thousands of dwellings, extensive parks, and miles of driveways, the latter largely patronized by the growing population and many strangers, all form a part of the attractions at the seat of the National Government. In addition, several bridges cross to the nearby States of Virginia and Maryland, and afford highways for pedestrians and railroads. The many features enumerated comprise a vast combination of interests, which demand a police surveillance superior in strength and character, and those affording it should be commensurately compensated for the extraordinary service required.

On the 30th day of June, 1905, the District of Columbia had a police force of 692 officers and privates, which was distributed as follows: At headquarters, 1 major and superintendent; a captain and assistant superintendent, in charge of the detective bureau; another captain, looking after the horses, vehicles, and other properties of the department, the uniforming and supplying of the force, the condition of the buildings, trials of members for breaches of discipline, and many smaller details; still another captain, engaged in receiving complaints, making details, transfers, giving information, carrying out assignments, transmitting orders, and 2 more observing performance of duty on the part of the privates, investigating complaints, serving as trial officers in the enforcement of discipline, and examining into precinct conditions.

There were 11 lieutenants, 10 in command of precincts and station houses and 1 acting as night inspector; 24 desk sergeants, 2 being assigned to each of the stations for twelve hours' separate duty in caring for the records, prisoners, reports, complaints, and discharging other detailed requirements.

There were 40 sergeants, 1 of whom had charge of the detective bureau during the night; 2 were detailed to command the privates on duty at the White House as exterior guards, performing twelve hours' duty each; 8 were mounted, doing duty in the suburbs. The remaining 27 sergeants were distributed, as follows, for foot duty: Three in the first, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and tenth precincts, respectively, being a full quota; 2 in the second, eighth, and ninth precincts, respectively, necessitating the employment of a private to act as such in each of those precincts. Thus the force was insufficiently supervised to the extent of 3 sergeants. The bicycle corps of sergeants should consist of 4, and as only 2 were available for such service 2 privates were detailed to act as such. In all there was a shortage of 5 sergeants. This deficiency should be supplied in order to avoid delinquencies, which necessarily follow incomplete command of the men who patrol the beats and cover posts.

On the above date there were 634 privates in the force, but all of these were not available for patrol duty, the number being reduced 95 by details, exclusive of 20 doing detective service and 82 on post-duty assignments. A simple mathematical process would reduce the available force for street patrol, bicycle work, and mounted service in the suburbs to 437, from which those sick, numbering 22, and those on

leave under the law, 33, and 2 suspended, should be taken, leaving in round numbers 380. When divided into reliefs, employing the greater force in the nighttime, on the principle that marauders move under the cover of darkness, the deduction is 95 privates were patrolling the 69 square miles of District territory during the daytime, and during the night the greatest number on duty at any time was 190.

The details for special duty above referred to were as follows:

## POST ASSIGNMENTS.

Arlington Hotel and vicinity -----	2	Massachusetts avenue, Twenty-second street to Rock Creek NW--	1
Baltimore and Ohio depot -----	2	New bridge-----	3
Baltimore and Potomac depot-----	2	Precinct detectives-----	10
Brookland -----	2	Post-office -----	2
Brightwood -----	3	Patrol wagons-----	20
Benning -----	2	Railway tunnel-----	1
Center Market-----	2	Takoma -----	2
Cleveland Park-----	3	Tenley -----	2
Deanewood -----	2	Thirty-sixth street and Prospect	
Eckington -----	1	avenue NW -----	1
Fifteenth and H streets NE-----	2	Turnkey -----	1
Filtration plant -----	3	Wharves -----	2
Harlem -----	1	Willard Hotel and vicinity -----	2
Long Bridge -----	3		
Loop -----	2		
Langdon -----	3	Total-----	82

## DETAILED.

Bicycle squad, acting sergeants---	2	Inspectors of licenses-----	2
Bathing beach-----	1	Local identification bureau-----	1
Baltimore and Ohio depot, as detectives -----	2	National park-----	1
Baltimore and Potomac depot, as detectives -----	2	Patrol steamer -----	3
Department veterinarian-----	1	Police headquarters-----	5
Detective office -----	4	Pound service -----	1
District building-----	5	Police court -----	4
Disbursing office-----	1	Photographer for department-----	1
Emergency Hospital -----	4	Printer for department-----	1
Executive Mansion -----	38	Sanitary officer-----	1
Guard with prisoners' van-----	2	Tax office -----	1
House of Detention-----	4	Workhouse -----	6
Humane Society-----	1		
Inspector of medicine, pharmacy, and dentistry-----	1	Total-----	95

*Disposition of the force for the twenty-four hours ended 8 a. m., July 1, 1905.*

Major and superintendent-----	1
Captain and assistant superintendent-----	1
Captains -----	4
Lieutenants -----	11
Sergeants -----	40
Privates, class 2-----	265
Privates, class 1 -----	<sup>a</sup> 370
Total -----	<sup>b</sup> 692

<sup>a</sup> There is 1 vacancy in the grade of private, class 1.

<sup>b</sup> The foregoing total does not include 24 desk sergeants.



	Major and super-intendent.	Captain and assistant super-intendent.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Privates.	Total.	Privates.					
								Sick.	With leave.	Suspended.	Detailed.	Post duty.	Patrol duty.
Headquarters .....	1	1	4	1		20	27						
Precincts:													
First .....				1	4	66	71	3	6		11	12	34
Second .....				1	3	57	61	4	2		9	3	39
Third .....				1	3	67	71	2	2		9	3	51
Fourth .....				1	4	55	60	1	3	1	11	8	31
Fifth .....				1	5	74	80	1	2		13	4	54
Sixth .....				1	4	61	66	1	5		15	7	33
Seventh .....				1	6	63	70	5	5		9	13	31
Eighth .....				1	2	49	52	3	2	1	5	4	34
Ninth .....				1	4	63	68	1	4		9	12	37
Tenth .....				1	5	59	65	1	2		4	16	36
Vacancy .....						1	1						
Total .....	1	1	4	11	40	a 635	a 692	22	33	2	95	82	380

\* Including 20 detectives.

This reduction of the police force necessarily imposes on those who remain more incessant, extended, and irksome duties than befall the policemen in the average city.

First. Because they do not patrol a municipality, but a territory of the United States much greater in extent than a city. Because of the extensive, well-populated area the beats are excessively large; in fact, on some, during the day hours of duty, a man's entire time is consumed in making a single round of inspection.

Second. The social combinations—white, black, good, bad, and indifferent, making up the population of an ordinary beat—in a manner disregard the hundreds of regulations and keep an officer busy in their enforcement.

The bicycle sergeants referred to are detailed to supervise the members of the force, to observe if there is a compliance with the rules. Two of these sergeants are on during the day and two at night. Some months ago it was learned that a number of the bicycle members kept some of the footmen advised of the approach of the foot sergeants, which prompted this assignment of bicycle sergeants.

One private is located at the bathing beach to care for the District property during the absence of the watchman and to render any assistance he can for the protection of life. This locality should be patrolled by a life guard during the bathing season, such as prevails at all well-regulated coast resorts, and another should act as watchman, by relief, after night. The responsibility for good conduct at the beach, for having life-saving equipment for saving life, it is respectfully suggested, should belong solely to the superintendent of the beach, and not be divided with the police.

Two privates in citizens' clothes are in and about each of the railroad depots day and night, in conformity with law, which requires that close attention shall be given such places and steamboat wharves.

The detail at the District building includes 1 man during business hours, 2 afterwards until midnight, and 2 from that hour until 8 a. m.

The disbursing officer, by order of the Commissioners, has one member of the force for guard duty in and about his office, and at

times when funds are transported, I am informed, which is in accordance with the precautions taken at the Treasury of the United States.

As the horses employed in the patrol and van service have reached a considerable number, and a prompt and expeditious service making it necessary that they shall at all times be in good condition, which can only be secured through intelligent care as to feeding, shoeing, and proper treatment when ill, it was regarded as advisable to have a member of the force who is thoroughly trained in such matters give them attention. The result has been satisfactory in every respect.

At the White House grounds an exterior watch is maintained. Telephonic and signal facilities are provided, and three reliefs cover established posts. These members of the force are immediately directed and supervised by a sergeant, and the value of this auxiliary has been attested in many ways.

In order to secure the details concerning assaults and other crimes where a subject or the victim may be treated at the Emergency Hospital, an officer is on duty there day and night, working under the following instructions:

Privates detailed to the Emergency Hospital will report at that institution at 8 o'clock a. m. and 8 o'clock p. m. daily, and remain on duty for twelve hours each, except that the privates so detailed will arrange between themselves, with the permission of the major and superintendent, or captain of police, so that one of them will be on duty at the hospital at all times.

Privates so detailed will occupy such office and use such facilities as the hospital authorities have provided—that is, telephone for prompt transmittal of information, with desk, chair, and writing materials.

The privates so detailed will keep a record of all cases, investigate the same thoroughly, and make prompt report to the central bureau of information and detective headquarters. On the record they will note the date, time, names, and facts, making special inquiry into all that may concern the interests of the police, especially where there is belief of foul play, unusual accident, etc.

The privates so detailed will be respectful at all times and be prompt in reporting on and off duty.

All property and money of deceased or injured persons coming into the hands of these privates shall be forwarded to the lieutenant of the first precinct for transmittal to the property clerk, as required by law.

Privates so detailed are enjoined against giving out facts which might defeat the ends of justice, and they are to avoid discussions, controversies, or anything that does not pertain strictly to their line of work.

Any dereliction on the part of the privates so detailed will be cause for removal.

Early every morning a covered conveyance, known as the "van," is taken to the several station houses to procure and transport the prisoners to the police court for trial. A policeman accompanies the van on this tour to guard against escapes or accidents.

A most important detail is that to the duty of hack inspector. All special complaints concerning violations of the regulations pertaining to public vehicles—their appearance, conduct of drivers, loss of property therein, charges, numbering, and countless other requirements—are duties which belong to this assignment. A report made by him and printed elsewhere will be found of interest.

The House of Detention is an institution deserving of support and encouragement. In another part of this report attention is given to the subject. The insufficient allowance for its maintenance makes it incumbent on the head of the department to detail members of the force for guard duty there.

The Humane Society has its several agents to enforce the law against cruelty to animals, but the protection of children from brutal treatment, immoral environments, and the like is especially looked after by a member of the police force detailed for that work alone. The good results accomplished through his efforts are set forth in another part of this report.

Undivided attention is given the pawn shops, secondhand stores, and junk dealers by another detail. Morning reports are required to be handed in by those engaged in these lines of business, including description of property pawned or sold, of persons disposing of the same, and other data. The reports of losses, by theft and otherwise, are closely compared therewith, and considerable property is recovered in this manner. Diligent search and study are often required in identifying bicycles, a thief not infrequently interchanging the parts of several wheels.

The assessor of the District of Columbia has assigned to his office two members of the force, whom he utilizes in enforcing the special-license laws.

One of the improvements of recent years is the establishment of the local identification bureau, wherein are collected and arranged, according to the Bertillon system of measurements and photographs, the several thousand cards of the local department. In addition to these cards, important arrests in all parts of the country are noted here and information concerning them collected. This bureau is in charge of a member of the force. He also takes Bertillon measurements of criminals who are apprehended in this jurisdiction.

A mounted private looks after the national park, by direction of the Commissioners. He must observe that good order is preserved, prevent depredations of all kinds, and make weekly reports of all matters of interest.

During the year, by order of the Commissioners, a member of the force was employed in a clerical capacity in the office of the District property clerk.

The harbor boat is manned by a day police force. Owing to the limited strength of this command and the frequent demands made upon it, a night crew should be provided. These men enforce the harbor regulations, laws against gambling, the game and fish laws, recover bodies, prevent accidents, and perform a commendable work.

At the instance of the health department, the Commissioners ordered the assignment of a uniformed policeman to accompany the pound master on his rounds. The necessity for such detail is obvious.

In the police court the assistant district attorney has a member of the force officiating as clerk; the prisoners are in charge of another; the records of arrests, which must show the disposition of all cases, are cared for by a third, and the court room, lobby, and hallways are supervised by a fourth man. While this custom prevails in some other cities, in a model jurisdiction the tasks should be performed by clerks and bailiffs.

The photograph gallery, where the pictures of criminals are taken and where instruments are had for reproducing scenes of crime and surroundings for use before the coroner, grand juries, and courts, is in charge of a regular member of the police force who has had practical experience in photography. The usefulness of this assignment is unquestioned.



A bulletin or printed sheet is issued daily. It contains descriptions of property reported lost or stolen, people who are missing, persons who are wanted, and general and special orders. The old method of reading this information to the several commands, they to commit it to memory or to memoranda, was found to be faulty, and could not be depended upon. Now each member of the force at roll call is given a bulletin, which embraces all items of interest coming to the attention of the department during the preceding twenty-four hours, so that no room is left for inaccurate information. A printer from the force is constantly employed in arranging this important feature.

The member detailed as sanitary officer looks after the insane. He investigates all cases, prepares petitions for the courts, and provides for the commitment of those adjudged demented. An inspection of his report will give room for much thought and study.

The public funds in the hands of the tax collector are guarded, while being paid in and while en route to deposit at the United States Treasury, by a private of the force. This precaution is necessary.

Workhouse prisoners are watched by members of the police force. That a good, faithful, and satisfactory service is secured there is no doubt, but guards should be equipped and paid by the workhouse authorities. The present system is antiquated, and not in keeping with modern methods of jail and workhouse protection of prisoners. Guards for such work should be students in their special line and not policemen, who may be called upon at any time for regular police service.

Post-duty men are those who are assigned to the performance of a service identical with that done by patrolmen, except that it is limited. For example, at the village of Brookland 2 privates perform eight hours' duty each. There should be 3, in order to cover the full twenty-four hours each day. This situation will be remedied when additional force shall have been provided. The same condition of affairs exists at Brightwood, Benning, Deanewood, Cleveland Park, and other villages.

Ten of the patrol wagons require a detail of 20 men, 1 for day and 1 for night work with each wagon. These relieve the privates on the beats of prisoners, convey them to the stations, keep the records of calls through the signal boxes as made hourly by the privates on the beats, and assist the desk sergeant at clerical work.

Returning to the reduced force of patrolmen, it may not be inappropriate to mention some of the exacting duties expected of them. They must examine and thoroughly inform themselves as to every part of their beats; to the extent of their power prevent crime; examine all doors and windows; report policy dealers, gamblers, receivers of stolen property, or report their suspicions that they are such; daily examine the station-house records; familiarize themselves with special and general orders; give close attention to disorderly houses and state to their superiors their observations; inspect hacks; report damaged and unlighted street lamps; make note of and report insanitary matters, holes in the roadways and sidewalks, and damaged trees; deliver personal-tax notices; inspect building, entertainment, and other permits; place lamps to give warning at dangerous places, and enforce the laws and the hundreds of regulations respecting chickens, dogs, ringing of bells, sweeping of rubbish, use of water, discharge of explosives, locations of signs, obstructions,



excavations, plumbing, motor vehicles, street cars, bicycles, vehicles, licenses, parkings, electric lights, use of oils, construction of buildings, fences, awnings, and various other matters. These, with the regulating of carriages at receptions and theaters, the care of children about the schools, and apprehension and care of several hundred insane persons annually, occasion much and at all times delicate work.

Members of the force are required to abstain from smoking while in uniform, from the use of intoxicants, profane, harsh, and disrespectful language, to be neat in person, not to maltreat prisoners or others, to secure life and property, prevent and detect crime, arrest criminals, care for the sick and injured, examine pawn shops, junk, and second-hand stores, and perform many other details under the law.

The greatest incentive to members of the force for an energetic, faithful performance of duty is fair treatment, coupled with fair pay. The legal intelligence necessary for judicious action at all times, the ability to act on occasions as judge, jury, physician, and policeman demands ability above the average. As to compensation, it should be graded from \$1,200 to \$900 a year for the privates. Two years' satisfactory service should be followed by promotion in pay to \$1,080 and five years' to \$1,200 per annum. The city of New York recognizes several grades of advancement for the privates in its force. Statistics go to show that after ten years' police service the robust, physical specimen at time of appointment begins to decline, and that the most encouraging agency to maintain efficiency is just and equitable reward for the labor expended and exposure endured. Renewed activity and diligence follow substantial appreciation of work in a police department, and the guardians of the peace at the seat of government should be so maintained and equipped and of such numbers as to serve as an example for a model institution. It would be economical in the end if this department was placed on a firm and perfect footing at this time.

Estimate of the amount required for the conduct and support of the Metropolitan police department of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907:

1 major and superintendent	\$4, 000
1 captain and assistant superintendent	2, 500
4 captains, at \$1,800 each	7, 200
1 chief clerk, who shall also be property clerk	2, 500
1 clerk	2, 000
3 clerks, at \$1,000 each	3, 000
4 surgeons of the police and fire departments, at \$900 each	3, 600
Additional compensation for 20 privates detailed for special service in the detection and prevention of crime, or so much thereof as may be necessary	4, 800
11 lieutenants, at \$1,500 each	16, 500
45 sergeants, at \$1,320 each	59, 400
380 privates of class 1, at \$1,080 each	410, 400
265 privates of class 2, at \$1,200 each	318, 000
3 telephone operators, at \$900 each	2, 700
24 desk sergeants, at \$1,080 each	25, 920
Janitor for police headquarters	720
13 laborers, at \$720 each	9, 360
Messenger	500
Messenger	700
Major and superintendent, mounted	240
Captain, mounted	240

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55 lieutenants, sergeants, and privates, mounted on horses, at \$240 each	\$13,200
64 sergeants and privates, mounted on bicycles, at \$40 each	2,560
26 drivers, at \$720 each	18,720
2 police matrons, at \$600 each	1,200
For rent of substation and stable at Anacostia	480
For fuel	4,000
For repairs to stations	5,000
For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, including the purchase of new wagons, rewards for fugitives, modern revolvers, installation of card system and maintenance of same in police department, stationery, books, books of reference and periodicals, telegraphing, photographs, printing, binding, gas, ice, washing, meals for prisoners, furniture and repairs thereto, beds and bed clothing, insignia of office, purchase and care of horses, horse and vehicle for superintendent, bicycles, police equipments and repairs to same, harness, forage, repairs to vehicles, van and patrol wagons, and expenses incurred in the prevention of crime, and other necessary expenses	32,500
For flags and halyards for station houses	125
For rent of police department headquarters and property room	2,400
For purchase of a site for a station house in Anacostia	2,400
For converting the old morgue attached to the sixth precinct station house into a stable	1,000
For construction of target range, gymnasium, and retaining wall at the seventh precinct station	8,000
To enable the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to provide transportation, including the purchase and maintenance of necessary horses, wagons, and harness, and a suitable place for the reception, transportation, and detention of children under 17 years of age, and, in the discretion of the Commissioners, of girls and women over 17 years of age, arrested by the police on charge of offense against the law in force in the District of Columbia, or held as witnesses, or held pending final investigation or examination, or otherwise, including additional compensation of the superintendent, \$120; 2 clerks, at \$900 each; 4 drivers, at \$600 each; 1 hostler, \$540; 6 guards, at \$720 each; 2 matrons, at \$600 each; \$11,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary	11,000
For harbor patrol:	
1 lieutenant in the police department, who shall also be harbor master	1,500
2 sergeants, who shall be licensed pilots, at \$1,320 each	2,640
2 engineers, at \$840 each	1,680
2 firemen, at \$480 each	960
1 watchman	420
2 deckhands, at \$480 each	960
For fuel, construction, maintenance, repairs, and other necessary expenses	2,500
For purchase of lot and erection of harbor precinct station with cells	25,000
Transportation of prisoners: For conveying prisoners to the workhouse, including salary of driver, not to exceed \$720, as now authorized and being paid, and the purchase and maintenance of necessary horses, wagons, and harness	2,000
Total	1,014,525

This estimate exceeds by \$183,350 the appropriation for the current fiscal year, the items of increase being as follows:

## In salary:

Captain and assistant superintendent	\$700
4 captains, at \$300 each	1,200
Chief (also property) clerk	500
1 clerk	500
1 clerk	100
2 clerks, at \$280 each	560
4 surgeons, at \$360 each	1,440
11 lieutenants, at \$180 each	1,980
40 sergeants, at \$180 each	7,200

## In salary—Continued.

5 sergeants, at \$1,320 each	\$6, 600
370 privates of class 1, at \$180 each	66, 600
10 privates of class 1, at \$1,080 each	10, 800
265 privates of class 2, at \$120 each	31, 800
3 telephone operators, at \$300 each	900
24 desk sergeants, at \$240 each	5, 760
13 laborers, at \$120 each	1, 560
26 drivers, at \$120 each	3, 120
For fuel	500
Repairs to stations	250
Purchase of a site for station house in Anacostia	2, 400
Converting the old morgue attached to the sixth precinct station into a stable	1, 000
For construction of a target range, gymnasium, and retaining wall at the seventh precinct station	8, 000
For House of Detention	1, 000
For harbor patrol (salaries, etc.)	29, 480
Total	183, 950
Less total decrease	600
Total	183, 350

## CAPTAIN AND ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

By law approved February 28, 1901, a captain and assistant superintendent was provided, and he has been assigned to the supervision of the most important auxiliary of the department—the detective bureau—for the conduct of which the major and superintendent is held responsible in this jurisdiction. The wisdom of this assignment may be better understood when it is known that the official in charge thereof is, in business relationship and rank, the closest official to the chief of the force, and upon him rests the responsibility of caring for the skilled work in the detection of crime and the apprehension of criminals. Formerly a lieutenant of the force was detailed to this position, but after thirty-five years of experience it has been found expedient to in a manner improve this system so as to meet modern conditions. A closer communion and, therefore, procedure on one line of policy is now effected. The captain and assistant superintendent possesses that authority in law which secures for him the respect of the men immediately under his control, and the whole force, if necessary. He gives the secret service an impetus and intelligent action which could not be expected of an officer of lower rank, wanting in explicit authority. In the absence of the superintendent, through leave or sickness, the captain and assistant superintendent becomes the acting head of the department, and, having been promoted from the ranks, his experience enables him to properly direct the force, as well as his particular branch of the service.

He must possess exceptional and many qualifications; give his time, night and day, to the work in hand; be a student of crime and proper director of the material under him; possess firmness and ready capacity for the solution of delicate problems; be honest, respectful and willing, kind and strong; be able to read human nature in its many phases; have an acquaintance with the law of his own and other jurisdictions; a full knowledge of the men under him, and so assign cases committed to his charge as to obtain the best results, besides having a familiarity with criminology, the metric system of measurements, police photography, and methods employed elsewhere.



The pay of this official is \$1,800 per annum, and when the cost of living and financial demands made upon him are taken into consideration his salary is not in accord with those paid by well-regulated business firms or corporations. The statesman, the diplomat, the rich and the poor must at times confide in this official while seeking assistance, and one worthy of such confidence is surely deserving of the salary suggested.

The pay of like officer in St. Louis, Mo., who, however, does not have the rank and duties of assistant superintendent, is \$3,500; Chicago, Ill., assistant superintendent, \$4,000; Cincinnati, Ohio, chief of police, \$6,000; chief assistant, \$2,400; Detroit, Mich., \$2,000; San Francisco, Cal., \$3,000.

#### CAPTAINS.

There are 4 captains, and if it should become necessary at any time to call out the entire police force of the District, each one of them would have more than 150 privates under his command, which would appear reckless and inexpedient to any one familiar with organizations, as such an officer should not be expected to properly control and direct the movements of more than 100 men.

One of the captains, mounted, is employed to visit the station houses in the District, to see that the horses, wagons, harness, signal system, supplies of all kinds, buildings, equipments, uniforms, and property requirements are maintained as they should be; to inspect uniforms and helmets, as to make and condition; to preside at court-martial hearings, and cover various matters of miscellaneous character which may be involved in written reports.

A second captain has charge of the detective bureau, which is, as hereinbefore stated, the most important auxiliary of the department, during the night. This officer is the immediate representative of the major and superintendent in responding to calls and requirements during this portion of the day. In time of emergency—when murders, burglaries, and similar felonies have been committed, or in case of fire, he must, if necessary, bring into operation the entire machinery of the department in order to make arrests, procure evidence, and protect life and property.

A third captain is detailed by the major and superintendent to examine special and morning reports; make details for special and general service; visit the courts and examine into important cases; give general observation to the conduct of the men; issue general and special orders, by telephone and otherwise, which may originate in the office of the major and superintendent.

A fourth captain is engaged in investigating complaints made against members of the force, taking testimony and submitting recommendations regarding the same; issuing permits for various privileges and recording the same; serving as a member of the police pension board; giving attention to members of the force on the street during night and day; and, in fact, doing much miscellaneous work which can not be detailed here.

It is not an exaggeration of the facts when I say that these captains have their time fully occupied and not infrequently give unusual service for the benefit of the department interests. An inspection of these officers at any time will verify what I have stated about



the unusual demands upon them, which require intelligent action and thorough acquaintance with the laws and regulations governing the District of Columbia.

The pay of like officers in Philadelphia is \$2,100 per annum and an allowance of \$100 for clothing; in Boston, \$2,500; in Chicago, \$2,250; in Cincinnati, \$2,000; in St. Louis, \$2,100; in New York, \$2,750; in Milwaukee, \$2,100.

#### CHIEF (ALSO PROPERTY) CLERK.

A few years ago it became necessary to create the office of chief clerk, but with such provision no distinct appropriation was made, so that to-day that official not only supervises all the clerical work of the department, but must also receive and dispose of all property coming into the hands of the police, consisting of thousands of packages of goods, jewelry, and money every year, at the salary provided for property clerk. As chief clerk he directs the keeping of the records of the several precincts and at headquarters, which include those relating to finances, statistics of crime, uniforms, equipments, stationery, property of the District, supplies of all kinds, the auditing of vouchers, the recording of complaints, letters and communications, besides various other duties which require an experienced and diligent official. Not only must he be skilled in the matters to which I have referred, but he must also be qualified as a stenographer and typewriter, and his hours of duty are unlimited—not barring Sundays and holidays.

#### HEADQUARTERS CLERKS.

At the present time the work of the department would be very much embarrassed for the want of another stenographer and typewriter were it not for the fact that by rendering extraordinary service and laboring after hours the clerks employed as such are able to keep the work in line, with the exception of some of the delays which are incident to its consummation under such conditions. One of these clerks receives \$900 per annum, while two of them receive \$720 each. I have to recommend that these employees be placed on an equal footing and be allowed compensation, considering the many duties they have to perform, more in keeping with that paid clerks under the General Government and elsewhere. They have no regular office hours, but frequently must be kept employed much longer and later than an ordinary Government clerk—including holidays. It is but fair that these clerks should receive \$1,000 per annum.

#### POLICE AND FIRE SURGEONS.

I believe it consistent that the four surgeons of the police and fire departments, who examine applicants and attend to the sick and disabled members of both forces, should receive the additional compensation of \$360 each.

#### LIEUTENANTS.

The District of Columbia is not divided into police districts like other police jurisdictions, but into precincts, with a view to giving to

persons and property located therein proper supervision, and the officers in charge thereof are known as lieutenants, and are supposed to be on duty at all times. They must see that the sergeants and privates in their respective commands comply with the various regulations as set forth in the manual, that they enforce the hundreds of police regulations and laws pertaining to the city and suburbs, and are held strictly accountable for prompt compliance with all the requirements laid down for their government.

Many improvements have increased the demands made upon the police force of the District, such as to necessitate more exacting attention, longer continuous hours, the expenditure of greater energy than was the case fifteen years ago, when their pay was made \$1,320 a year. Their duties correspond to those of the captains in other large cities and their pay should be more commensurate with the duties enjoined on them.

It is recommended that their salary be increased to \$1,500 per annum each. As to the other cities, I have but to refer to Chicago, Ill., \$1,500; St. Louis, Mo., \$1,500; Minneapolis, Minn., \$1,100; San Francisco, Cal., \$1,680; Philadelphia, Pa., \$1,700 and \$75 for clothing; Boston, \$1,600; Cincinnati, \$1,300; New York, captains, \$2,750, inspectors, \$3,500.

#### SERGEANTS.

The same conditions exist with reference to the sergeants, who are now receiving \$1,140 per annum each, instead of \$1,320, which I have recommended. They have direct supervision of the privates while on duty and dispose of the many delicate and trying questions which, owing to the social conditions existing in this jurisdiction, are more frequently encountered here than elsewhere.

As to the pay in other localities, I respectfully beg leave to call attention to the pay in Chicago, Ill., \$1,200; Cincinnati, Ohio, \$1,150; St. Louis, Mo., \$1,380; San Francisco, Cal., \$1,500; Philadelphia, \$1,300 and \$60 for clothing; Boston, \$1,400; New York, \$2,000; Milwaukee, \$1,200.

There are at the present time 3 acting sergeants on foot. By this it should be understood that 3 of the privates of the force are designated to perform the work of sergeants without extra compensation. This condition is obligatory, and it is not fair nor proper that these men should not be fully and equally paid for rendering the superior work. It is desirable that they should be made full sergeants and be paid as such.

In addition to these 3 sergeants, it has been found advisable to exercise a direct supervision over the 60 privates employed on bicycles, who, owing to their advantages in riding a bicycle, could not receive direct and constant attention from the sergeants on foot. Were it otherwise, the bicycle service would be less satisfactory and not conform to the requirements and expectations of the department. It is urged that the 2 acting sergeants rendering this service should receive the pay of full sergeants, as recommended with reference to the acting sergeants on foot. A comparison with salaries paid in other cities is favorable to this argument.

## PRIVATES.

In 1879 the privates of the Metropolitan police force of the District of Columbia were divided into two classes, class 2 consisting of 120 men and class 1 of 73. This division was made with a view to requiring appointees to serve a probationary term as privates of class 1. If found capable and worthy, they were promoted to the higher rank, and the numerical strength of the two classes was so proportioned that promotion occurred within two years after appointment.

Since that time Congress, in its judgment, has increased the classes in such manner as to materially prolong the period of probation, and the disproportion between the classes is so great now that a private must serve between nine and ten years before he can be promoted.

This condition has occasioned discontent, the privates of class 1 believing that recognition of faithful service should not be deferred so long. This feeling has prevailed for several years and has caused privates to become disheartened and resign.

Experience shows that after a member of the police force of this jurisdiction has served energetically and continuously for eight or ten years disabilities begin to develop and he finds he is illy qualified for other than police work. He usually has a family, whose expenses increase from year to year, and he should have more to provide for it. If he does not receive it, he becomes discouraged and does not give that attention to his official duties which is usually given by well-paid and contented employees.

The reports of the Commissioner of Labor shows conclusively that prices for necessities of life have been steadily advanced and are now higher than they have been for years, and it is well known that in all branches of trade salaries have been raised so as to be in a measure commensurate with the increased cost of living.

The employees of the police department have not received additional compensation.

When it is taken into consideration that a police officer must pay house rent, buy winter and summer uniform, perhaps pay a penalty or two during the year for omissions and commissions, provide clothing and food for a family consisting of several persons, etc., it is apparent that he must exercise the most rigid economy to enable him to care for those he loves and himself.

This matter has received the attention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the views herein expressed have been indorsed by the association.

The major and superintendent, after a careful investigation of police methods and salaries paid in other jurisdictions, is of the opinion, as heretofore expressed, that the privates should be divided into three grades—those of class 1 to receive \$900 per annum, and after two years' probation, provided intelligent attention to duty merits the same, they should be promoted to class 2, at a salary of \$1,080 per annum; and then, if intelligent attention to duty merits further promotion, after a service of five years, they should be promoted to class 3, at \$1,200 per annum.

It goes without saying that in order to secure faithful and intelligent services there must be remuneration somewhat consistent with the labors and duties performed.



For the reasons advanced I have the honor to recommend that the original idea of the lawmakers when they established two classes of privates be carried out, and that proper proportion between the two existing classes may be maintained, that all privates of class 1 who have served five years or more prior to this date be allowed \$1,080 per annum.

Under this arrangement 90 men now receiving \$900 per annum would be promoted to \$1,080. This would require an additional appropriation of \$16,200. There is no doubt in my mind that excellent results would follow this fair and equitable allotment of salaries.

The privates of the two classes are on duty the same hours and have the same tasks to perform.

This police jurisdiction is not a municipality; it is a territory comprising about 70 square miles. As representatives of all the civilized nations reside here, there is always room for international questions to rise, and many delicate matters are brought to the attention of the officers for adjustment. There are many police regulations, promulgated by authority of law, as well as statutory enactments to be enforced.

A careful review of the situation will convince any person that responsibilities are imposed upon members of our police force which do not prevail in any municipality in this country. Therefore the force should not be deficient in numbers or be required to work for inadequate compensation.

In Pittsburg, privates receive \$1,080 per annum each; Philadelphia, all receive about \$1,068; Boston, first year \$1,000, second year \$1,100, third year \$1,200; Chicago, \$1,100 and \$900; Omaha, all receive \$960 per annum; New York, first grade \$800, second grade \$900, third grade \$1,000, fourth grade \$1,150, next grade \$1,250, next grade \$1,350, and after five years' service a private receives \$1,400 per annum.

An increase of 10 privates of class 1 is asked for because in endeavoring to establish a precinct along the river front and throughout the harbor district, as provided for by Congress, it was found to be impossible to put the same into successful operation without detaching men from other precincts. This could not be done without detriment to the lives and property of residents therein. The force, as already shown, is very small and does not compare favorably with that of other municipalities, and if officers were taken away from other precincts it would simply mean the sacrificing of interests imperatively demanding protection. The force assigned to the harbor precinct is grossly inadequate for the river front, which extends for a distance of 2 or 3 miles, and over which a patrol is expected at all hours, both day and night.

#### TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

A few years ago, to be in keeping with the demands of the times and in order to facilitate the gathering of information and concentrating the work of the department, it was deemed advisable to establish a telephone bureau at headquarters, with 3 operators, performing eight hours' duty each. Their operations are such as to require constant and uninterrupted attention to the telephones, public and police,



and in keeping a record in detail of all that transpires, and \$900 per annum would be just pay for these men.

Saving of time in police business very often results in the saving of life and property, and it is important that the service should be furnished with every facility for calling for assistance, reporting of mishaps, fires, and accidents. In this respect the demands on the department have increased at least 30 per cent within the past five years—so much so, in fact, as to cause congestion—and delays at times in the telephone service may any day work disastrous effect. Two years ago I urged the overhauling and improving of this branch, but owing to want of appropriation it has not been done.

I have to recommend that the various lines from the several police station houses be constructed direct and concentrated upon a single switch leading to these headquarters. Under the present conditions the operators at fire-alarm headquarters not only have the business of the police but that of the schools and various District institutions to handle through one board. The situation is quite serious when viewed from a police standpoint, and I most respectfully ask that a separate switch board be erected and operators provided for that purpose, although, if necessary, 3 members of the force could be temporarily detailed in order to assist in the inauguration of this improvement.

I have not included the cost of such a change in these estimates, feeling that the proper place would be with those of the electrical department of the District government.

I trust that the honorable Commissioners may find it expedient and reasonable to have some action taken looking to the adoption of this suggestion as to an important auxiliary.

Persons employed as telephone operators in Philadelphia receive \$1,100 per annum; in Milwaukee, \$800.

#### DESK SERGEANTS.

These employees were formerly known as station keepers, but the act of Congress approved February 28, 1901, made them desk sergeants, in order to have some one in authority at the station houses during the absence of the lieutenant and sergeants and in order that an officer empowered to accept collateral might always be in attendance. They perform many duties of a police and clerical character, and are on duty twelve hours each. Their responsibilities have increased since they were made members of the force, and it is regarded as right and proper that they should receive this recognition. The increase will have a tendency to promote the efficiency of this branch of the service, in that privates of the force, after disability shall have been incurred, may be transferred to these positions, qualified to take up the duties incident to the same. They keep the records of the station houses, care for prisoners, and, as I have stated, are held accountable for cases brought to their attention during the absence of the lieutenants and sergeants.

#### MATRONS.

An appropriation has been recommended for 2 matrons, at \$600 per annum each, to be employed at the police station houses. The matrons now employed are engaged in searching and caring for the

female prisoners at the House of Detention, and I have an estimate for their retention in that capacity in the allowances asked for that institution. If the recommendation prevails, provision should be made for 2 additional matrons, for duty at the station houses.

#### STATION HOUSE IN ANACOSTIA.

Under existing conditions a station house and stable are rented in that section of the District east and south of the Anacostia River. While this is in the suburbs, it is surrounded by several villages covering a considerable area and embracing a large population. The Government Hospital for the Insane is also located at this point, and energetic police action is necessary sometimes to apprehend persons who frequently escape from that institution. At present the officers are poorly provided for with respect to bunk rooms and otherwise, and it is in keeping with the demands of thousands of residents of that locality and the protection of the various interests therein to ask for an appropriation for a lot and station house. The price of ground is constantly advancing, and it would be economy to take advantage of present prices.

There is a large force of officers employed in that section of the District, and they should be suitably housed and afforded all the facilities which are furnished officers doing duty in other sections of the District.

The annual rental paid for a station and stable is \$480 per annum.

#### CONVERTING OLD MORGUE INTO A STABLE.

The morgue was formerly located in the rear of the Sixth precinct station house, but a year ago it was moved into new quarters on the river front. By the expenditure of a small sum, the old morgue building could be converted into a stable for the department. Such accommodations are much needed at this point, and it would afford an opportunity to isolate sick horses, instead of placing them in a private hospital at government expense.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF TARGET RANGE, ETC.

The District of Columbia is the owner of a lot adjoining the Seventh precinct police station. The station house is a modern structure and is occupied by a large force of men. An appropriation of \$8,000 would enable the District to provide a gymnasium, bowling alley, and target range on the land referred to, which would benefit the members of the force in many ways. At present they have no place for recreation except the sitting rooms in the station houses, and when off duty are disposed to seek amusement elsewhere. The establishment of the gymnasium and target range would not only improve their efficiency in the use of the revolver, but would have a tendency to develop the men physically and mentally and would furnish them a place of rendezvous without the temptations for dissipation which are common in the various sections of the city they are apt to visit unless some better attraction is afforded them.

For several years the members of the force have engaged in target practice (in fact, it is one of the requirements of the laws governing

the police force) through the courtesy of the National Guard, but the people located in the National Guard Armory have objected to the use of the range during the day, which has resulted in the exclusion of the police from practice there. Target practice is not now being enforced, because of lack of facilities.

There is ample ground adjoining the seventh precinct station house for a range and gymnasium, and one of the existing walls can be utilized.

The erection of this addition will not only be an improvement in that section of the District, but would result in much benefit to the members of the force. It would be economy and in the interest of good government to have this building.

#### DISCIPLINE.

The force having reached some proportions as a body of men, it would be unreasonable not to expect breaches of discipline. Minor infractions of the rules of the manual have been disposed of by the superintendent, but where circumstances were such as to warrant hearings the same have been had before a trial board composed of an assistant corporation counsel, a captain, and a lieutenant of police, and the proceedings forwarded to the Commissioners for approval. The process is slow and, in a measure, cumbersome, and does not obtain in other departments. Nowhere is the accused accorded the recording and review which is had in this department. Cases are not disposed of offhand or by a single trial officer, insuring fairness to the accused, although much of the time of the superintendent is consumed in reviewing the testimony.

Justice and discipline administered promptly is most effective. Where delays occur the organization must suffer. It is not always convenient for the assistant corporation counsel to give attention to this work, owing to pressure in other lines, and the result is cases have been delayed a hearing for weeks, if not months, and it is to the detriment of the police institution.

One hundred and fifty members of the force appeared before this tribunal during the year, charges not being sustained in 38 cases. Penalties ranging from deprivations of annual leave to removal were imposed in 112 cases. Six members were removed and 5 permitted to resign in lieu of removal.

As a whole the discipline of the force was excellent, the rules and orders of the department being generally respected. The use of intoxicants was involved in only 12 cases. A competent inspector need but look over the faces of these men in battalion formation to satisfy himself of their high standard in this respect. As to the use of the baton and the revolver, they exercised unusual forbearance in many instances where their lives were imperiled and accomplished arrests under trying circumstances.

In this connection it might not be out of place to call attention to the baton and revolver as a part of the equipments. Under some forms of monarchical government, where the officer is law unto himself, the same are not used, and there are cities in this country where the practice has been abandoned, but in many localities in this District it is necessary for members of the force to patrol in pairs, or two together, as a matter of precaution and protection to themselves. The



conditions are such as not to warrant the laying aside of this means of defense.

The following tables in detail more fully explain:

*Discipline.*

TRIALS.

Absence without leave	4
Carelessly breaking baton	1
Conduct unbecoming an officer	33
Conduct unbecoming an officer and disobedience of orders	2
Conduct unbecoming an officer and neglect of duty	4
Conduct unbecoming an officer and violation of paragraph 14, section 8, of the manual	1
Conduct unbecoming an officer and violation of paragraphs 157 and 160 of the manual	1
Conduct unbecoming an officer and violation of paragraph 160 of the manual	1
Gross neglect of duty	5
Intoxication	7
Intoxication and absence without leave	1
Intoxication and conduct unbecoming an officer	2
Intoxication and insubordination	1
Intoxication and neglect of duty	1
Insubordination	1
Neglect of duty	63
Neglect of duty and violation of paragraph 160 of the manual	4
Nonpayment of a just debt	4
Nonpayment of a just debt and conduct unbecoming an officer	1
Violation of paragraph 41 of the manual	1
Violation of paragraphs 135 and 138 of the manual	2
Violation of paragraph 157 of the manual	2
Violation of paragraphs 157 and 160 of the manual	6
Violation of paragraph 160 of the manual	2
Total	150

DISPOSITION.

Be deprived of 1 day's leave	4
Be deprived of 2 days' leave	7
Be deprived of 3 days' leave	1
Be deprived of 5 days' leave	1
Be deprived of 2 days' leave and warned	7
Charges dismissed	38
Fined	25
Fined and warned	46
Permitted to resign	5
Required to pay debt	5
Removed	6
Warned	5
Total	150

CHANGES IN THE FORCE.

June 30, 1904, full complement	686
Total force	686
June 30, 1905:	
Resigned	14
Removed	8
Died	6
Pensioned	11
	39
	647



Increased by act of Congress.....	6
Vacancies during the year.....	39
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>692</b>
Appointments .....	44
Vacancies .....	1

## HORSES AND VEHICLES.

There were 30 horses employed in the police wagon service during the year. The animals are generally in good condition. Some of them, however, had been worked in the fire department until unfitted for the extraordinary speed required of them. With a view to effecting economy where possible, this department has from time to time obtained horses from the fire department, thus avoiding expenditures from the contingent fund. It is necessary to have extra horses to replace sick and injured animals temporarily. Congress provides for a horse and vehicle for your superintendent, but with a limited fund for general expenses, economy has been practiced in this regard, and by using one of the extra horses and a second-rate vehicle disbursement for such purchases were avoided during the past three years.

The following shows number of horses, wagons, and harness, with cost of maintenance of same during the year:

Precinct.	Horses.	Wagons, etc.	Sets of harness.
First .....	2	1	2
Second .....	2	1	2
Third .....	2	1	2
Fourth .....	3	1	2
Fifth .....	2	1	2
Sixth .....	3	1	2
Seventh .....	3	1	2
Eighth .....	2	1	2
Ninth .....	2	1	2
Tenth .....	3	1	2
Substation, Anacostia .....	2	1	2
House of Detention .....	3	2	3
Morgue .....	1		

In addition to the above there were 2 extra wagons to take the place of those in the shops at any time.

The cost of forage, shoeing, repairs to harness and wagons was as follows:

Precinct.	Forage.	Shoeing.	Repairs to wagons and har- ness.
First .....	\$276.49	\$55.00	\$76.16
Second .....	269.16	47.13	83.50
Third .....	287.83	46.00	44.89
Fourth .....	828.66	132.75	195.96
Fifth .....	259.13	44.50	10.25
Sixth .....	450.73	95.25	96.75
Seventh .....	333.91	52.50	31.33
Eighth .....	356.63	46.50	40.84
Ninth .....	400.20	42.75	138.50
Tenth .....	476.58	70.38	101.54
Substation, Anacostia .....	311.93	18.25	16.86
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>4,251.25</b>	<b>651.01</b>	<b>836.58</b>

## ANNUAL PARADE.

The annual parade of the police department took place November 8, 1904, after all commands had been closely and systematically inspected by the major and superintendent, Capt. F. E. Cross, and Lieutenant Williams, accompanied by Col. Burton R. Ross, of the District National Guard and inspector of the High School Cadets. The uniforms and equipments, condition of the station houses, and police drill were taken into consideration, and after a close contest among the several commands the John B. Wight flag, the annual trophy, was presented to the seventh precinct command. The parade was witnessed by the honorable Commissioners and distinguished guests, after the flag had been presented to the winning command by Hon. Henry L. West, Commissioner, and the medals for bravery and revolver proficiency handed to the victors by the major and superintendent, these for the year 1903. The revolver-experts' medals were given Sergt. J. J. Murphy and Privates J. C. Bunn and J. T. Kennedy. Privates R. O. Kleindienst and J. H. Lee were awarded the Times medals for bravery. It is recommended that the annual inspection and drill be continued, but that the parade be dispensed with as an unnecessary annual function. It requires the stripping of precincts of the members of the respective commands in order to undertake the task, and the lives and property of citizens must for that time be without proper protection.

## HACK INSPECTION.

The hack regulations have been energetically enforced by the hack inspector and police. There has been a determination on the part of a few drivers to evade and violate the regulations, but by continued efforts and the cooperation of good citizens the majority of the drivers now find themselves bettered by the improved action and disposition of a few. Many of the hacks needing repair and sanitary attention were condemned; some of them were put out of service; others were repaired. The department is of the opinion, as heretofore expressed, that each driver of a public vehicle should be required to procure an annual license upon favorable report from the police. A law to this end should be enacted as a means of improving the personnel among the drivers and securing an up-to-date system for the District. Losses and other embarrassments have overtaken patrons of hacks, especially in the nighttime, where fear of court exposure of the victims prevented prosecutions and hearings, but where the police could have made unfavorable report upon request for renewal of license. The annual report of the hack inspector is herewith included.

The number of licensed vehicles in the District is 452, all of which were inspected from time to time by the hack inspector. Of this number 23 were condemned. Through the action of this officer 106 cases were tried in the police court for various violations of the existing hack regulations. There is an insufficient accommodation for the number of hacks, there being 34 stands, with a capacity of 250 vehicles. It is hoped the new law I have suggested may be enacted before the new Union Depot is opened for the accommodation of the

public, in the vicinity of which there will be a demand for public vehicle locations.

In this connection it might be proper to call attention to the growing disposition on the part of motor vehicle operators for hire to monopolize public space. There seems to be no well-defined regulation to prevent the accumulation of these vehicles, with unsightly "For hire" signs displayed, at points of greatest congestion. If possible, means should be devised whereby these machines could be assigned to stands where they could be readily hired, and which would prevent obstruction at locations where they become a public interference. The police have been active in suppressing soliciting on the part of this class of operators, with good results. If the whole question was taken up and a measure submitted to Congress on the subject, the District might be able to procure the best regulated public vehicle service rather than one which in many features is open to criticism.

#### INTERNATIONAL POLICE.

The annual convention of the International Chiefs of Police was held in Washington in May last. The attendance numbered over 200, all interested in protecting society throughout the United States and Canada and some other parts of the world. The proceedings were instructive and profitable, and the personal meetings of police officials brought about a closer relationship in business affairs. Your superintendent was honored for the fifth time with the presidency of the association, which, aside from the personal compliment, means much for the seat of government, from a cooperative standpoint, on the part of those charged with the enforcement of laws against crime and criminals, and maintains in the District that growing and valuable adjunct to the service and science, the National Bureau of Criminal Identification, which promises to become a valuable aid in many ways to the General Government.

The chiefs were shown the points of interest in and about the capital; the Chief Executive of the United States received them, and they returned to their respective homes well paid for coming.

In this connection I beg leave to present a letter of thanks extended by this department to the president of the Business Men's Association and Board of Trade for the kindly attentions extended the visitors and to the several committees of citizens who personally attended to the pleasures of the guests. The department is in no way provided with means for the entertainment of visiting officials who may come to the capital, and in its poverty, in that direction, feels grateful for the generous assistance extended on that occasion by its public spirited friends, whose actions have been officially recorded.

JUNE 3, 1905.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN OYSTER: I desire to express to you, and through you to the several gentlemen of your committee, my individual and official thanks for your generous and public-spirited aid, assistance, and courtesies extended me as president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and to the many members of that organization during its recent session in this city.

In this connection I would be unmindful of my duty and remiss in my acknowledgments if I did not remind you of the uniform kindness and generosity of my friends among the citizens who provided, through your agency, a most excellent entertainment for the visiting heads of police.



All of the visitors experienced a pleasant time, and the convention resulted in much good for all who were fortunate enough to attend.

Many benefits will accrue to our department and jurisdiction through this gathering, which was made so successful largely through the untiring and earnest efforts of yourself, Mr. W. V. Cox, and your colaborers.

The officials of the street railway lines, the hotel proprietors, and Government representatives were exceedingly courteous, and through you I express the appreciation and acknowledgment of the association.

Assuring you of my highest regard, permit me to be, very truly,

RICHARD SYLVESTER, *President.*

Capt. JAMES F. OYSTER,

*Chairman, Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue NW.,*

*Washington, D. C.*

#### INADEQUATE FORCE.

When a police force as limited as the one in this jurisdiction carefully patrols an area as extensive as the District of Columbia, many important features which should belong to a well-conducted police department can not be put into effect. For a number of years a school of instruction for the members of the force has been contemplated, likewise the maintenance of a gymnasium, but after the members have performed their tours of duty, done reserve duty, and responded to emergency calls they are in no condition to attend school or gymnasium under compulsion. It would be a hardship to make these propositions compulsory in addition to the demands now made on them while the force is so limited in number. The public frequently and justly criticises the violation of a law or regulation and asks, "Where are the police?" Reference is invited to the table of details from the effective force and to the small number who remain for duty. For instance, from Florida avenue to the Maryland State line, from Rock Creek to First street NW., embraces a precinct over which 2 bicycle members patrol during the day and 2 during the night; yet they are expected to stop every bicycle rider, reckless driver, and motor vehicle operator who speeds beyond the prescribed limit. When vehicle travel is extensive, reckless, and congested on busy days in the business center, the bicycle force employed in one precinct must be transferred to the business center, while the district from which they are taken is unprotected. In brief, these transfers temporarily from one district to another to meet emergency demands are like playing a game of chess and borrowing the men to play.

Crime always was and always will be committed, not only in the District of Columbia, but throughout the world. Society everywhere has organized against it and chosen the police as its representatives to prevent it as far as possible. It is therefore proper that the good citizen should uphold the officers of the law in their efforts to prevent crime and in the detection of those who commit it, rather than decry their endeavor and methods. It is impossible for the police to pursue the work for which they are employed without at times annoying many who are innocent of wrongdoing in trying to apprehend those who are guilty. This, together with the enforcement of regulations for the comfort of a community, makes it impossible for them to please everyone. The District is a southern territory—just across the border, as it were—and possesses peculiar and distinct social conditions. The police force of the District would be adequate for a municipality of equal population were it concentrated,



as in most instances, within an area of 14 or 20 square miles, for the force would then be united and the individual members would be more in evidence. But when it becomes necessary, as it is here, to distribute the police force over a territory equivalent in extent to a small-sized State, 70 square miles, the members thereof are not within hailing distance at all times and on all occasions when wanted.

This territory includes not only the cities of Washington and Georgetown, but numerous small villages, and the intervening spaces are occupied by houses and institutions of one character or another, all requiring a close and continued police supervision. In short, an equal police strength numerically to that of some municipalities is scattered over roads and streets three or four times the extent of many cities in the United States. The presence of force or representative authority is the most potent factor for the prevention of crime and disorder. It is the first duty of the police to prevent, but if that force is so inadequate as to have to be looked and called for after crime or disorder takes place, a proper provision in numbers has not been made. Conditions for quiet, good order, and system becoming the seat of government of a great country will never be what they should until the police force is of such numbers as will admit of the presence of a member of such force on the principal thoroughfares at all times, within calling distance. Such representation of authority would keep down rowdyism, bring about system on the roadways, prevent crime, and discourage petty violations. It is the officer out of sight who keeps the laws out of mind. Instead of the policeman having the streets and alleys belonging to six, ten, twenty, and thirty blocks to patrol, Pennsylvania avenue, F street, Fourteenth street, Connecticut avenue, and other well-patronized highways should be looked after continually by representatives of the law patrolling beats but two or three squares in extent, the size of territorial assignments to increase from the center of population and travel.

#### RECLASSIFICATION OF THE FORCE.

Included in this report is the draft of a bill for the extension and improvement of the Metropolitan police force of this District. The chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia in the House of Representatives, Hon. J. W. Babcock, conferred with your superintendent on this subject, as I understand he did with the honorable Commissioners, and, as a result of the favorable attitude expressed, the measure was arranged to meet present and future conditions, for awhile at least. There is no change in the jurisdiction recited in the proposed amendment and no change indicated in the pay or title of the major and superintendent. Those are proper subjects, it is believed, for the consideration of the Commissioners. Favorable recommendation for a slight increase in salaries for the officers and other members of the force are made in the estimates of the department for the next fiscal year, which are herewith included and self-explanatory.

It being deemed necessary to include a new rank in the organization, the title assistant superintendent and captain, it is recommended, be changed to that of inspector, which would be in accord with their legal duties and positions of similar importance in large cities. It

is proposed to include the police surgeons in the regular establishment, with a view of confining their services to the care and treatment of sick and injured members of the force and the examination of alleged lunatics taken up by the police, and a salary is named which it is believed would be consistent with the work and demands upon professional men devoting all their time to this work.

An important change is that of awarding to the officer in command of precincts and stations the title of "captain." Their commands warrant it, and it corresponds with that given in other locations where similar duties are required. For many years the precincts and stations have been left to the care of sergeants, as the next ranking officer, during the absence of the lieutenants, but owing to the increased demands made in every line of police work and the force on the street being under their direction, the responsibility of caring for the business at the stations had to be divided, and privates or clerks were generally left in charge; a most unfortunate condition in a community where so many important and delicate questions are continually arising. To meet this disagreeable and unbusinesslike state of affairs, it is recommended that lieutenants be provided for, who would act in the place of captains during their absence and assume the temporary responsibilities of governing the precincts. This would place a capable and legally authorized officer in charge of the important interests throughout the twenty-four hours.

Some years ago the clerks at stations were made desk sergeants, but it has been found impossible to maintain good work, or an enthusiasm for it, at the salaries paid. Members of the force are at command, however, who are expert clerks, and may be detailed to this work from time to time, and as the abandonment of the rank of desk sergeant will equalize the pay and make the matter of detail more elastic, it is believed an improved service will be secured.

As to the grading of the privates and reasons for making the salary recommendations offered, your attention is invited to my report submitted to you under date of August 23, 1905.

AUGUST 23, 1905.

*To the honorable Commissioners of the District of Columbia.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to forward herewith estimate of the amount required for the conduct and support of the Metropolitan police department of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

In this progressive period, when the country is enjoying business prosperity, the manufacturers and the tradesmen find it necessary to increase the remuneration for the mechanic, bookkeeper, and commercial traveler. The contractor and constructor have advanced the pay of their employees. The demands of trade and for improvements have made it imperative that skilled and other assistance should be had, and in some sections there is a scarcity. There has at the same time been a decided advance in the cost of living and a reduction in the hours of service.

By consulting the reports of the Bureau of Labor it is ascertained that the hour wages for blacksmiths advanced from 1890 to 1903, while for the same period the average hours per week decreased. The same holds good for the boiler-makers, more so for bricklayers, carpenters, compositors, hod carriers, and iron molders. Laborers generally received more pay and worked less hours a week in 1903 than they did in 1890. Machinists, painters, plumbers, stonecutters, stone masons, all came in for increased wages at the end of the period named. Relative figures 1890 to 1903, bearing upon wages, hours of work, number of employees, and retail prices of food, showed in 1903 the greatest number of employees; the relative difference between 1890 and 1903 being as between 94 and 126; as to wages per hour, 100 to 116; as to hours of work a week, 100 down to 96, and as to relative cost of food, retail prices, weighed according to

average consumption in 2,567 workingmen's families, an advance of 102 to 110 points.

It is further shown that the per cent of expenditures of income was less in the Western States than in the Eastern or Middle Atlantic States. In 1902 both raw and manufactured commodities made a decided advance. In 1903 the raw advanced to a point beyond the highest figures previously reached in fourteen years, and manufactured goods advanced to a level exceeded by one year only—1890.

In addition to paying higher wages and reducing average hours of labor, employers have done a great deal to improve the housing conditions and to promote the social and intellectual surroundings of the employees.

In the busy whirl incident to the good times, those employed to conduct affairs and produce elements of trade were, as I have stated, allowed greater compensation and afforded improved facilities for work and living. While this has been done in the business world, the individuals employed to make all this possible, generally speaking, have been forgotten. It can not be questioned but that the police institution is the one on which every community in the conduct of its business and municipal affairs must depend. Take away the police and disorder and destruction follow. In the District of Columbia the faithful body of men who guard the millions of dollars' worth of Government property, who protect millions more of private property, and who exercise a wise defense of the lives of thousands of official and other residents—not comprising an ordinary municipality, but a territory—have for years and do now continue to stand watch at compensations which permit them to live and that is all. In the period covered by the labor report, while other classes have been provided with pay to more properly maintain themselves as citizens of the greatest country in the world, should the police have patiently labored as public servants, unable to provide for a rainy day, to educate their children as they would like, and to enjoy a few rays of sunshine which good living carries with it.

The members of the force are required to be intelligent, energetic, sober, honest men. They must at times be judge and jury, and frequently have delicate international questions to determine without delay. They must wear bright uniforms at their individual expense, pay an occasional financial penalty in response to discipline, always be on hand when called for, criticised for their actions, be they right or wrong, and be deprived of the usual recreations which a few extra dollars provide for the average American to-day. The force is intelligent to the highest degree, is clean, and hard worked; often overworked because of the inadequate numerical strength. The records of their labor are on file and speak for themselves. Nowhere else are such detailed and multitudinous requirements expected of a force, yet in Philadelphia the members are not only paid a salary, but also an allowance for clothing. The expense of living in the District is high. House rent, the cost of fuel, food, and raiment have advanced while the salaries paid are not sufficient to enable a member to comply strictly with the regulations as to uniforms and otherwise, and provide for his family as he should. In the years of the department's existence the members of the force have received little encouragement from Congress.

Fifteen years ago a member received promotion from \$900 to \$1,080 per annum after two years' service, while to-day he is fortunate if he obtains it in ten years.

There is no better encouragement for good service than appropriate compensation; no stronger inducement for honesty, no better incentive for a man to improve.

It may be asked why men do not leave the service if better pay can be had. They do, and for that reason applicants for the force, as a class, do not measure up to the qualities which characterized those of a few years ago. Generally, the material for the force is below that of former years.

A splendid specimen of manhood, now employed at \$66 per month by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a young man who would have made a model officer in every way, would not apply for the position because his smaller pay was worth more to him than \$75 a month with uniforms to purchase therefrom, with no Sundays or holidays "off," and irregular hours to serve.

I have recommended, in view of the unfortunate situation, that the two classes of pay for the privates be made \$1,080 and \$1,200 per annum, and that a small increase be made in the salaries paid the officers, to make them at least commensurate with what is paid in other jurisdictions.

The Commissioners and the public of the District of Columbia are not, perhaps, fully informed as to the discouraging situation which prevails in the matter of



"guarding the city," and which is due almost entirely to the inadequate force in hand. The head of this department has, however, annually, explicitly, and in detail endeavored to present the growing weakness of the force, caused by the shortage of men. It has now reached that stage when the superintendent must give time and study to who and what locality can stand the want of police protection with the least disastrous results while the officers are withdrawn therefrom to serve elsewhere in response to complaints. In this wise a continued maneuvering must be made in order to protect every locality. This character of policing is a strain on the directing authority as well as on those who must carry it into execution. All parts of the jurisdiction must be given attention - the villages, the city, intermediate highways, and their attending interests. At this season of the year, when many homes are unoccupied, others exposed by open doors and windows, with large railroad and steamboat excursions and an extensive waterway to look after, the duties of the police are extremely exacting.

The total patrol force consists of 635 privates. On July 20, of that number 18 were sick, 47 on leave of absence under the law, 1 suspended, 108 detailed at the workhouse, health office, police court, district building, market houses, White House, assessor's office, disbursing office, detective bureau, and elsewhere, and 76 were on post duty. That left a patrol force of 385, including bicycle and mounted men. Of these, 116 performed duty in the entire District during the day and about 250 in the nighttime. The number is reduced in the colder season by sickness, the rate running from 36 to 50 daily. The inadequate force prevented the making of a detail beyond 4 men for street duty in the harbor precinct, obstructed the establishment of a precinct in Anacostia, and makes the conduct of the institution difficult in every way.

Very respectfully,

RICHARD SYLVESTER,  
Major and Superintendent.

An act to amend section one (1) of an act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section one of an act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia, be and shall hereafter read as follows:

That the Metropolitan police district of the District of Columbia shall be coextensive with the District of Columbia and shall be subdivided into police districts and precincts as the Commissioners of said District may from time to time direct.

That the Metropolitan police force of the District of Columbia shall consist of one major and superintendent, whose salary shall be four thousand dollars per annum; one assistant superintendent with the rank of inspector, whose salary shall be two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; three inspectors, whose salary shall be one thousand eight hundred dollars each per annum; three surgeons for the police and fire departments, whose salary shall be one thousand eight hundred dollars each per annum; ten captains, whose salary shall be one thousand five hundred dollars each per annum; twelve lieutenants, one of whom shall also be harbor master, whose salary shall be one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars each per annum, and such number of sergeants and privates of class three, privates of class two, and privates of class one, and such number of mounted men on horses and bicycles, and others as Congress may from time to time authorize.

Original appointments of privates shall be made to class one and all promotions shall be made according to such regulations and after such physical and mental examinations at the Commissioners of the District shall prescribe.

Members of the force who may be mounted on horses shall receive an extra compensation of two hundred and forty dollars per annum, and members mounted on bicycles an extra compensation of fifty dollars per annum.

The pay of sergeants in the force shall be one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Privates of class one shall receive a salary of nine hundred dollars per annum and shall be promoted to be privates of class two after a probationary period of service of three years following the enactment of this amendment, provided by their records and intelligent attention to duty they merit the same.

Privates of class two shall receive a salary of ten hundred and eighty dollars per annum and shall be promoted to be privates of class three after a service



of five years following the enactment of this amendment, provided, by their records and intelligent attention to duty they merit the same.

Privates of class three shall receive a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum.

The said Commissioners shall prescribe the duties of all officers and members of the police force and adopt a mode of trial for said officers and members for offenses committed to the discredit and against the discipline of the force: *And provided further*, That no removal of any officer or member from the police force shall be made except on written charges and after an opportunity has been given to the person against whom such charges may be made for defense; but no person so removed shall be reappointed to any office in said police force.

Those members now designated as desk sergeants shall cease to be known as such and shall become privates of class one on and after the passage of this amendment.

Police surgeons shall be required to pass such examinations for appointment as the Commissioners may prescribe, provided they are qualified in their profession in medicine and surgery and have resided in the District of Columbia for at least two years prior to date of their appointment and have complied with all the laws relative to the practicing of medicine therein; and further provided, that they shall hold their appointments as members of the force, being subject to discipline and removal as provided for such members. The police surgeons shall devote their entire time and attention to the members of the police and fire departments, examine applicants for those departments, and such dependent, sick, injured, or insane persons as may be taken charge of by the police from time to time.

#### NEW BUILDINGS AND CELLS.

While several of the station houses have modern cell corridors and cages others have not. The first, second, third, fourth, sixth, eighth, and ninth precincts should be provided with the latest improved cells and cell rooms in the interest of decency and humanity.

With the exception of the first, third, and fourth precinct stations the police houses in the District are good. For many years that at the first precinct has been the object of criticism and condemnation. Not only has it been reported against by the surgeons of the police and fire departments, but it has been reported by the health authorities to be unfit for occupancy from a health standpoint. The interior of the building is dark and dingy, and the cell corridors and cells are poorly adapted for the humane custody of prisoners. This situation should not prevail in Washington.

The cell corridors and cells at the fourth precinct should be overhauled and new and modern cages placed therein. Sewer connections should be had with the basement, in order to admit of a lower cell in which to place the unruly and boisterous prisoners who have by their conduct made life burdensome to residents in the vicinity of the station. The District is now threatened with proceedings in court, the outgrowth of this condition.

The third precinct building is not so bad as the former two, but it is far from being an up-to-date building for the purposes for which it is used.

The result of an investigation made by the health department is as follows:

JANUARY 29, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following special report relative to the inspection of the first police precinct station house, as per instructions received over the phone at 12 o'clock noon.

I found this three-story and back building brick, located on the south half of lot 18 and on the north half of lot 19, square No. 293, with a frontage of 46

feet 8 inches on Twelfth street NW., and running back 100 feet to a 28 foot 2 inch public alley, covering nearly all of total area of said parts of lots, 4,666 square feet.

After a careful inspection of all parts of said building I have no hesitation in reporting that it is not in a sanitary condition, and is unfit for occupation for the purposes now used. The most serious defect is found in want of proper drainage. The surface of the north yard and area is drained into the cellar, and water carried along a small ditch to a "blind well," from which it is taken by siphon and discharged through the lateral into the public sewer which is laid at a grade above the grade of the bottom of this cellar. The furnace and coal vaults are in the cellar, and notwithstanding the heat from the large furnace, the moisture from the defective drainage was noticed and water was standing along the poorly graded gutter.

The snow was so deep on the south alleyway and the small north yard and area I could not make a perfect inspection. There are quartered at this station house 45 policemen and officers, and on the first floor are the office, lieutenant's room, sergeants' room, a sitting room, a water-closet, urinal, and wash basin, and 8 prisoners' cells; in all of which the light ventilation, as well as space of room, is insufficient for the purpose, taking into consideration the number of occupants.

The second floor contains the sleeping room, or dormitory, of 18 beds in front, and 5 smaller rooms for witnesses and matron. There are located on this floor 2 water-closets, 3 wash basins, and 2 urinals; also an old-fashioned bathtub.

On the third floor front is located the sleeping room, or dormitory, of 16 beds, a property room, and back a billard room; also 2 water-closets, 3 basins, and 2 urinals, with a bathtub.

The majority of the plumbing is old style and "boxed up," and I doubt that more than half of the fixtures are properly trapped and ventilated. I noticed that some of the water-closets are of the old, straight hopper pattern. Not having tools or time to make a more careful inspection of the plumbing, I base my opinion, as expressed above, on the appearance and the condition of the air in the rooms.

The two-stall stable on alley in rear and wagon house all found in good sanitary condition—a concrete floor in stable and well drained to sewer.

Respectfu''y submitted.

E. W. WHITAKER,  
*Sanitary Inspector.*

The HEALTH OFFICER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

#### CHILDREN AND PLAYGROUNDS.

"Can you find my boy?" has been a frequent inquiry made of the department in the twelve months just closed. Many inquiries came from parents in the District, many from nonresidents; in fact, there were more complaints of this character received than during any previous period. Local calls for assistance numbered 212; outside complaints, 100. Most of the youngsters who left their homes here were returned through the action of the department. This unusual condition is no doubt the outgrowth of good times, the demand for help as advertised, and stories related by the boy at work to the boy who had no experience in providing for himself. In some instances the boy follows the circus or "a string" of race horses, and occasionally falls into the service of the oyster dredger of Chesapeake Bay, where harsh treatment often follows, and the lad returns home more nearly dead than alive.

Some of the boys left good homes because the discipline invoked was of a kind that did not please; others because there was no discipline; but it is to the credit of the District that disappearances were more general elsewhere than here. There is no question but what under conditions that prevail it would be better for the com-

munity if provision was made for keeping the younger boys within bounds in the nighttime and from entering places where liquors are sold.

The police department has a member of the force detailed with the Humane Society, as agent, in looking after the welfare of children who may be badly treated or maintained under improper influences, and in the conduct of this work he has saved many a child's life and corrected evils for the individual and public good. While this officer is assigned to cooperate with the Humane Society, under the law, the scope of his duty is limited to that of a member of the force. During the year he investigated 275 cases which were brought to his attention, either by the department or the society. These cases involved 449 children. The department recommended that 41 be placed in the care of the Board of Children's Guardians, and 32 were so committed. In 201 cases the officer assigned adjusted matters with parents, or others, by warnings against improper treatment, enlightenment as to legal requirements, or otherwise effected betterments. Arrangements were made for the proper care of children by parents in 104 cases; 2 children were placed in the Reform School, 1 in the Junior Republic, and in 1 case parties are awaiting trial by jury for employing a minor to sell liquors. In 67 cases where charges were made they were not sustained.

While on this subject I might state that child life in the District of Columbia, from a police view, presents many features not found in the larger cities of the country, and these must be carefully considered in dealing with this most delicate subject, which so much concerns the public welfare. No one has a better opportunity and learns more of this question than the guardian of the peace, and his practical experience with the classes, and as a parent, gives value to his opinion as against the partially informed. When this department's representative years ago ventured to propose public playgrounds for the children he realized that such improvements must be extensive in area and equipment and so conducted in detail as to be drawing cards or attractions for children who patronized the public street, in order to relieve the police of the attention demanded by complaints about children and of the danger which continually threatened them there. The department was of the opinion then, and is now, that it is best to provide a means so elaborate as to make it generally effective. But it can not be entirely so, even with the extensive scale of playgrounds as suggested, because there are several classes of children for whom provision must be made. There is one class who are restrained by home influences and private schooling for whom recreation is already provided; another would avail themselves of playgrounds during the school year, and still another who would be glad to patronize the grounds all the year. Then there are those who work through the vacation period, and those who work all the year, and, last, many who neither work nor go to school. While the streets, alleys, and other places would be deserted by a large number of children for the playgrounds, the two last-named classes move about in the nighttime, or spend their time in the vicinity of places which are disturbed from day to day by the police. These are the ones who patronize the theaters, pool rooms, excursions, and other places after the sun goes down, and who are subjects for police attention. As has heretofore been reported by the depart-



ment, during the intense heat of summer it would be difficult, if not a hardship, to require these children to remain continually in heated tenements, but there should be some law to regulate their movements in quarters where the influences are not for good and where their presence is neither necessary nor desirable. With playgrounds of large proportions, equipped and properly officered, with public baths and boys' clubs, and law to limit the age of boys who may attend theaters and pool rooms and ply their vocation in barrooms, evils and annoyances now existing will be, in a measure reduced.

The officials of this department are convinced that in many cases the sympathy extended boys found guilty of committing violations of law of a felonious character has been misguided, and the proper remedy to correct has not been applied. The release on probation or promise of youths who have repeatedly given cause for arrest is discouraging to the officials charged with preventing and detecting crime. The reformatory or institute of correction should not be lost sight of in the treatment of juveniles who belong to the class for which such treatment is intended.

Probation officers should be members of the regular police establishment, where they could receive ready and accurate knowledge of subjects coming under police surveillance and attention, and which would carry with it the thought on the part of the juvenile on probation that the surveillance being exercised was not only kind and humane, but real and earnest. Color plays an important part, there being without question a greater number of the colored children, in proportion to the whole population, who have been neglected and who consequently come in contact with the police. Would the colored societies do for these to the full measure, improvement would no doubt follow. During the year 710 whites under the age 16 years figured under arrest, while 1,052 colored received police attention. About one-third of the population of the District of Columbia are colored.

#### STREET-CROSSING SPECIALS.

In this connection it might be appropriate to invite attention to the general good work of the special street-railway officers, who are stationed at intersections of street-railway lines and whose services are paid for by the railroad companies. These men have been as efficient generally as could be expected; have saved citizens from injury and death, prevented destruction of property, and assisted women, children, and the infirm, under the following order:

The duties of the special policemen at street-railroad crossings are hereby defined as follows:

To see generally that all police regulations are enforced.

To see that street cars come to a full stop before crossing the street.

To see that vehicles, including bicycles, shall not cross the street at a rate of speed exceeding that allowed by law.

To see that bicycles and vehicles keep on the right-hand side of the street, and make the proper turns at the crossings.

To do everything in their power to avoid accidents, rendering whatever assistance may be necessary in case an accident should occur.

In case of a violation of the law by any of the motormen or conductors of the street car lines, notice shall be given by the officers to such motormen or conductors to appear in court at a given time to answer for the violation of the law, but no arrests shall be made so as to impede travel on the cars.



To aid pedestrians in safely crossing crowded thoroughfares, and answer civilly such questions as may be asked them regarding location of streets, hotels, public buildings, etc.

Should not confine themselves to any one corner, but move about from corner to corner, giving themselves such exercise in this respect as will prevent illness. They should give special attention to the aged and infirm and women and children getting on and off cars, so that accidents may be avoided; prevent reckless and fast riding and driving and congestion of the street by pedestrians waiting for cars; maintain peace and good order at their respective posts, and see that the same are kept free from litter of every kind.

In case of emergency call for police service within a reasonable distance of a post, special railway-crossing officers, having police powers, should respond.

#### BURGLARS' TOOLS.

The department encounters much difficulty in dealing with the professional crooks, who may be found within the District during periods when large gatherings take place. If an individual has burglar tools in his possession and has a record as a criminal, there should be a law to cover his case, with such penalty attached as would remind him that he can not enjoy immunity here; and those having criminal records and existing by their wits, with no plausible excuse for coming, should be made to realize that their presence is not wanted within the District. Legislation is needed in these respects.

#### BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

For a number of years there has been established in this city what is known among the police institutions as the bureau of criminal identification. This source of information has been sustained by contributions from many cities of the United States, the amount of the contribution being regulated by the population of the city according to the Government census. The Bureau was created with a view of collecting from the police departments of the sustaining cities photographs, descriptions, and Bertillon measurements of criminals who had been apprehended. The aggregate of information thus obtained was consulted by the clerk of the bureau when any one of the departments in good standing desired to obtain the identification of some unknown criminal. The value of such a bureau would increase as the stock of information, in the way of pictures, descriptions, and measurements developed, the object being to find among those on file the identity of the person under arrest. In the manner defined several thousand photographs and measurements have been secured.

To insure a prompt service and have it conducted on business principles the contributing agencies, which also had membership in the International Association of Chiefs of Police, placed the bureau under the supervision of a board of governors, selected from among their number. This board collected assessments, paid expenses, audited accounts, and rendered an annual report for the approval of the national association.

The prime object in establishing the bureau here was to afford Congress an object lesson of the great worth of such an establishment if made national in character and placed under Government control. By such action every police officer, sheriff, and marshal, as well as agents of the General Government, would have access to the criminal

information concentrated in such a bureau. It is expected that all police officers would likewise avail themselves of the opportunity to contribute information to the bureau for the general benefit of their fellow-officials.

#### THE RELIEF FUND.

The pension relief fund law has been amended several times since its passage in 1885, until at this time it is sustained by deducting \$1 from the monthly pay of each policeman and fireman, fines imposed upon policemen and firemen, rewards, and the sale of unclaimed property; fines collected in the police court and revenue from dog licenses to meet any deficiency.

In view of the demands upon this fund for the care of debilitated and injured members of the two departments, for the sustaining of their widows and children under 16 years of age, the outlay has reached such proportions as to prompt amendments to the law, to guard against any deficiency and to secure to all concerned, including the District, the best obtainable results. An amendment should be passed by Congress authorizing the placing of any unexpended balance of District of Columbia fines and dog licenses at the end of each fiscal year to the credit of the policemen's and firemen's relief fund, to be in charge of the Treasurer of the United States for the purpose of meeting any deficiency that may arise in affording relief to any member of the force and fire department, their widows, or children under 16 years of age. The accumulations from year to year, under present conditions, should be ample to justify a proper maintenance of the broken material in the two departments. The unexpended balance amounts to from \$10,000 to \$20,000 per annum.

In order that the retired members of the force may render some return to the District in time of emergencies, such as the inauguration period, riots, or great fires, it is further suggested that an amendment be secured whereby their services may be had on such occasions, subject to the order of the Commissioners; provided their physical condition, as certified by the board of police surgeons, be such as to justify any member's employment as a special officer, which shall be without expense to the District of Columbia.

#### UNNECESSARY NOISY ATTRACTIONS.

While there are no dance and music halls in this jurisdiction of the character which require police attention and incur the displeasure of the good people in some of the large cities, the department has been called upon to use its endeavors to prevent the playing of graphophones in barrooms and other places for the purpose of attracting customers. There is no law on the subject, and it is beyond the authority of police intervention, just as much as the incessant piano playing which has in some instances raised the ire of an entire neighborhood. It goes without saying that these features might under some circumstances, where illness prevailed, become nuisances, and those annoyed should have some source of relief, but as a general proposition they belong to the permissible noises of a city.

## THE DRUG HABIT.

Some years ago the cocaine habit developed to an alarming extent throughout the southern cities, the use of the drug being chiefly confined to the less intelligent part of the population. In the meantime the practice has grown to be an extensive one in this section, being indulged in, however, almost exclusively by the lower element of humanity. Parties have been apprehended peddling the drug from door to door among the ignorant, disposing of small packages at nominal prices. The habit has produced some pitiable examples of wretchedness. Some most worthy and capable people have wrecked their own lives and made that of others miserable. In past recommendations your superintendent took the initiative against pharmacists selling drugs without limit, and it is again urged that the measure providing for the practice of pharmacy and sale of poisons which was introduced in Congress two years ago become a law. It provides restrictions in the sale of the numerous poisons that are being used with lamentable effect as narcotics, and prohibits the promiscuous sale of medicine by itinerant venders, who unquestionably have contributed to many of the sad cases brought to the attention of the police. No petty detail which might not meet with the approval of one or two interested persons should be allowed to interfere with the prompt and favorable disposition of this important matter.

The special agent of this department who has been engaged in the enforcement of the existing dental and pharmacy laws has accomplished a great deal of good, especially in securing compliance with the registration by competent drug clerks and duly authorized practitioners of medicine and dentistry, and has also done creditable work in keeping down the display and sale of objectionable literature.

## NEW MANUAL.

A committee, consisting of your superintendent, Capts. John A. Swindells and Harry L. Gessford, and Chief Clerk J. A. Kemp, revised and rewrote the regulations governing the Metropolitan police department during the past year, in an endeavor to bring the manual of requirements up to that standard which would modernize the force and its work. These representatives of the department who assisted your superintendent in the work gave many weeks of extra time and labor to the undertaking, in an endeavor to present for your approval a code of regulations consistent with laws and which would be a thorough and systematic compilation for the government of the department. That their product was a success and a model of police manual arrangement has been repeatedly testified to by those familiar with the subject.

## CONCEALED WEAPONS.

Much has been said and written concerning the subject of carrying concealed weapons, not only in this but in other jurisdictions. Some years ago Congress passed an act which it was expected would have a deterrent influence on this practice, but neither the purchasing nor carrying of concealed weapons has been reduced, if we may judge by police reports. The remedy will be found in imposing jail sentences



upon those found guilty of such offenses. No person other than those authorized by law has a good purpose in view when he walks the streets of a densely populated community with a revolver concealed on his person, and his own life and that of others is jeopardized so long as he does so. No sympathy should go out to the individual who is proven guilty of such an offense; all good citizens should applaud the infliction of a heavy penalty.

The higher and more expensive grades of revolvers are sold by reputable merchants, while the cast-iron and inferior patterns, which usually figure in affrays and assaults, are disposed of not only by storekeepers but by junk and secondhand dealers and pawnbrokers. These classes of weapons do not bear the imprint of the maker or the factory number, and there are occasions when the police are given annoyance and left mysteries to solve because of this fact. The purchaser of a weapon may buy to indulge in target practice, to secure his business or home against marauders, to protect messengers charged with bank or other collections, to insure protection on journeys through unpopulated sections, or to carry, on general principles. If he can not obtain what he wants in Washington, he will secure it from Baltimore or Alexandria, if not from the advertising agent or dealer. The sale can not be stopped, but it can be reduced to legitimate dealers and a record secured.

If the law was so amended as to require, in the first place, that all revolvers and other dangerous weapons sold in the District of Columbia shall have the name of the maker and serial number of the same engraved or marked thereon, it would be a first step in the right direction. All dealers in possession of such goods not marked as suggested should be fined each day so long as such articles remain in their possession. In making sales of weapons of this kind dealers should be required to give bond and make returns of the names of purchasers, as now required, the name and residence of purchaser to be verified, together with a description of the purchaser and the name and number of the weapon.

All such articles when bought by a dealer should be delivered to him with an original and duplicate certificate from the factory or the house from which obtained, the certificate to contain the name of the maker and serial number of each revolver, with blank form provided in which to insert date of sale and the verified name and residence of any subsequent buyer, to be delivered with the weapon to such buyer at time of purchase. Any person so coming into possession of a weapon should be required by law to transfer the certificate so received, with his name and address entered thereon, if he disposed of the article, together with the name and address of him to whom sold; and a failure of any person to have such certificate so long as he possessed the revolver should be followed by arrest and penalty. The original of the two certificates issued by any factory should be filed and kept by the dealer for the inspection and information of the police department at any time.

Dealers in secondhand weapons should be required to pay an additional license annually of \$100, and to keep record of all revolvers and certificates purchased and sold by them, and to whom sold, with address to be verified.

Should such a law be passed, all dealers should be required to file with the police department inventories of revolvers and other



dangerous weapons on hand at the time of such passage, after marking each weapon for identification, the same to be returned under oath, and returns of sales of such stock to be made as now, except the name and address of purchasers should be verified, and the dealer should be required to issue to him certificate as heretofore described, to be transferred, as heretofore stated, with the revolver at any time, to be duly recorded by any secondhand dealer purchasing the same; any and all violations to be penalized.

#### FUGITIVE LAW.

The necessity for the passage of a law whereby a fugitive from justice may be legally arrested and held in custody pending arrival of officers for another jurisdiction is more apparent each year. The District may secure the arrest of a fugitive in another jurisdiction and have the prisoner held, but it is not so here, and members of the force assume great risk at times in doing the public a service. It is unfair that the legislators should not properly shield him in the performance of a duty. There should be a law under which a warrant can be obtained in this District for the arrest and holding of a criminal who may seek refuge here, to be issued to a member of the force upon receipt of an authorized official statement from another jurisdiction that the person wanted has committed a crime there, under which the person may be detained for ten days, pending arrival of requisition and other legal instruments.

#### STEALING OF JUNK.

The stealing of lead pipes and bath-tub linings from vacant dwellings or those in course of construction is frequently reported to the police. If those who do this miserable work of destruction did not have a place to dispose of the junk, there would be no such violation of the law. It is suggested that a law, or regulation having the same effect, be passed, which would require purchasers of such materials to report to the police the name of the party making the sale, his residence, from whom obtained (purchase to be permissible upon verification), and minute description of the seller and goods, and prohibiting sales to other than licensed dealers, whose application should be approved by the police. This might, in a measure, remedy the evil.

#### JUNK DEALERS.

The police reports recite the names and locations of junk dealers who have repeatedly been taken to court and paid penalties for having purchased stolen property and who continue business at the old stand unmolested until they are again apprehended for like offenses. The existence of places where the booty of a thief may be disposed of for a price unquestionably prompts crimes respecting personal property, and your superintendent would recommend an amendment to the existing law which would make the issuance of a junk dealer's license contingent upon the recommendation of the police department, and that the same may be revoked if the licensee be twice convicted of buying stolen goods.

## BILLBOARDS AND PICTURES.

Everything consistent with law has been done to prevent the display of uninviting pictures upon the various billboards which have been erected in the District of Columbia. The city will not present that appearance which should characterize it until picture posters, at least, are entirely excluded from display. Buildings which tower above surrounding structures are being used as painted signboards, and their use for this purpose is gradually growing. Such signs detract from the beauty of an otherwise attractive city, and this department discourages this class of advertising in every way possible.

## MAGISTRATES' WARRANTS.

When the magistrate system was changed by law the authority to issue warrants was not conferred upon the justices of the peace, it being limited to the police court, and that institution closing after the day's usual business hours, not infrequently must the obtaining of a warrant be deferred until the following day—and the second day, if Sunday intervenes. If the law was so amended as to permit magistrates to grant warrants, as was formerly the case, it would be a convenience to the public.

## UNOCCUPIED RESIDENCES.

The District population is reduced by thousands during the summer and fall, and the department receives requests to give supervision to hundreds of furnished, yet unoccupied, dwellings. It is a pleasure to note that these homes have been kept free from molestation, there having been but two reports received about such houses being entered, and in those cases the guilty parties were arrested and the property recovered.

The unlimited and growing responsibility of this character makes it necessary that the force of police should be increased in number and be accorded every reasonable facility.

## AUTHORIZED GUIDES.

Occasional complaint is made to the department concerning the action of persons who represent to strangers that they are authorized guides. The obtaining of remuneration upon such pretense would be a violation of law, because there are no authorized guides in this District aside from those employed in the United States Capitol and other Government buildings. A person may employ another to point out places of interest, but the moment the word "authorized" is adopted the violation follows. Some years ago the District was annoyed by these persons imposing upon strangers, and while it may now exist in a small way, the police are active in suppressing any imposition or misrepresentation.

## POLICE SURGEONS' EXAMINATIONS.

There were 422 applicants for the police force examined physically by the board of police surgeons during the year, 151 of whom passed; and upon examination of these 151 by the Civil Service Commission but 74 were successful mentally. Investigation made as to the char-

acter of those who were certified as eligible in these two respects again reduced the number available.

The surgeons examined 212 alleged insane persons, made 1,862 home visits to sick members of the force, and had 3,709 office consultations.

#### DIRT ON SIDEWALKS.

There is no law or regulation under which property owners may be compelled to remove from the sidewalks dirt which may have washed from adjoining lots by the rain; but the regulation requiring the construction of retaining boards in front of unimproved property, where the owner is a resident of the District, has been enforced. The nonresident owner can not be reached for service by the police, which nullifies the regulation to that extent. There are many residents who are not familiar with the situation, and this explanation is made for the information of those concerned.

#### CENSUS.

Included in this report is a summary of the census of the District of Columbia, as enumerated and compiled by the police department in April, 1905. Similar efforts on the part of the police have, in a manner, verified the accuracy of the undertaking. While some of its features may not have met the expectancy of those interested, the labor was conscientiously performed, without any expense of importance to the local government.

#### SCHOOL CHILDREN.

One of the questions asked householders was whether they had children between the age of 7 and 15 years not attending school. In respect to the age limit, on former occasions similar inquiry was made as to children 6 and over and 18 years and under. There are many children under 7 years who do not attend school, likewise many over 15 years who do not, and in many cases the ages of children were not known or approximated. On the part of the less intelligent parent or guardian the purpose of the police may not have been understood, which would result in their evading accurate answers.

With the increased school facilities the nonattending classes have diminished, and, with the age limit reduced, the returns may be regarded as within 500 of the situation. There is no question about there being much illiteracy in the District, but when the children between the ages of 7 and 15 years are to be held up as the criterion of that illiteracy the computations have in a manner missed the mark.

Go into the police courts, the alleys and courts, and find the thousands between 15 and 18 years who do not attend and who have not attended school, and an idea may be had of where the illiteracy preponderates. While considering this question it should not be forgotten that Washington is a southern city and its surroundings decidedly so, with one of the largest of colored populations. The squares included in any section of the District, with detailed population, are recorded, but the mammoth record will not permit of publication herein.

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There was never a fiscal year in the history of the department when the police made a record of cases of arrests that equaled the number for the twelve months just closed. There were 32,016 cases, exceed-



ing the corresponding period by 2,533 cases. In order that the District may be spared any reflection which might come from the publication of these facts, and that the actual conditions may not be misrepresented by some enterprising statistician, it will be well to explain the sources of these thousands of cases. Unlike any municipality, the police jurisdiction in which we reside includes a large territory, about one-nineteenth the size of the State of Rhode Island, with a population larger than that of Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, or Wyoming, and nearly equal to that of the State of Vermont or New Hampshire. Congress makes the laws for the District of Columbia, while the systematizing of traffic, sanitary affairs, and construction of improvements is effected by the enforcement of rules or regulations adopted and promulgated by three Commissioners, who constitute the head of the District Government. These regulations are many and correspond somewhat to city ordinances elsewhere. Their violation constitutes a misdemeanor, and of the 32,016 cases mentioned, 30,214 were for misdemeanors, 15,534 chargeable to the whites and 14,680 to the colored population. Of the whole number of cases, 1,428 were disposed of by the assistant corporation attorney at the police court, 5,596 dismissed by the police judges and police lieutenants, and penalties were imposed in 23,190, or 1,745 more than for the year previous. It may be interesting to know that 6,133 arrests were made by the members of the force who are mounted on bicycles. The principal offenses under the head of misdemeanors were: Assaults, 2,424 cases, 1,754 of which were held by the courts; cruelty to animals, 1,422 cases, or 1,360 in which convictions were had; disorderly conduct, 6,817 cases, 6,065 of which were sustained by the judges; 3,535 cases of intoxication (simple drunks) where those charged were released by the police when they reached the sober stage. There is no law against drunkenness in the District, drunkards being taken up as would other objects be removed if they obstructed the streets or sidewalks, and as a protection of the person of the unfortunate, and oftentimes his property. There were 1,707 cases where persons were punished for intoxication coupled with disorder, a decrease in the number as compared with the year before. There were 190 convictions for carrying concealed weapons, 20 more than for the year 1904; 204 cases of fast and reckless riding or driving were established; punishment was accorded in 139 cases where fornication was the charge; 72 cases were made for keeping gambling houses or tables; 21 cases for keeping bawdy houses; 67 cases for conducting disorderly houses; 83 cases against parents for nonsupport of children; 1,756 cases of petit larceny; 2,232 cases of vagrancy, largely due to the transients who find in the District food and shelter for small compensation. This city is a "stop-over" for the hobo going south in winter and north in summer. There were 255 cases wherein those who were profane paid penalties, and cases for violating the building regulations, bread, dog, fish, food, game, health, policy, pharmacy, plumbing, and miscellaneous regulations to the number of nearly 5,000.

The cases of arrests on grave criminal charges numbered 928, of which 684 were cases of conviction, refusals of persons to prosecute or other causes prompting the entering of a nolle pros. in 168.

Four hundred and twenty-three of these cases were charged against



white and 505 against colored offenders. The number of blacks exceeded the number of whites by 82, while, as heretofore stated, there were more white than colored responsible for misdemeanors.

During the year just closed there was an increase in crime over the preceding year. For example, there were 3,858 cases of petit larceny reported in 1904 and 1,444 convictions; in 1905 there were 4,617 cases under the same charge reported and 1,756 cases of convictions. There were 2,247 cases of arrests, and in many cases parties refused to prosecute. In 1904 there were 319 cases of housebreaking; grand larceny, 413; embezzlement, 53; and forgery, 10; while in 1905 the housebreaking complaints numbered 369; grand larceny, 431; embezzlement, 60; and forgery, 19. The arrests were, for housebreaking, 220; grand larceny, 122; embezzlement, 92; and forgery, 26. There were 12 arrests for murder (7 white and 5 colored), and 11 of these were held for trial. There were no great mysteries, and all persons charged with murder were apprehended. These cases equal those for the prior year and were somewhat lower than for previous years. The record shows that more detailed and heavier work was demanded of the police without an increase in the force to perform it. It is unquestionable that the duties of those charged with the enforcement of the laws are becoming more severe and exacting each year without adequate help being provided to meet the situation. While crime is shown by the statistics to be at a minimum in this jurisdiction, with no great mysteries to solve, it goes without saying that the emergency may arise when the numerical inadequacy of the force may be emphasized. Crime has increased everywhere, but in this locality the percentage has been small. When the social condition of the District and its proximity to surrounding States are considered, it is evident that this jurisdiction is freer from depredations than any other section of the country. Here the police must work under many difficulties. To begin with, the laws interfere with proper disposition of cases, and the element of society which must be restrained is difficult to reform. Where work is not exacted of prisoners in institutions to which they are sent, it does not result in improvement, but rather encourages the classes who receive sentences. The laborers brought into the jurisdiction to work upon railroads and other improvements have given the police little trouble. Where they spoke a foreign tongue, an early endeavor was made to have them understand our laws by presenting them an abstract in Italian and having them explained by an interpreter.

#### INAUGURATION.

The inauguration period was passed through more successfully than ever before known. The District was the scene of the largest gathering that was ever known on a similar occasion, the railroads transporting over 200,000 persons to the capital. The management of the parade, the security of the distinguished officials, and the safety of persons and property of our citizens were intrusted to the District police department, and every detail was carried out without disorder, theft, or insult. The department congratulated itself and all concerned upon the satisfactory manner in which the important duties which devolved upon them were performed. An extra temporary police force was utilized, and detectives from the several leading municipalities were employed to do service in conjunction with

the local force. Every available member of the force and every facility was utilized. The temporary hospital service, under Dr. D. P. Hickling, was a creditable provision and was equal to any emergency.

In the way of miscellaneous work the police reported:

Accidents -----	3, 280	Fire plugs damaged -----	451
Attempts at suicide -----	68	Filthy gutters, alleys -----	51
Animals taken (estrays) -----	357	Fountains damaged -----	15
Animals delivered to property clerk -----	23	Found sick on street -----	1, 186
Animals delivered to pound master -----	130	Hydrants damaged -----	529
Abandoned infants found -----	17	Inquests attended -----	44
Dead infants found -----	91	Lamps damaged -----	195
Dead bodies found -----	26	Lamps not lighted:	
Drowned bodies found -----	29	Gas -----	3, 619
Dead animals -----	4, 763	Electric -----	6, 549
Dangerous or broken pavements -----	2, 574	Naphtha -----	2, 601
Dangerous holes, roadway -----	1, 932	Lodgers accommodated -----	9
Dangerous buildings -----	85	Lost children restored to parents -----	100
Dangerous bridges -----	13	Pumps damaged -----	105
Doors and windows found open -----	1, 112	Permits examined:	
Damaged trees and boxes -----	432	Building -----	1, 807
Deaths (coroner notified; no inquest) -----	448	Miscellaneous -----	5, 943
Fires, times attended -----	806	Sewers damaged -----	159
False alarms of fire -----	18	Sewers filthy -----	87
		Suicides -----	34
		Telephone messages -----	101, 671
		Water mains damaged -----	496
		Water pipes damaged -----	480

#### POLICE RELIEF.

The Police Cooperative Relief Association made the following payments during the year:

Name.	Beneficiary.	Date of death.	Amount.
<b>MEN'S BRANCH</b>			
William E. Skelly -----	Jas. F. Shea, executor -----	May 20, 1904	\$807.00
William H. Burkhart -----	Mollie S. Burkhart -----	June 17, 1904	807.00
John J. Smith -----	Barbara Smith -----	June 7, 1904	807.00
Frank A. Gardiner -----	Priscilla Gardiner -----	Aug. 7, 1904	813.00
Harris L. Atchison -----	E. A. Atchison -----	Aug. 13, 1904	813.00
Peter J. Lally -----	Helena Lally -----	Aug. 24, 1904	812.00
Edward T. Farrar -----	Luther H. Posey, attorney -----	Oct. 30, 1904	818.00
Robert Carter -----	Serena Carter et al. -----	Nov. 13, 1904	813.00
Richard A. Arnold -----	Joseph R. Fague, attorney -----	Dec. 16, 1904	811.00
Edward Murphy -----	Joseph F. Beck, attorney -----	Dec. 20, 1904	811.00
George N. Nicholson -----	M. A. Nicholson -----	Dec. 21, 1904	806.00
John J. Flavin -----	Bridget Flavin -----	Dec. 28, 1904	805.00
Harry Boucher -----	Annie Boucher -----	Jan. 28, 1905	804.00
William T. Wannall -----	Mary E. Wannall -----	Feb. 17, 1905	801.00
Benjamin T. Rhodes -----	Sarah J. Rhodes -----	Apr. 9, 1905	812.00
Henry E. Marks -----	Jessie E. Prosser -----	Apr. 26, 1905	811.00
Total -----			12, 951.00
<b>WOMEN'S BRANCH.</b>			
Henrietta Hayes -----	William N. Hayes -----	May 6, 1904	285.50
Maria F. Hollis -----	William F. Hollis -----	May 31, 1904	282.00
Elizabeth Skelly -----	Joseph P. Skelly et al. -----	June 1, 1904	281.50
Elizabeth Fitzgerald -----	Thos. D. Fitzgerald -----	June 8, 1904	281.50
Mary V. Murphy -----	Thos. F. Murphy -----	June 19, 1904	281.00
Helen E. Marks -----	Henry E. Marks -----	Sept. 11, 1904	284.50
Evalina Morgan -----	William W. Morgan -----	Nov. 12, 1904	285.00
Rosie B. Houser -----	James H. Houser -----	Dec. 27, 1904	285.50
Sarah A. E. Perry -----	William W. Perry -----	Apr. 30, 1905	283.00
Alice M. Henderson -----	William H. Henderson -----	May 5, 1905	282.50
Total -----			2, 832.00

## IN MEMORIUM.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT  
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
*Washington, D. C., July 7, 1904.*

LIEUTENANT: It is with sorrow that the major and superintendent announces to the members of the force the death of Private John J. Smith, of the seventh precinct, which occurred on this date at 7.14 o'clock a. m., at the Georgetown University Hospital.

Private Smith, while employed in maintaining the law at the District terminus of the Aqueduct Bridge, on the 4th day of July, received a wound from a revolver in the hands of a drunken soldier, and, notwithstanding prompt surgical aid rendered, death relieved him of his suffering this morning.

Private Smith became a member of the Metropolitan police force of the District of Columbia on the 3d day of March, 1870, and during the intervening years rendered faithful service.

The funeral will take place from the late residence of the deceased, 3910 Cambridge place NW., Saturday, July 9, 1904, at 8.30 o'clock a. m., from whence the remains will be taken to Holy Trinity Church, thence to Mount Olivet Cemetery for interment.

Out of respect to his memory a detail of 2 sergeants and 24 privates will report at his late residence to Lieut. William W. Jordan, on the date and at the time as set forth, to escort the remains to their last resting place.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,  
*Major and Superintendent.*

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT  
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
*Washington, D. C., September 23, 1904.*

LIEUTENANT: The major and superintendent regrets to have to announce to the members of the force the death of Private Charles A. Blumer, which occurred at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 22d instant, after a brief illness.

Private Blumer was appointed a member of the force on August 1, 1903, and after a short, though active service, was stricken with consumption, which caused his death.

In respect to his memory an escort of 2 sergeants and 24 privates will report to Lieut. William H. Mathews at 2.45 o'clock p. m., September 24, 1904, at his late residence, No. 1200 Third street SE., to attend the funeral.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,  
*Major and Superintendent.*

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT,  
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
*Washington, D. C., December 20, 1904.*

LIEUTENANT: It becomes the sorrowful duty of the major and superintendent to announce to the members of the Metropolitan police force the death of Private Edward Murphy, of the first precinct, which occurred at his residence, No. 35 P street NE., at 5 o'clock a. m., the 20th day of December, 1904.

Private Murphy was appointed a member of the force on September 1, 1890, and was regarded by his superiors as an intelligent, energetic, and faithful member of the force, and he enjoyed the esteem of his associates and good citizens.

At this season of the year, when blessings of joy prevail generally, the members of the department join in extending sympathy to the bereaved family of the deceased, and offering timely assistance which may afford them comfort.

In memory of the deceased, and as a mark of respect to his earthly remains, it is ordered that an escort of 2 sergeants and 24 privates report to Lieut. Tazewell B. Amiss, at 1.45 p. m., December 22, 1904, at the residence of the deceased, No. 35 P street NE., and accompany the body to Glenwood Cemetery, the place of interment.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,  
*Major and Superintendent.*



HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT,  
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
*Washington, D. C., April 10, 1905.*

LIEUTENANT: It is with deep sorrow and regret that the major and superintendent announces to the members of the force the death of Private Benjamin T. Rhodes, mounted, which occurred at 10 o'clock in the morning of April 9, 1905.

Private Rhodes was appointed a member of the force June 14, 1877, and during the intervening years performed the many duties to which he was assigned with intelligence and fidelity.

Private Rhodes was a soldier in the war of the rebellion and had an extensive circle of friends who will join with his colaborers in extending sympathy to his bereaved family and mourning his death, which came after a brief illness.

Out of respect for his memory, it is ordered that a mounted escort of 1 sergeant and 12 privates, under command of Lieut. Henry B. Elliott, will attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2910 Brightwood avenue, at 4 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, April 11, 1905.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,  
*Major and Superintendent.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT  
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.  
*Washington, D. C., January 29, 1905.*

LIEUTENANT: It is with deep regret and sorrow that the major and superintendent announces to the members of the force the death of Private Harry Boucher, which occurred at 12 o'clock p. m. January 28, 1905.

Private Boucher was appointed a member of the force July 22, 1904. He was connected with the department but a short time, but during that period performed his duty with intelligence and fidelity.

Out of respect to his memory it is ordered that 2 sergeants and 24 privates, under command of Lieut. W. W. Jordan, will attend the funeral from his late home, No. 9 K street NE., at 11 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, January 31, 1905, and escort the body to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,  
*Major and Superintendent.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT  
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
*Washington, D. C., June 3, 1905.*

LIEUTENANT: It is with deep regret and sorrow that the major and superintendent announces to the members of the force the death of Private E. L. Thompson, which occurred at 5 o'clock a. m. June 2, 1905.

Private Thompson was appointed on the force January 26, 1905. He was connected with the department but a short time, but the manner in which he discharged his duties demonstrated his fitness for the position he held.

Out of respect to his memory it is ordered that an escort of 2 sergeants and 24 privates, under command of Lieut. G. H. Williams, will attend the funeral from his late residence, 734 Harvard street NW., at 2 o'clock p. m. June 3, 1905.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,  
*Major and Superintendent.*

COMMENDATIONS.

The following communications, selected from many received by the department, testify to the general efficiency of the force and the conduct of the members thereof:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY, BUREAU OF POLICE,  
*Pittsburg, Pa., December 24, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: I wish to thank you and through you, your assistants for the kind treatment I received through you while in your city. I being one of the committee of three sent by the Hon. Harry Moore, director of the department of



public safety, city of Pittsburg, to inspect certain parts of your police system. I can assure you that I appreciate very much the manner you received us and the interest you took in personally showing and explaining to us the workings of your first-class system. I also wish to congratulate you as having an up-to-date system and police department. Hoping to meet you again, and personally thanking you, I remain,

Yours, most respectfully,

M. E. BAILEY.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., December 26, 1904.

DEAR SIR: We beg to express to you our thanks for the very excellent order which prevailed in front of our place of business Christmas Eve. It was a great improvement over some former years, and is sincerely appreciated by us.

Very truly,

WM. BALLANTYNE & SONS,  
*Booksellers and Stationers.*

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HOUSE OF DETENTION,  
Washington, D. C., December 26, 1904.

SIR: In reply to your kind message of December 25, the superintendent and employees of the House of Detention desire to thank you for your kind interest in them. We will at all times do our best to carry out your orders for the best interest of the department.

In conclusion we wish you the best of health, success, and happiness, and that you may continue to preside over us for years to come.

Very respectfully,

JOHN GALLAHER.

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DECEMBER 30, 1904.

DEAR SIR: Just prior to adjourning to-day the grand jury of the District of Columbia, October term, 1904, on motion of Norman N. Galt, esq., seconded by William Corcoran Hill, esq., and after favorable remarks had been made by a number of other jurors, unanimously passed the following resolution:

"Whereas the grand jury during its three months' term of service having had occasion to examine as witnesses many members of the Metropolitan police force, the jurors have been much impressed with the general intelligence, refined appearance, and gentlemanly conduct of those members who appeared before them. The clear, straightforward, and unbiased testimony of these officers did much to lighten the labors of the grand jury, and the promptness of action on the part of the police department, as evidence in all cases, speaks volumes for the high efficiency the force has attained under the leadership of the present major and superintendent: Therefore

"*Resolved*, That the grand jury, through its foreman, convey to Maj. Richard Sylvester, chief of police, with the request that he, in turn, bring to the notice of his officers the sentiments as expressed in the preamble."

Knowing, as you do, my personal opinion of the splendid body of men you so ably command, I need not assure you of the great pleasure I have in carrying out the wishes of my fellow-jurors.

Very respectfully, yours,

CUNO H. RUDOLPH, *Foreman.*

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WASHINGTON, D. C., January 7, 1905.

DEAR SIR: We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (with inclosure of \$5) regarding the Persian silk rug recently stolen from us and, through the efficiency of your methods, so promptly recovered by Detective Helan. We take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation for the valuable assistance rendered by the detective department on this and other occasions.

Yours, very truly,

WOODWARD & LOTHROP.

BEVERLY ROAD,  
Flatbush, N. J., January 8, 1905.

DEAR SIR: I received your letter saying that you had found my sister and that she was all right and in service.

I extend to you many thanks for your kindness and trouble.

Very respectfully,

MAMIE ARRINGTON.

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PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY,  
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL AGENT,  
Washington, D. C., January 13, 1905.

DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: I desire to compliment and thank you, and through you your detective department, for the excellent work performed by it in the recovery of two pieces of baggage which were stolen from Washington passenger station on December 24, 1904.

The prompt recovery of this baggage (which was valuable) and the apprehension of the thief reflects the highest credit on your organization.

Yours, very truly,

JOSEPH CRAWFORD, General Agent.

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COURT OF APPEALS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
January 26, 1905.

MY DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt from you of a copy of your report for the year 1904, which I have read with much satisfaction. I sincerely congratulate you on the great efficiency manifested by the department under your charge, notwithstanding its limited resources and the great territory required to be covered by its operations. Your force should be at least twice as large as it is, and even then it would be numerically inadequate for the duty which it has to perform. I trust that your recommendations for its increased efficiency will commend themselves to the consideration of Congress.

Yours, truly,

M. F. MORRIS.

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RICHMOND, KY., January 29, 1905.

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your very complete report of the efficient work done by yourself and men for the year just passed. It is certainly the most complete report I have ever seen and certainly speaks well for your department.

And now hoping you may be chief of the great city of Washington for many years, I am,

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES H. ALLMAN, Chief of Police.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, D. C., March 5, 1905.

My DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: Yesterday's great crowd, in its orderly conduct, was never surpassed by any I ever saw of equal numbers; at least, that is the way it impressed me and all others with whom I have talked about it. Major, your administration has been excellent, and yesterday it reached high mark. What do we not owe you for that high order of protection we have enjoyed under your chiefship.

With best wishes,

THOS. RYAN.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
Washington, D. C., March 5, 1905.

My DEAR MAJOR: I can not refrain from congratulating you upon the admirable order preserved throughout the city yesterday, and especially upon the

completeness and unquestioned success of the arrangements made and carried out in the ordering and direction of the inaugural parade.

I feel sincerely grateful to you and your force for your work of yesterday.

Yours, sincerely,

LOUIS A. PRADT.

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INAUGURAL COMMITTEE,  
*Washington, D. C., March 6, 1905.*

My DEAR SIR: Permit me to congratulate you upon your very efficient police administration during the inaugural functions. The general appearance of the men as to discipline, and the exercise of discretion, in many instances difficult and annoying, has been the subject of most favorable comment not only by our own citizens, but by the vast host of visitors from all parts of the Union.

I sincerely trust that you will not, in view of the successful maintenance of law and order on the occasion referred to, be tempted to go to other cities where the compensation paid to officials in your position is more commensurate with the very responsible duties devolving upon the superintendent of police.

With warm personal regards, I am,

Sincerely, yours,

B. H. WARNER,  
*Chief Marshal Civic Grand Division.*

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*Washington, D. C., March 6, 1905.*

DEAR SIR: For the magnificent work done under your supervision on inauguration day, March 4, 1905, by the splendid band of thoroughly efficient men under your control, I beg to tender you my earnest and sincere thanks.

Thoughtful, quick, energetic, brave, courteous, and faithful, the members of the police force of the District performed the arduous, difficult, and most important duties devolving upon them in a manner seldom equaled and never excelled in this or any other city of the nation.

With sincerest congratulations upon your success during the day, I am,

Yours, very cordially,

JOHN M. WILSON,  
*Chairman Inaugural Committee.*

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE, COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
*Washington, March 6, 1905.*

DEAR SIR: I desire to express my high appreciation of the manner in which the details for the preservation of order and the protection of life and property were managed by you during the inauguration period. You provided with wise foresight against every possible contingency, and your admirable regulations were executed with a fidelity which demonstrates the intelligence and discipline of your force. The inauguration was, in every detail, a complete success, and your efforts contributed in very large degree toward securing this happy result. The work done by you and your officers was necessarily performed under great stress and strain, and its thoroughness and effectiveness are, therefore, all the more creditable.

Very truly, yours,

HENRY L. WEST, *Commissioner.*

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*WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1905.*

MY DEAR MAJOR: Permit me to congratulate you upon the excellent work of your department during the inaugural period. Better results it would seem impossible to obtain, and I am sure that our visitors have gone home impressed with the fact that your force is composed of men who are both efficient officers and courteous gentlemen.

Very truly, yours,

CHARLES A. BAKER, *Broker.*

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*WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1905.*

DEAR SIR: It affords me a very great pleasure to commend in the highest degree the excellent police arrangements devised by the department in connection with the inaugural parade March 4, 1905, and to add my congratulations to the

others you must have received for the splendid, efficient manner in which these arrangements were carried out by yourself, your subordinate officers, and the policemen who assisted them.

Very truly, yours,

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,  
*Grand Marshal, Inaugural Parade.*

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM,  
*Washington, D. C., March 7, 1905.*

DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: The visitors to the National Museum having decreased in number, the five police officers detailed for duty here will not be required after noon to-day, and the men have been ordered to return to your office for further instructions.

In behalf of the officers of the Museum I desire to express my thanks for your courtesy in placing these men at our disposal.

Congratulating you upon the efficient service of the police department of Washington during this trying inaugural period, I am,

Very truly, yours,

W. D. C. RAVENEL,  
*Administrative Assistant.*

INAUGURAL COMMITTEE,  
*Washington, D. C., March 8, 1905.*

DY DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: While the memories of the recent inaugural ceremonies are still fresh in my mind I feel that I ought to make timely acknowledgment of the very efficient service rendered by the officers of police under your direction. In a thousand ways they assisted the men employed by me as ticket sellers and takers, and I feel very grateful to you and to them for the patience and courage with which they handled the immense throngs at the Pension Office.

Very truly, yours,

M. E. AILES, *Treasurer.*

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Washington, D. C., March 8, 1905.*

MY DEAR MAJOR: Allow me to express my hearty appreciation of the efficiency and splendid deportment of the Metropolitan police force at the Capitol on the 4th of March. Every detail received careful attention, and your comprehensive orders were studiously observed and faithfully carried out.

I beg to acknowledge my obligations to you for the good order that prevailed in the Capitol grounds on that occasion.

With assurances of esteem, I am,

Very sincerely,

D. M. RANDELL, *Sergeant-at-Arms.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
*Concord, N. H., March 8, 1905.*

MY DEAR SIR: Permit me, in behalf of myself and the party accompanying me to Washington for the inaugural ceremonies, to express my appreciative thanks for the many and notable courtesies extended to us by your department.

We are particularly grateful for the police passes which enabled our party to cross the lines of the parade on Saturday, and in connection with our use of these documents I wish to especially extend my thanks to officer No. 218, who rendered us most timely and valuable services in penetrating the crowd at the north end of the Treasury, on F street. I regret that the regulations of your department (framed for the general good, I doubt not) forbid officers from accepting gifts, but I trust that you will permit officer No. 218 to receive the photograph which I inclose as a slight testimony of my regard for his courteous assistance to myself and party.

May I add also that you are to be highly congratulated upon the splendid condition of order which you maintained during the crowded days of the inaugural ceremonies?

Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN McLANE, *Governor.*



CAMBRIDGE, MASS., *March 8, 1905.*

DEAR SIR: I have received through Congressman McCall a copy of your annual report for the year 1904. I have found it the most interesting and instructive of any I have received. Please accept my thanks for same.

Very respectfully,

F. B. PULLEN, *Chief of Police.*

PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY,  
OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENT,  
*Washington, D. C., March 9, 1905.*

DEAR SIR: I desire to express to you my appreciation of the efficient manner in which the officers of your department who were detailed here under the direction of Lieutenant Moore assisted us in handling the large crowds and in preserving order at Washington passenger station during the recent inaugural movement. That there were no disturbances of any character is largely due to the assistance rendered by the officers of your department, and Lieutenant Moore was particularly active in affording every assistance possible

Yours, very truly,

JOSEPH CRAWFORD, *General Agent.*

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *March 9, 1905.*

MY DEAR SIR: I herein inclose you very complimentary editorial published in this morning's Times-Democrat, of this city, based upon your annual report. I have not received your report for the past year, but nevertheless permit me to extend my congratulations at the due acknowledgments shown you by the press for your excellent work.

Whenever I can serve you or be of service to any of your friends, do not fail to command me.

Yours, truly,

W. J. O'CONNOR.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,  
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Washington, March 9, 1905.*

MY DEAR SIR: I herewith inclose postal in regard to meeting of board of directors, as per your circular letter of the 1st instant.

In this connection I wish to congratulate you on the excellent organization and the discipline maintained in connection with the inauguration. Yourself and officers are deserving of the highest commendation.

Very truly, yours,

F. P. SARGENT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Washington, D. C., March 9, 1905.*

DEAR MAJOR: The lost muff has been recovered, and I want to thank you and through you your subordinate officials who had charge of this case. It was very quick and effective work, and I beg to congratulate you upon the result, over which I am, of course, very much pleased.

Very truly, yours,

ERNEST W. ROBERTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 9, 1905.*

DEAR SIR: Inclosed herewith is the badge and whistle of which I have recently been the temporary custodian. Accept my sincere thanks for the honor of having served on a committee under the chairmanship of one whose rare executive ability as chief of police has won for him additional local and national distinction.

Very truly,

F. S. HODGSON.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,  
*Washington, D. C., March 9, 1905.*

Dear SIR: Am returning herewith the police badge and whistle you honored me with for use during the inaugural period. I endeavored to render some

little assistance by my presence at the Pennsylvania depot the afternoon of the 3d; was at the Baltimore and Ohio depot the morning of the 4th until the arrival of the Union League, of Maryland, and acted as their escort during their stay here, and am happy to state that there was only one case of an impending "scrap" between two colored men, who desisted and scattered when I politely informed them unless they became quiet they would be arrested. You deserve the congratulations of the citizens of Washington for the very excellent system of police protection you devised for this great event, and the results showed you achieved a record, that is indeed enviable. I also thank you for honoring me as one of your committee on public order.

Very respectfully,

WM. B. SEVERE, *Superintendent.*

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THE WASHINGTON PASSENGER COMMITTEE,  
*Washington, D. C., March 10, 1905.*

DEAR SIR: The members of this committee desire to express to you their sincere thanks for the assistance received from you in connection with antiscalping during the inauguration. Without your cooperation we should have been unable to prevent the so-called "buzzard" ticket brokers from illegally trafficking in these tickets, and we owe you and Capt. Robert Boardman, through you, a deep debt of gratitude. I am glad to say that our efforts met with complete success.

Yours, very truly,

WM. S. BRONSON, *Chairman.*

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THE WASHINGTON PASSENGER COMMITTEE,  
*Washington, D. C., March 10, 1905.*

MY DEAR MR. WEST: I can't tell you how much we thank you for your kind letter of the 7th. It is a great satisfaction to us railroad men to know that the District authorities feel that this matter was properly covered, and I have taken pleasure in sending copy of your letter to proper officials of the various lines.

In this connection the members of the Washington passenger committee desire to express through you their sincere appreciation of the great assistance given me by Maj. Richard Sylvester, superintendent of police, in rounding up the horde of so-called "buzzard" ticket scalpers who infested this city on March 2. To these gentlemen are we indebted to a great extent in preventing these men from doing business in this city, and thereby saving our companies thousands of dollars.

Yours, very truly,

WM. S. BRONSON, *Chairman.*

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 13, 1905.*

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your congratulatory letter of the 11th instant, thanking me for the services contributed as a member of the committee over which you presided, and beg to thank you for your kind words of commendation.

I desire to assure you that I am proud to have been a member of a committee which rendered such assistance in the preservation of order and prevention of crime, and that it is my aim to aid the police department at all times, as far as practicable, in the performance of its duty in preserving order, etc.

With best wishes, believe me,

Very truly, yours,

WM. T. BELT,  
*Chief Engineer Fire Department.*

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NEW ORLEANS, LA., *March 14, 1905.*

DEAR SIR: Please accept my thanks for your annual report of the District of Columbia police department for the year 1904, which, for its complete and exhaustive detail, will make it rank as an important police statistical work.

Yours, very truly,

W. J. O'CONNOR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,  
Washington, D. C., March 14, 1905.

SIR: I beg to state that Messrs. Samuel D. Edwards and James H. Fletcher, officers detailed by you for duty at this Bureau incidental to the Presidential inauguration ceremonies, reported promptly on the morning of March 1, and were on duty until the evening of the 8th. In the performance of their duties these officers were of great assistance in handling the crowds of visitors and exceedingly efficient in their aid to maintain order and to protect the property of the Government.

Please accept my thanks for the courtesy which you extended in this matter.

Respectfully,

WM. M. MEREDITH, *Director.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1905.

MY DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER: In my time I have seen many large assemblies of people handled in different cities in which I have had citizenship, notably St. Louis, under Larry Harrigan and Bill Desmond; in Chicago, under Joe Kipley and Luke Coleran, and in Louisville, by Jake Haager and Bill Sullivan, but I must truly say that never before have I seen such good order prevail, considering the large crowd handled, as was done by your chief of police, Major Sylvester, and Captain Boardman of detective staff. As a citizen I wish to hold them up for your highest praise.

Very truly,

JOS. E. GOODKEY,  
*Chairman Committee Fire and Police,  
Northeast Suburban Citizen's Association.*

THE WASHINGTON PASSENGER COMMITTEE,  
Washington, D. C., March 16, 1905.

DEAR SIR: In behalf of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, it is a great pleasure to offer you hearty congratulations on the splendid service performed by you in the matter of police arrangements during the inauguration in this city and to say that your perfect arrangements enabled the transportation companies to return our visitors to their homes with as little inconvenience as possible under the existing conditions, for which you have our sincere thanks.

Yours, very truly,

WM. S. BRONSON, *Chairman.*

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

MY DEAR SUPERINTENDENT: I was more than pleased to see by the New York World that no robberies of large dimensions have taken place in your city, and assure you it is no surprise to me, for I have always said I believed, under your administration, Washington has no place for crooks.

Very respectfully,

JAMES G. REYNOLDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1905.

DEAR SIR: I am a stranger from Kansas, and I want to pay a compliment to the officer at Dupont Circle. On to-day, at 2 p. m., I asked him a question, and I was never answered so pleasantly and cheerfully. I received from him much interesting and profitable information.

Very respectfully,

P. J. STODDARD.

Gen. Andrew S. Burt, U. S. Army, called to compliment the force for the manner in which their work was performed on the 4th of March, especially the mounted men, and also complimented the men generally on their efficiency, intelligence, and politeness.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 31, 1905.*

MY DEAR MAJOR: Inclosed please find police whistle and badge used by me as a member of the committee on public order.

Let me take this opportunity of congratulating you on the perfect manner in which matters were handled during the inaugural week, which was due entirely to your wonderful system of organization.

Yours, truly,

L. S. LIPSCOMB.

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WASHINGTON BARRACKS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

*April 1, 1905.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge, with thanks, the police escort furnished for the funeral of the Mexican ambassador on Tuesday, the 28th ultimo, and to express my high appreciation of the efficient services rendered by your mounted officers.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD BURR,  
*Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Commanding.*

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 4, 1905.*

MY DEAR SIR: You will please accept my thanks for the efficiency of your force in locating my horse "so promptly." The animal was stolen from my stable on the night of March 28, and located by Officer Lacy less than twelve hours later.

Yours, truly,

JOHN MCILVEEN.

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WILMINGTON, DEL., *April 6, 1905.*

MY DEAR MR. SYLVESTER: I earnestly requested Lieutenant Moore to convey to you my grateful thanks for your personal attention to my interests which resulted in the restoration to me of the valued diary which I had lost in a street in Washington.

All the incidents connected with this affair convinced me that it was handled in a very creditable and masterly manner by you and your assistants. I am sure no one can appreciate as I do the great joy and satisfaction I experienced when my diary, with its valuable contents, was handed to me by Lieutenant Moore.

I have recorded your name and all the remarkable incidents connected with the loss and restoration in a prominent place in the diary, that my successors may read it and realize that great and good men lived in Washington in the year 1905.

Please remember that you have a grateful and admiring friend in the writer, who takes pleasure in subscribing himself,

Yours, truly,

THOS. H. SAVERY.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 7, 1905.*

DEAR SIR: I desire to thank you for the very excellent service your officers are rendering in our neighborhood. They are very diligent, courteous, and polite, and reflect much credit upon our force and capital city. Messrs. Simpson and Hartman I am personally acquainted with, and speak of, knowing their worth and conscientious service hereabouts.

Very respectfully, yours,

JAS. S. TOPHAM.

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EAST END SUBURBAN CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION,

*Washington, D. C., April 14, 1905.*

DEAR SIR: It affords me great pleasure to communicate to you the following resolution introduced by our secretary and unanimously passed at the last meeting of our association, the 6th instant:

*"Resolved by the East End Suburban Citizens' Association, That the thanks*



of this association and, in fact, of the entire community, are due the major and superintendent of the police for the ideal manner in which the force under his command handled the inaugural crowds the 4th ultimo, in addition to policing the entire District of Columbia at the same time and without apparent interruption."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very truly, yours,

CHAS. R. TALBERT,  
*Chairman of Committee on Police, Fire, and Lights.*

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 27, 1905.

DEAR SIR: I inclose to you a letter written on the only available paper to be had at the recent Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Only the press of business kept the ladies from getting more names.

I was present at most of the sessions and heartily indorse what the ladies say. Your corps at the hall was a model one and deserve great credit for their efficiency and politeness.

Very sincerely,

JOHN DE PEYSTER DOUW.

DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: We, the undersigned Daughters of the American Revolution, wish to thank the officers on duty at the Continental Hall during our convention for their politeness. We more especially wish to thank Mr. Patrick Creagh for his kindness in looking after our comfort.

Respectfully,

MRS. ROBERT C. BARRY, *Maryland.*  
MISS WILLIE M. RITCHIE, *Maryland.*  
MRS. JOHN DE PEYSTER DOUW, *Maryland.*  
MRS. PARKS FISHER, *Maryland.*  
MRS. AMOS G. DRAPER, *District of Columbia.*  
MISS ELIZABETH F. PIERCE, *The Portner.*  
MISS KATHERINE BRADDOCK BARROW, *Arkansas.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1905.

DEAR SIR: Recently an attempt was made to rob my store by forcing the rear door. The person making the attempt was frightened off at the time by the approach of an officer, but was traced, arrested, and convicted. I wish to commend the officer on this beat for his excellent performance of duty. About a month before the store was robbed, and had this last man had ten minutes longer time he would have undoubtedly gotten in, as he was fixed to do business, but one of your men—one Sawyer—went away round to the back door, and thus frightened him out of the back yard. Such close watchfulness can not fail to be a great protection to lives and property, and must receive the commendation of business men and citizens generally.

Very respectfully,

ALBERT W. CONNER,  
*Seventh and Q streets NW.*

APRIL 30, 1905.

Thomas P. Morgan called to congratulate the major on the magnificent success that attended his efforts during the inaugural period.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,  
*Philadelphia, Pa., May 16, 1905.*

DEAR CAPTAIN: I wish to thank you for the service which you and Major Sylvester rendered me in regard to finding suitable boys for employment in the distributing department of the International Railway Congress, which was held at the New Willard Hotel, beginning May 1, 1905.

I did not have the pleasure of meeting Major Sylvester, but at my personal interview with you I found you to be exceedingly courteous and obliging, and

without your valuable assistance I would have had much difficulty, in so short a space of time, in getting the right kind of boys. Everyone of the boys you and Major Sylvester sent me proved to be satisfactory in every respect, and it would give me great pleasure to furnish any of them with the best kind of reference.

Thanking you again for your kindness, and with regards for Major Sylvester, I am,

Yours, truly,

JOHN G. EUSTIS,  
*Chief Clerk to Auditor of Disbursements.*

When elected for the fifth time president of the international association, the election was based upon the following report:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1905.

Hon. RICHARD SYLVESTER.

DEAR SIR: Realizing that you have made a good president of this association, and seeing no reason why there should be a change, we respectfully ask that you allow the use of your name for another term. We assure you of our cordial and hearty support if you will consent to serve.

WILEY WILLIAMS, *Columbus, Ga.*  
F. J. CASSADA, *Elmira, N. Y.*  
F. W. HILL, *Chattanooga, Tenn.*  
WM. MOORE, *Binghamton, N. Y.*  
W. G. BALDWIN, *Roanoke, Va.*  
BENJ. MURPHY, *Jersey City, N. J.*  
CHARLES GARFUNKEL, *Savannah, Ga.*  
W. D. VINZANT, *Jacksonville, Fla.*  
GEORGE C. TENNY, *Elizabeth, N. J.*  
JOHN J. DOWNEY, *Detroit, Mich.*  
HENRY CURRAN, *Nashville, Tenn.*  
J. J. DONAHUE, *Omaha, Nebr.*  
W. M. CLEMENTS, *Wheeling, W. Va.*  
R. SIDEBOTTOM, *Nashville, Tenn.*

AMERICAN RAILWAY APPLIANCE EXHIBITION,  
Washington, D. C., May 24, 1905.

DEAR SIR: The police arrangements in connection with the American Railway Appliance Exhibition were so completely satisfactory that we take pleasure in giving you assurance of our appreciation, and we thank you and your superb force therefor.

Yours, very truly,

GEO. A. POST,  
*Chairman General Committee.*

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
Washington, D. C., May 25, 1905.

MY DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: Permit me to express to you the obligation of the High School Cadets and the school authorities, including my own personal obligation, for the courtesies extended to us in connection with the recent competitive drill. I shall be very much obliged to you if you will kindly express to Lieutenant Williams and the men under his direction our hearty appreciation of their very effective work in managing the immense crowd in attendance at the drill on Wednesday. Nothing is to be said except in praise of the very efficient action of the members of the force who so kindly gave us their assistance.

Again thanking you for your own kindness in the matter, I am,

Very respectfully,

P. M. HUGHES.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
Washington, D.C., May 26, 1905.

MY DEAR MAJOR: I congratulate you on your reelection to the presidency of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Sincerely yours,

A. LEFTWITCH SINCLAIR.

GONZAGA COLLEGE,  
Washington, D. C., May 31, 1905.

DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: Allow me to write you many thanks at your extreme kindness in providing our May procession of the 14th instant with a mounted escort. I called personally to thank you, but you were out, and since then I have been away from the city. You have made warm friends of our 10,000 parishioners and earned their unbounded gratitude. May the Lord reward you and bless all your efforts in the important office you occupy.

Ever sincerely,

REV. JOHN B. PITTAR, S. J.

SUMMER OUTINGS COMMITTEE,  
Washington, D. C., June 5, 1905.

MY DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: Your letter inclosing check for \$52.75 from the United Italian Society for Camp Good Will has been received, and a letter of acknowledgment and thanks sent to Mr. Salvatore Desio, as you requested.

We thank you very heartily for your interest and kindness in securing the camp this good gift.

Very sincerely, yours,

JOHN B. SLEMAN, Jr., Treasurer.

GEORGETOWN CONVENT, June 6, 1905.

DEAR SIR: Just a line to express our sincere appreciation of the kind services rendered us by your good officers yesterday, during the commencement exercises.

Very sincerely,

Sister M. DE CHANTAL KEMP,  
Treasurer of The Sisters of the Visitation.

JUNE 17, 1905.

DEAR SIR: I wish to thank you for the efforts made by your Department which resulted in the arrest of the miscreant who was pilfering milk from the doorstep of my residence, 1415 Hopkins street.

Kindly pardon my delay in expressing my appreciation.

Very respectfully,

OSCAR WENDEROTH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1905.

My DEAR MAJOR: In reply to yours of May 29, I would state that I called to see you, but you were out. I now desire to extend my thanks to you and through you to Lieutenant Byrnes, the sergeant, and private who have abated the nuisance that annoyed me so much.

Again thanking you, I remain,

Yours, truly,

NOTLEY ANDERSON.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
Washington, D. C., June 21, 1905.

My DEAR SIR: Please accept my sincere thanks for your kindness in aiding us in handling that immense audience on the night of June 16, 1905, at the commencement exercises. No little of the praise is due you and your officers for the success of the occasion.

Very respectfully,

W. S. MONTGOMERY,  
Assistant Superintendent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1905.

DEAR SIR: We wish to commend the brave officers, Messrs. Russell and Lephew, for their prompt response to the call for assistance when Albert S. Johnson, of Vermont avenue, was so cruelly assaulted and robbed on Monday evening last. Their quick and noble action in capturing the highwaymen is

greatly appreciated by all who witnessed the affair, and we wish to express to them our deepest gratitude.

Very truly, yours,

HELEN M. JOHNSON.

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WEST STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,  
*Washington, D. C., June 30, 1905.*

MY DEAR SIR: Perhaps I am a little late, but I trust not too late, to express, on my own behalf and that of many of the very best people of our section of the city, our great satisfaction in your selection of a lieutenant for our precinct.

You have done well, so we think, and trust you may continue in your entire work of caring for the city.

Very truly, yours,

W. C. ALEXANDER.

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JULY 2, 1905.

MY DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: I want to thank you for your prompt and effective action in regard to the water supply of 1421 N street.

Permit me to say that it is a great satisfaction to realize that our city has for guardian one who cares for the best well-being of the children, and who will protect the oppressed—whether suffering from bean shooters or landlords.

Very sincerely, yours,

FLORENCE MERRIAM BAILEY.

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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE,  
*July 5, 1905.*

DEAR SIR: I beg to compliment you and the District Commissioners and police in general for your successful control of the Fourth of July celebration.

We have had a fine day, the children have enjoyed themselves, and those disposed to go to excess have evidently found other means of diverting themselves.

Very sincerely, yours,

JOHN FRANKLIN CROWELL.

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WASHINGTON RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANY  
EMPLOYEES' RELIEF ASSOCIATION,  
*Washington, July 6, 1905.*

MY DEAR MAJOR: I take this opportunity of thanking you for the assistance rendered by you and your men in the handling of the large crowd at our excursion on June 30, 1905.

Sincerely, yours,

F. J. MERSHEIMER,  
*Chairman Excursion Committee.*

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RUSSIAN IMPERIAL EMBASSY,  
*Washington, D. C., July 6, 1905.*

DEAR SIR: Before leaving Washington I desire to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks and appreciation of your kindness in detailing certain of your police officers for the protection of the Russian embassy.

I desire to call special attention to the services of Jacob Jacobsen, of the third precinct, who on several occasions has proved himself an able and trustworthy official, having performed his duties with tact and discretion. With my reiterated thanks and best wishes for your continued success,

Yours, very sincerely,

Count CASSINI.

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POTTSTOWN, PA., *July 8, 1905.*

DEAR SIR: I desire to express my appreciation of the attention given to my letter of the 1st. The package came to hand on the 5th. I had had little hope of the recovery of the parcel and was greatly pleased when it arrived. Please accept my hearty thanks for your prompt and courteous action.

Very truly, yours,

Rev. W. M. GRAHAM.



WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 22, 1905.*

DEAR MAJOR: I desire to acknowledge the service done me by Officer Furr and Detective Brown in the following-named case: On the 11th, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a negro woman entered my house and stole some clothing. On the morning of the 12th, about 9 o'clock, it was reported by phone to the Georgetown station. The officers appeared within half an hour and before 4 o'clock the thief was found and the clothing recovered. Yesterday the thief was tried and sentenced. I have thanked them in person and now thank you for detailing such competent officers to our section of the city.

Truly, yours,

FREDERIC L. MOORE.

CONGRESS HEIGHTS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

*July 26, 1905.*

MY DEAR SIR: I desire to congratulate you and your department for the admirable way your efficient officers at the Anacostia substation handled the immense crowds that had gathered in Anacostia on the 23d and 24th instant for the purpose of blocking the street railway cars, with the intention of enforcing a better service.

Sergt. W. T. Anderson, by having the respect and confidence of the people, held them in perfect control, for when he informed them that he had been assured, on good authority, that on the morning of the 25th instant that the old schedule would be restored, and advised the people to quietly disperse and go to their homes, in twenty minutes the streets were cleared of the 3,000 people that were, by degrees, becoming desperate.

This, with many other instances, shows the good judgment displayed on your part in having the right man in the right place at the right time.

Very respectfully, yours,

F. E. BUTTERFIELD.

MERCHANTS' COAL COMPANY,  
Washington, D. C., *August 5, 1905.*

DEAR SIR: I write to thank you and commend the excellent work of your officers, Messrs. Howlett and Pratt, in recovering my rain coat, which was stolen from my office some time Monday night and not missed until 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, and was recovered by the above officers Thursday morning. I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the efforts of the above-named officers in my behalf.

Yours, gratefully,

R. W. WRIGHT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 6, 1905.*

DEAR SIR: In behalf of the colored Knights Templar of this jurisdiction, I desire to express our high appreciation of the very efficient service rendered by the police escort on the occasion of our parade on the 4th instant. We were especially pleased that the lines were entirely free from the annoyances to which we have been so often subjected by reason of the intrusion of the disorderly crowds that usually follow parades. We also desire to express our thanks to officers Hall and Johnson for their excellent service at the park. Kindly convey our thanks to all the officers who were on duty with us on the day above mentioned.

Accept, if you please, assurances of our sincere desire for your continued good health and success, and believe us to be,

Very respectfully, yours,

CHAS. D. FREEMAN,  
*For the Templars.*

SEPTEMBER 21, 1905.

DEAR SIR: The change is like magic; such a vast difference between what it was before I complained and what things are now; so quiet and peaceful now. It seems that words fail to convey the truth of my feelings for what has been done. I extend my heartfelt thanks.

Yours, very truly,

H. J. IBACH.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION,  
Washington, D. C., September 30, 1905.

DEAR SIR: The Central Labor Union desires to express its great appreciation of the favors extended on behalf of the police department, and particularly your personal services in making Labor Day outing a perfect success.

Very sincerely, yours,

JIM F. MCCARTHY, *President.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 5, 1905.

DEAR SIR: We have returned to our house, 110 East Capitol street, and find everything secure.

The vigilance of the department is well illustrated by the fact that we had not had the house open an hour before one of the force observed it, and called for an explanation. I feel much indebted to the department.

Yours, truly,

G. W. N. CUSTIS.

POTOMAC ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY,  
October 20, 1905.

MY DEAR MAJOR: In behalf of the Potomac Electric Power Company permit me to call your attention to the excellent services recently rendered by Detective Sergeants Peck, Warren, and Evans. They gave to the cases assigned them every quality likely to achieve success and were successful. Those of our officials who were brought into contact with these officers have declared themselves to be more than pleased with the pertinacity and skill of your detective office.

With best wishes for the long continued efficiency of your department, I am,  
Sincerely and cordially, yours,

GEO. H. HARRIES, *Vice-President.*

GRAND COMMANDERY KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
Washington, D. C., October 25, 1905.

MY DEAR SIR: I can not too strongly express to you my thanks for the police protection given us on the occasion of our field-day exercises, held on the 12th instant at "Friendship," the country home of Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean.

The presence of your men on the field was a guaranty of order, which I am pleased to say prevailed throughout the day. That your aid in this connection was fully appreciated I assure you. You have not only my personal thanks, but the felicitations of the Knights Templar of the city of Washington.

I was well pleased with the day's outing, and am of the opinion that "field day" in this jurisdiction has come to stay.

Courteously, yours,

B. A. ALLEN, *Grand Commander.*

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, October 27, 1905.

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge, with thanks, your courtesy in issuing a permit for the playing of football games by the students of the university.

I also appreciate the letter you sent me, which I read to the entire student body. It is my desire to cooperate with the police of the District in keeping perfect order on our grounds, and while I trust there never will be anything here calling for police interference, in case, unfortunately, anything of the sort should happen, I will cooperate with the police in every possible way in preventing any of those disorders and breaches of the peace which sometimes happen in educational institutions.

Thanking you for the letter, which I think had a good effect on the student body, I am,

Very truly, yours,

JOHN GORDON, *President.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 30, 1905.

DEAR SIR: I desire to express my gratification and appreciation relative to the prompt and efficient service of your men under your direction in making the arrest of the burglar who has given so much annoyance.

Thanking you personally for the special interest you took in this case, I remain,

Very truly, yours,

J. T. D. PYLES.

*Arrests made by bicycle officers from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.*

Precinct.	Arrests.	Fines imposed.	Precinct.	Arrests.	Fines imposed.
First.....	1,176	\$6,299	Seventh.....	431	\$1,868
Second.....	555	3,525	Eighth.....	334	1,497
Third.....	798	4,969	Ninth.....	302	2,061
Fourth.....	917	5,891	Tenth.....	332	2,081
Fifth.....	332	1,667			
Sixth.....	956	6,273	Total.....	6,133	36,131

## POLICE STATISTICS.

*Comparing cases, 1904-5.*

Offense.	1904.	1905.
Housebreaking.....	319	369
Grand larceny.....	413	431
Petit larceny.....	3,858	4,617
Larceny from United States.....	5	4
Larceny from District of Columbia.....	1	
Robbery.....	142	166
Embezzlement.....	53	60
False pretenses.....	63	74
Forgery.....	10	19
Lost or mislaid.....	615	649

## Estimated losses:

1904.....	\$115,580
1905.....	115,100

*Arrests.*

Precinct.	White.	Colored.	Total
First.....	3,776	1,524	5,300
Second.....	900	1,913	2,813
Third.....	1,140	1,911	3,051
Fourth.....	1,530	2,635	4,165
Fifth.....	1,335	1,344	2,679
Sixth.....	2,805	1,537	4,342
Seventh.....	1,171	1,191	2,362
Eighth.....	706	1,567	2,273
Ninth.....	1,251	1,042	2,293
Tenth.....	808	642	1,450
Detectives.....	785	503	1,288
Total.....	16,207	15,809	32,016

*Arrests, by precincts, with age limit and color.*

Precinct.	Under 16 years.		Under 21 years.		Over 21 years.		Total.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
First.....	110	106	414	255	3,252	1,163	5,300
Second.....	42	78	32	205	826	1,630	2,813
Third.....	32	144	62	283	1,046	1,484	3,051
Fourth.....	140	200	101	341	1,289	2,094	4,165
Fifth.....	75	95	144	241	1,116	1,008	2,679
Sixth.....	85	81	167	216	2,553	1,240	4,342
Seventh.....	48	49	92	153	1,031	989	2,362
Eighth.....	25	165	28	204	653	1,198	2,273
Ninth.....	93	71	152	203	1,006	768	2,293
Tenth.....	34	62	47	105	727	475	1,450
Detectives.....	71	58	117	133	597	312	1,288
Total.....	755	1,109	1,356	2,339	14,096	12,361	32,016

Percentage of whites.....	0.506
Percentage of colored.....	.494
Percentage of convictions.....	.725
Percentage of acquittals.....	.275

Arrests and disposition of the same.

	Precinct.										Detectives.	Total.
	First..	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth	Ninth.	Tenth.		
Population.....	11,191	39,084	33,646	34,678	47,787	23,792	21,970	43,195	40,087	27,693	.....	323,123
Cases.....	5,300	2,813	3,051	4,165	2,679	4,342	2,362	2,273	2,293	1,450	1,288	32,016
Male.....	4,868	2,291	2,607	3,244	2,343	3,889	1,999	1,949	2,132	1,281	1,090	27,693
Female.....	432	522	444	921	336	453	363	324	161	169	198	4,323
White.....	3,776	900	1,140	1,530	1,835	2,805	1,171	706	1,251	808	785	16,207
Colored.....	1,524	1,913	1,911	2,635	1,344	1,537	1,191	1,567	1,042	642	503	15,809
Fined and paid.....	2,215	872	1,207	1,508	904	1,410	934	931	1,167	640	177	11,965
Workhouse.....	524	473	399	959	399	828	315	215	243	156	9	4,520
Jail.....	235	226	159	321	156	192	142	116	85	61	230	1,923
Grand jury.....	39	37	38	76	37	23	24	28	18	14	167	501
Bonds.....	452	351	383	218	311	492	232	251	261	149	54	3,154
Nolle prossed.....	181	157	191	133	183	178	141	122	84	91	139	1,600
Dismissed.....	1,379	585	564	793	543	1,029	450	451	338	225	177	6,534
Appealed.....					4							4
Pending.....	145	33	37	25	26	104	44	61	38	68	61	642
Insane asylum.....	24	17	12	17	21	21	6	22	9	7	18	174
Military authorities.....	9		2	2	1	3	3		2		3	25
Naval authorities.....			3	3	12						1	19
United States marshal.....	1	2			1					1	37	42
Parents or friends.....	26			11	10	18	6	1	16		32	120
Board of Children's Guardians.....	46	29	31	74	39	24	30	45	13	21	34	386
Reform School.....	16	30	15	18	18	10	21	30	13	16	74	261
Orphans' Asylum.....							1		1			2
Junior Republic.....	3										3	6
Washington Asylum.....	4		3			10	2					19
Children's Home.....									2			2
Home Industrial School.....			2				1					3
Board of Charities.....										1		1
Sentence suspended.....			5	4					1		7	17
Maryland authorities.....				3	14		8		2		26	53
Missouri authorities.....											1	1
New York authorities.....											9	9
New Jersey authorities.....											5	5
North Carolina authorities.....											1	1
Ohio authorities.....											1	1
Pennsylvania authorities.....	1										11	12
South Carolina authorities.....											1	1
Virginia authorities.....	1	1					2				9	13

Total population.....	323,123	Arrests:	
Total arrests.....	32,016	White.....	16,207
Percentage of arrests.....	0.099+	Colored.....	15,809
Population:		Percentage of arrests:	
White.....	227,428	White.....	0.071+
Colored.....	95,695	Colored.....	.165+

Callings as given by those arrested.

Auctioneer.....	1	Barkeepers.....	19
Architects.....	2	Brokers.....	20
Attorneys.....	2	Bootblacks.....	21
Actors.....	4	Builders.....	24
Artists.....	12	Bookkeepers.....	25
Apprentices.....	46	Butlers.....	27
Agents.....	448	Brakemen.....	48
Barker.....	1	Bakers.....	121
Brass finisher.....	1	Bartenders.....	132
Buffer.....	1	Butchers.....	134
Brickmaker.....	1	Blacksmiths.....	163
Billposters.....	3	Barbers.....	199
Bankers.....	3	Bricklayers.....	291
Brewers.....	6	Civil engineer.....	1
Boatmen.....	11	Cornice maker.....	1
Bookbinders.....	14	Clockmaker.....	1
Bell boys.....	14	Congressmen.....	2
Boiler makers.....	15	Compositors.....	4



*Callings as given by those arrested—Continued.*

Coppersmiths.....	5	Linemen.....	5
Coopers.....	6	Locksmiths.....	7
Canvassers.....	6	Liverymen.....	32
Cigar makers.....	8	Laundrymen.....	43
Confectioners.....	11	Laundresses.....	45
Caterers.....	14	Lawyers.....	93
Cabinetmakers.....	16	Laborers.....	11,609
Collectors.....	23	Milliner.....	1
Coachmen.....	29	Model makers.....	2
Conductors.....	67	Millers.....	2
Chaffeurs.....	128	Mail carriers.....	2
Cooks.....	182	Ministers.....	11
Contractors.....	370	Marines.....	12
Carpenters.....	421	Musicians.....	21
Clerks.....	1,264	Mechanics.....	24
Deputy sheriff.....	1	Molders.....	35
Decorators.....	3	Motormen.....	99
Dentists.....	5	Managers.....	113
Draftsmen.....	7	Messengers.....	185
Drummers.....	8	Machinists.....	331
Druggists.....	39	Merchants.....	1,152
Dressmakers.....	42	Nurses.....	39
Dairymen.....	121	Newsboys.....	41
Drivers.....	1,808	None.....	1,293
Editor.....	1	Organ grinder.....	1
Embalmer.....	1	Opticians.....	3
Engravers.....	5	Operators.....	20
Elevator boys.....	5	Pilot.....	1
Expressmen.....	11	Pawnbroker.....	1
Electricians.....	77	Paver.....	1
Engineers.....	210	Publisher.....	1
Flagman.....	1	Piano tuner.....	1
Fortune teller.....	1	Promoters.....	2
Fishermen.....	4	Paper makers.....	2
Fakus.....	6	Professors.....	2
Florists.....	40	Photographers.....	9
Firemen.....	124	Policemen.....	11
Foremen.....	144	Produce dealers.....	36
Farmers.....	243	Pensioners.....	42
Gasfitter.....	1	Paper hangers.....	56
Gamblers.....	2	Physicians.....	57
Glaziers.....	2	Peddlers.....	102
Guides.....	3	Prostitutes.....	180
Gardeners.....	47	Porters.....	196
Grocers.....	151	Plasterers.....	210
Horse dealer.....	1	Printers.....	216
Horsemen.....	4	Plumbers.....	244
Hackmen.....	8	Painters.....	472
Harness makers.....	13	Rodmen.....	1
Hod carriers.....	14	Restaurateurs.....	6
Horseshoers.....	17	Reporters.....	16
Hostlers.....	36	Seamstress.....	1
Hotel keepers.....	52	Scullion.....	1
Hucksters.....	865	Stackmaker.....	1
Housekeepers.....	1,431	Sexton.....	1
Interpreter.....	1	Senator.....	1
Inspectors.....	2	Steward.....	1
Ironworkers.....	43	Showmen.....	2
Journalist.....	1	Stenographers.....	4
Jewelers.....	6	Slaters.....	5
Jockeys.....	8	Solicitors.....	5
Junk dealers.....	22	Sailmakers.....	7
Janitors.....	23	Superintendents.....	9
Leather worker.....	1	Saddlers.....	12
Lithographer.....	1	Saloonists.....	25
Letter carriers.....	4	Stone masons.....	25
Lathers.....	4	Students.....	41

*Callings as given by those arrested—Continued.*

Steam fitters.....	55	Telegraphers.....	15
Salesmen.....	58	Tile setters.....	15
Shoemakers.....	66	Thieves.....	55
Stonecutters.....	97	Tailors.....	119
Sailors.....	102	Tinners.....	178
Schoolgirls.....	105	Undertakers.....	13
Soldiers.....	425	Upholsterers.....	20
Schoolboys.....	817	Veterinarian.....	1
Servants.....	2, 298	Valets.....	3
Teamsters.....	2	Watchmen.....	27
Taxidermists.....	2	Waiters.....	265
Touts.....	3		
Teachers.....	10	Total.....	32, 016

*Nativity of those arrested.*

Arabia.....	1	Norway.....	10
Australia.....	4	Persia.....	1
Austria.....	38	Poland.....	3
Bulgaria.....	1	Portugal.....	6
Cuba.....	3	Prussia.....	12
Canada.....	32	Roumania.....	2
China.....	42	Russia.....	218
Denmark.....	11	Syria.....	2
Egypt.....	3	Sicily.....	4
England.....	107	Spain.....	7
France.....	36	Switzerland.....	13
Germany.....	358	Sweden.....	23
Greece.....	503	Scotland.....	43
Holland.....	4	Turkey.....	3
Hungary.....	12	United States, white.....	13, 879
Italy.....	268	United States, colored.....	15, 805
Ireland.....	550	Wales.....	2
Japan.....	2	West Indies.....	2
Mexico.....	5		
Nova Scotia.....	1	Total.....	32, 016

*Social conditions.*

White.....	16, 207	Able to read and write.....	28, 658
Colored.....	15, 809	Unable to read and write.....	3, 358
Total.....	32, 016	Total.....	32, 016
Males.....	27, 693	Males married.....	11, 415
Females.....	4, 323	Males single.....	16, 278
Total.....	32, 016	Females married.....	1, 782
		Females single.....	2, 541
		Total.....	32, 016

*Disposition of arrests.*

Fined and paid.....	11, 965
Fined and sent to workhouse in default.....	4, 464
Fined and sent to jail in default.....	1, 766
Sent to—	
Workhouse.....	56
Jail.....	157
Grand jury.....	501
Insane Asylum.....	174
Reform School.....	261
Orphan Asylum.....	2
Washington Asylum.....	19
Home Industrial School.....	3
Children's Home.....	2
Personal bonds taken.....	3, 147
Placed under bonds.....	7

Appealed.....	4
Nolle prossed.....	1,600
Dismissed.....	6,534
Not disposed of.....	642
Sentence suspended.....	17
Delivered to—	
Military authorities.....	25
Naval authorities.....	19
United States marshal.....	42
Parents or friends.....	120
Board of Children's Guardians.....	386
Junior Republic.....	6
Board of Charities.....	1
Maryland authorities.....	53
Missouri authorities.....	1
New York authorities.....	9
New Jersey authorities.....	5
North Carolina authorities.....	1
Ohio authorities.....	1
Pennsylvania authorities.....	12
South Carolina authorities.....	1
Virginia authorities.....	13
Total.....	32,016

*United States cases.*

Fines imposed.....	\$71,847.00
Fines paid.....	14,582.00
To jail in default.....	51,790.00
Execution suspended.....	355.00
Personal bonds taken.....	5,120.00
Total.....	71,847.00

*District of Columbia cases.*

Fines imposed.....	\$119,045.17
Fines paid.....	53,397.17
Fines appealed.....	5.00
To workhouse in default.....	60,063.00
Execution suspended.....	175.00
Personal bonds taken.....	5,405.00
Total.....	119,045.17

*Money and valuables recovered.*

Amount received (estimated).....	\$335,538.37
Returned to—	
Owners.....	89,711.70
Property clerk.....	75,882.19
Pound master.....	180.00
Taken from prisoners and returned, order of—	
Captain.....	4,148.29
Lieutenant.....	99,850.33
Police judge.....	112.00
Recovered on search warrant and turned over to United States marshal.....	3,645.70
Collateral turned over to collector at police court.....	62,008.16
Total.....	335,538.37

*Estimated losses—recovered.*

Property stolen.....	\$95,355.00
Reported lost or mislaid.....	19,745.00
Recovered.....	79,639.89

*Number of larcenies, etc.*

Housebreaking.....	369
Grand larceny.....	431
Petit larceny.....	4,617
Larceny from the United States Government.....	4
Robbery.....	166
Embezzlement.....	60
False pretenses.....	74
Forgery.....	19
Lost or mislaid.....	649

*Visits of general officers.*

Honorable Commissioners.....	2
Superintendent.....	30
Captains.....	1,481
Lieutenant inspectors.....	600
Sergeant inspectors.....	1,297
Acting sergeant inspectors.....	385
Police surgeons.....	410
Visiting officials.....	1

*Miscellaneous reports*

Accidents.....	3,280
Attempts at suicide.....	68
Animals taken estray.....	357
Animals delivered to property clerk.....	23
Animals delivered to pound master.....	130
Abandoned infants found.....	17
Dead infants found.....	91
Dead bodies found.....	26
Drowned bodies found.....	29
Dead animals.....	4,763
Dangerous or broken pavements.....	2,574
Dangerous holes, roadway.....	1,932
Dangerous buildings.....	85
Dangerous bridges.....	13
Doors and windows found open.....	1,112
Damaged trees and boxes.....	432
Deaths (coroner notified; no inquest).....	448
Fires, times attended.....	806
False alarms of fire.....	18
Fire plugs damaged.....	451
Filthy gutters, alleys.....	51
Fountains damaged.....	15
Found sick on street.....	1,186
Hydrants damaged.....	529
Inquests attended.....	44
Lamps damaged.....	195
Lamps not lighted—	
Gas.....	3,619
Electric.....	6,549
Naphtha.....	2,601
Lodgers accommodated.....	9
Lost children restored to parents.....	100
Pumps damaged.....	105
Permits examined, building.....	1,807
Permits examined, miscellaneous.....	5,943
Sewers damaged.....	159
Sewers, filthy.....	87
Suicides.....	34
Telephone messages.....	101,671
Water mains damaged.....	496
Water pipes damaged.....	480



Table of arrests—Misdemeanors.

UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Personal bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To United States marshal.	To parents or friends.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	To Reform School.	To orphan asylum.	To Junior Republic.	To Children's Home.	To Home Industrial School.	To Maryland authorities.	To Virginia authorities.	To New Jersey authorities.	Sentence suspended.	Total.
Affray.....	1		1		1																			1
Assault.....	106	22	40	88	27			20	36	22	3			17	3									128
Assault and battery.....	3	3	3	3				1	2	1														6
Cruelty to animals.....	9		5	4	3	1		2		3														9
Concealed weapons.....	5		2	3				1	1					2	1									5
Contempt of court.....	4	1	2	3						1				4										5
Creating nuisance.....	1			1	1																			1
Disorderly conduct.....	318	43	149	212	185	1		69	8	56	1			35	6									361
Destroying private property.....	38	1	18	21	17			2	5	6	1			5	3									39
Destroying public property.....	5		5						4					1										5
Fast driving.....	2		1		2																			2
Fugitive from justice.....	16	2	8	10				1						1	3	2	3	2			4	1		18
Fugitive from parents.....	89	9	69	29								90		7	2							1		98
Fugitive from Reform School.....	2			2																				2
Fugitive from Industrial School.....	1		1																					1
Intoxication.....	1			1						1														1
Incorrigibility.....	83	33	31	85				3	16	12			2	50	30								3	116
Indecent exposure.....	15		12	3	10				4					1										15
Indecent assault.....	1			1																				1
Petit larceny.....	407	43	130	320	88			23	30	42	7			139	118		2							450
Profanity.....	1		1	1	1			1																1
Taking property without consent.....	2		1	1				1							1									1
Trespass.....	7		7		5			2																7
Vagrancy.....	58	30	32	56	1			5	11	15			1	52	3									88
Violation of—																								
Fish law.....	2		2		1									1										2
Police regulations.....	368	3	179	192	271	1		41	11	24				22	1									371
Other District of Columbia ordinances.....	15		8	7	8			1		2	1			3										15
Witnesses.....	7	5	4	8				1		9											1			12
Total.....	1,567	195	710	1,052	623	3	1	172	128	194	13	1	93	340	172	2	5	2	3	5	1	1	3	1,762



Table of arrests—Misdemeanors—Continued.

UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE—Continued.

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To insane asylum.	To military authorities.	To naval authorities.	To parents or friends.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	To Reform School.	To Maryland authorities.	To Missouri authorities.	To New York authorities.	To Pennsylvania authorities.	To Virginia authorities.	Sentence suspended.	Total.
Taking property without consent.	4	1	1	4		2					1	1	1	1													5	
Threats.	6	2	3	5			2				3	1	2		1												8	
Trespass.	6		2	4	3																						6	
Vagrancy.	165	78	92	151	16	122	1	4	3		52		7	32	2					3	1						243	
Violation of:																												
Building regulations.	1			1	1								3														1	
Boarding house law.	1	3	4		1															1							4	
Fish law.	1		1																								1	
Game law.	5		5		4								1														5	
Hack law.	3			3	2									1													3	
Militia law.	1		1										1														1	
Police regulations.	643	4	371	276	536	23				60			13	13						1						1	647	
Weights and measures law.	1			1										1													1	
Other District of Columbia ordinances.	26		11	15	23					2			1														26	
Witnesses.	5	7	7	5										12													12	
Total.	2,771	576	1,240	2,107	1,537	455	325	4	27	1	296	1	147	338	38	8	5	3	24	39	70	10	1	3	1	7	3,347	

*Table of arrests—Misdemeanors—Continued.*

OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Bonds.	Appealed.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To insane asylum.	To military authorities.	To naval authorities.	To United States marshal.	To parents or friends.	To Reform School.	To Washington Asylum.	To Board of Charities.	To Maryland authorities.	To New York authorities.	To North Carolina au- thorities.	To New Jersey authorities.	To Ohio authorities.	To Pennsylvania authorities.	To South Carolina author- ties.	To Virginia authorities.	Sentence suspended.	Total.
Affray.....	145	25	87	83	112		26		1		8			9	14																		170	
Adultery.....	25	18	18	25	7		8		1	3				10	4	10																	43	
Assault.....	1,703	315	649	1,369	635	21	582	1	36	2	104			291	251	94									1								2,018	
Assault and battery.....	208	31	59	180	71	1	69		5	2	8			35	29	18									1								239	
Bringing stolen goods into the District of Columbia.....	2	1	3				2							1																			3	
Cruelty to animals.....	1,341	4	869	476	1,182	34					57			14	41	17																	1,345	
Concealed weapons.....	192	9	69	132	15	44	43	1			32			11	34	1				1												1	201	
Contempt of court.....	29	6	11	24	5	1	1		1		5			6	15																		35	
Creating nuisance.....	175	68	137	106	17	2					159			26	19	20																	243	
Disorderly conduct.....	4,179	1,233	1,797	3,615	2,790	1,427		9			607			105	457	17																	5,412	
Desertion.....	30		23	7											1		14	15															30	
Destroying private prop- erty.....	170	26	88	108	76	56				2	16			15	30	1																	196	
Destroying public property.....	9		5	4	5						2			2																			9	
Exhibiting obscene pictures.....	4		3	1	1		1		1						1																		4	
Fast driving.....	181	2	98	85	163	10					4				4	2																	183	
Forcible entry.....	3	1	2	2			2							2																			4	
Fornication.....	96	84	30	150	21	19	53				6			31	30	20																	180	
Fugitives from—																																		
Justice.....	78	7	54	31				9							2	4										35	6	1	4	1	10	1	5	85
Insane asylum.....	6	1	5	2												7																		7
Gift enterprise.....	6		6		3										1																			6
Habitual drunkard.....	261	13	211	63	56	175		7			28			4	3																			274
Intoxication.....	3,265	206	2,674	797										3,470																				3,471
Intoxication and disorderly.....	1,469	198	986	681	760	679		1			179			14	31	3																	1,667	
Indecent exposure.....	325	2	205	122	162	133	1				14			1	11	5																	327	
Indecent assault.....	13		7	6	1		2		2					3	2	3																	13	
Insanity.....	151	53	125	79				2							30	151	1				3	17											204	







*Table of arrests—Crime.*

## UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	To reform school.	To Junior Republic.	Total.
Attempt at larceny.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Embezzlement.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Grand larceny.....	5	2	4	3	1	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	7
Housebreaking.....	25	.....	18	7	1	1	8	3	6	6	.....	25
Robbery.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Total.....	40	2	28	14	2	10	12	3	6	8	1	42

## UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Jail, default.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To United States marshal.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	To reform school.	Total.
Assault with dangerous weapon.....	15	.....	4	11	2	7	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	15
Attempt to commit crime.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Arson.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Assaulting officer.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Attempt at arson.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Attempt at rape.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Cohabiting with female child under 16 years of age.....	4	.....	1	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Criminal libel.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Embezzlement.....	8	.....	4	4	.....	5	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Forgery.....	5	.....	3	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5
Fraud.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Grand larceny.....	19	13	14	18	.....	15	.....	9	4	.....	1	.....	3	32
Housebreaking.....	55	.....	21	34	.....	37	3	4	6	.....	.....	1	4	55
Larceny from the United States.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Larceny from the District of Columbia.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Perjury.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Robbery.....	22	.....	9	13	2	14	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	22
Receiving stolen goods.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Seduction.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total.....	146	15	62	99	4	96	4	21	18	7	1	1	9	161

*Table of arrests—Crime—Continued.*

OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Jail, default.	Sent to jail.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To military authorities.	To United States marshal.	Sentence suspended.	Total.
Assault with dangerous weapon.	90	4	20	74	2	15	1	36	15	10	15					94
Attempt to commit crime.	2	1	2	1				2	1							3
Abortion.		1		1				1								1
Abandoning infant.		3	1	2					1	2						3
Attempt at housebreaking.	1			1	1											1
Arson.	2			2				1			1					2
Assault, intent to kill.	21		6	15			1	13		3	1	2		1		21
Assaulting officer.	6	1	2	5	4	3										7
Attempt at rape.	2		1	1				2								2
Attempt at murder.	1			1				1								1
Bigamy.	3	1	2	2				3		1						4
Buying stolen goods.		1	1									1				1
Conspiracy.	4		4					3				1				4
Cohabiting with female child under 16 years of age.	9		3	6				6		3						9
Cruelty to children.		3	1	2				1		1	1					3
Criminal libel.	2		2					1		1						2
Depredation on property.	6		3	3				6								6
Embezzlement.	81	2	59	24	1	2		39	1	21	5	4		10		83
Forgery.	21		18	3				11		3	1	1		5		21
Grand larceny.	69	14	48	35				45		15	8	7		8		83
Housebreaking.	140		34	106		1		98		31	9				1	140
Larceny from United States.	6		6					4					2			6
Larceny from District of Columbia.	2		1	1				2								2
Manslaughter.	1		1					1								1
Murder.	11	1	7	5				11			1					12
Mayhem.	1	1		2				2								2
Obtaining money or goods by false pretenses.	97	4	84	17		12	16	25	2	21	8	12		5		101
Perjury.	3	1		4		1		3								4
Rape.	5		1	4				3		1		1				5
Robbery.	77	11	23	65		1	2	57		14	9	1		4		88
Receiving stolen goods.	11	2	3	10			1	6		3	1	2				13
Total.	674	51	333	392	8	35	21	383	5	135	55	47	2	33	1	725



*Summary—Table of arrests—Misdemeanors.*

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nolle crossed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held, 1905.	Cases held, 1904.
Affray.....	194	95	99	10	16	168	118
Adultery.....	47	18	29	11	5	31	19
Assault.....	2,424	759	1,665	359	311	1,754	1,477
Assault and battery.....	268	66	202	40	33	195	313
Bringing stolen goods into the District of Columbia.....	3	3	.....	1	.....	2	2
Concealed weapons.....	243	76	167	15	38	190	170
Cruelty to animals.....	1,422	900	522	14	48	1,360	1,093
Contempt of court.....	43	14	29	6	17	20	16
Creating nuisance.....	247	139	108	26	19	202	102
Disorderly conduct.....	6,817	2,266	4,551	140	612	6,065	5,722
Destroying private property.....	272	119	153	24	43	205	197
Destroying public property.....	19	13	6	6	2	11	6
Desertion.....	38	31	7	.....	1	37	38
Exhibiting obscene pictures.....	4	3	1	.....	1	3	1
Fast driving.....	209	115	94	.....	5	204	225
Fornication.....	208	30	178	36	33	139	164
Forcible entry.....	4	2	2	2	.....	2	4
Fugitives from—							
Justice.....	136	74	62	.....	5	131	120
Parents.....	125	89	36	.....	3	122	115
Reform school.....	13	.....	13	.....	.....	13	7
Industrial school.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Insane asylum.....	7	5	2	.....	.....	7	12
Gift enterprise.....	6	6	.....	.....	1	5	.....
Habitual drunkards.....	277	213	64	4	3	270	216
Intoxication.....	3,535	2,721	814	.....	3,535	.....	1
Intoxication and disorderly.....	1,752	1,015	737	14	31	1,707	1,765
Incorrigibility.....	117	31	86	16	13	88	79
Indecent exposure.....	357	221	136	5	11	341	341
Indecent assault.....	15	8	7	3	2	10	5
Insanity.....	211	128	83	.....	31	180	241
Keeping—							
Disorderly house.....	88	26	62	15	6	67	55
Gambling house or table.....	85	41	44	8	5	72	57
Dangerous dog.....	18	14	4	4	2	12	16
Bawdy house.....	23	7	16	2	.....	21	13
Unlicensed bar.....	46	11	35	3	6	37	47
Open bar Sunday.....	16	15	1	.....	2	14	11
Larceny by a trick.....	7	2	5	2	1	4	5
Malicious mischief.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Nonsupport of children.....	113	46	67	24	6	83	47
Obtaining money or goods by false pre- tenses.....	7	5	2	.....	1	6	50
Petit larceny.....	2,247	721	1,526	250	241	1,756	1,447
Profanity.....	274	106	168	4	15	255	274
Refusing to pay hack hire.....	43	34	9	4	5	34	29
Sodomy.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Selling Government property.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Seduction.....	11	2	9	6	.....	5	1
Taking property without consent.....	36	18	18	9	5	22	20
Trespass.....	80	51	29	6	2	72	68
Threats.....	212	108	104	54	23	135	140
Unlicensed pawnbroker.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Vagrancy.....	2,232	1,317	915	48	176	2,008	1,913
Violations of—							
Building regulations.....	61	45	16	6	7	48	37
Boarding-house law.....	50	39	11	31	4	15	24
Bread law.....	5	5	.....	1	.....	4	.....
Dog law.....	45	16	29	7	9	29	23
Excise law.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Fish law.....	8	6	2	1	.....	7	13
Food law.....	347	324	23	5	7	335	329
Game law.....	5	5	.....	1	.....	4	3
Gambling law.....	7	7	.....	1	.....	6	2
Hack law.....	143	73	70	3	18	122	93
Humane law.....	6	1	5	.....	.....	6	17
Health ordinances.....	586	451	135	38	18	530	387
Internal-revenue law.....	7	5	2	.....	.....	7	.....
Immigration law.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
License law.....	151	120	31	21	11	119	48
Militia law.....	5	5	.....	3	.....	2	.....
Police regulations.....	3,452	2,129	1,323	87	117	3,248	2,969
Policy law.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	4	.....
Pharmacy law.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Plumbing regulations.....	7	6	1	.....	2	5	5
Snow law.....	189	178	11	27	11	151	333
Shipping law.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Smoke law.....	76	76	.....	1	3	72	21
Weights and measures law.....	35	26	9	.....	4	31	13
Other District of Columbia ordi- nances.....	413	302	111	24	25	364	366
Witnesses.....	49	18	31	.....	45	4	.....
Total.....	30,214	15,534	14,680	1,428	5,596	23,190	21,452

Summary—Table of arrests—Crime.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nolle prossed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held, 1905.	Cases held, 1904.
Attempt at larceny.....	5	5				5	1
Attempt to commit crime.....	4	3	1			4	
Attempt at arson.....	1		1			1	2
Attempt at rape.....	6	1	5	1		5	7
Attempt at murder.....	1		1			1	
Attempt at housebreaking.....	1		1			1	
Assault with dangerous weapon.....	109	24	85	16	11	82	75
Assault with intent to kill.....	21	6	15	3	1	17	18
Assaulting officer.....	8	2	6			8	9
Abortion.....	1		1			1	1
Arson.....	3		3		1	2	5
Abandoning infant.....	3	1	2	2		1	3
Bigamy.....	4	2	2	1		3	1
Buying stolen goods.....	1	1				1	
Conspiracy.....	4	4				4	2
Cohabiting with female child under 16 years of age.....	13	4	9	3		10	6
Criminal libel.....	3	3		2		1	5
Cruelty to children.....	3	1	2	1	1	1	
Depredation on property.....	6	3	3			6	3
Embezzlement.....	92	64	28	22	6	64	76
Forgery.....	26	21	5	3	2	21	16
Fraud.....	2		2	2			
Grand larceny.....	122	66	56	27	12	83	101
Housebreaking.....	220	73	147	43	18	159	146
Larceny from United States.....	8	6	2			8	8
Larceny from District of Columbia.....	4	3	1			4	
Manslaughter.....	1	1				1	
Murder.....	12	7	5		1	11	11
Mayhem.....	2		2			2	2
Obtaining money or goods by false pre- tenses.....	101	84	17	21	8	72	50
Perjury.....	5		5			5	1
Rape.....	5	1	4	1		4	5
Robbery.....	114	32	82	15	13	86	42
Receiving stolen goods.....	15	5	10	4	2	9	7
Seduction.....	2		2	1		1	1
Total.....	928	423	505	168	76	684	604

Police patrol and signal service.

Drivers.....	22	Persons taken to—	
Wagons.....	12	Places of abode.....	116
Horses.....	25	Depots.....	10
Reports from boxes by officers.....	1, 083, 799	Gallery.....	98
Messages sent and received.....	10, 920	Asylums.....	85
Calls for wagon by—		Several homes.....	27
Officers.....	11, 462	Dead bodies removed to morgue or late homes.....	30
Citizens.....	276	Children restored to their homes.....	67
Messenger or telephone.....	1, 484	Accidents attended.....	437
Persons taken to—		Injured removed to their homes.....	67
Headquarters.....	486	Sick removed to their homes.....	108
Police court.....	397	Number of times reserves to fires.....	649
Jail.....	11	Miscellaneous runs.....	1, 996
Workhouse.....	3	Total number of runs made.....	18, 474
Hospitals.....	1, 694		

## REPORT OF CHIEF (ALSO PROPERTY) CLERK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following tabular statement, showing in detail the financial and property transactions of this office during the past fiscal year:

Month.	Delivered to owners by order of court or upon proof of ownership.	Delivered to claimant on bond.	Delivered to administrators.	Destroyed by order of court.	Balance on hand.	Total.
1904.						
July.....	\$4,514.72	\$243.00	\$5.00	\$9.50	\$343.81	\$5,116.03
August.....	5,129.35	473.50	5.00	6.00	459.81	6,073.66
September.....	5,560.46	1,202.31	50.00	4.95	226.66	7,044.38
October.....	4,627.56	242.00	109.27	6.75	587.94	5,573.52
November.....	5,358.88	181.00	160.38	.....	416.85	6,117.11
December.....	3,672.20	603.00	335.08	11.55	286.65	4,908.48
1905.						
January.....	6,285.71	154.00	.....	6.00	412.65	6,858.36
February.....	3,726.29	853.39	310.01	2.00	376.93	5,268.62
March.....	7,435.16	261.00	20.46	.....	753.11	8,469.73
April.....	4,530.55	328.00	.....	.....	395.86	5,254.41
May.....	9,149.62	270.00	.....	1.50	411.60	9,832.72
June.....	3,562.47	150.00	530.95	.....	936.74	5,180.16
Total.....	63,552.97	4,961.20	1,526.15	48.25	5,608.61	77,697.18

During the year the police recovered 617 bicycles which had been stolen from or abandoned temporarily by their owners.

JAMES A. KEMP,  
Chief (also Property) Clerk.

## REPORT OF SANITARY OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1905.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for your consideration my annual report of the work of the sanitary office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

The unfortunate continue to call at this office seeking assistance. During the year 338 persons sought relief, 178 of whom asked for transportation to their homes, and 160 desired hospital treatment. These applicants were referred to the Board of Charities.

For several years the statistics have shown an increase in the work of this office, but I am pleased to report that there is a decrease this year of 53 in the number of alleged insane cases. Six hundred and five persons said to be suffering from mental impairment were investigated during the year, while for the preceding year the number was 658. Of the 605 cases investigated, 406 were returned properly certified by the examining physicians, and were admitted to the Government Hospital for the Insane for curative treatment. These patients were admitted to the hospital on temporary permits, pending formal judicial investigation. The number thus admitted shows a decrease of 61 for the year previous. Seven persons were returned to the hospital on duplicate permits, having been previously adjudged insane by due process of law and discharged during the year as improved. Ninety-seven were native born of the District of Columbia.

I am glad to report a marked decrease in the number of cranks and demented persons arrested and admitted to the hospital. During the preceding year 90 persons of this character were admitted to St. Elizabeth's, while for the year just closed 57 such persons were taken into custody, duly examined and committed, showing a decrease of 33. This class of patients are the most troublesome of all with whom we have to deal. Most of them have marked and fixed delusions of persecution, with dangerous tendencies. Being non-residents it is with considerable difficulty that we ascertain whence they came, or obtain information as to their relatives or friends, or in any manner learn their identity. All of the nonresidents or transient class have numerous imaginary wrongs which they believe can be righted by those in authority at the National Capital. The number of persons arrested on the charge of insanity during the year was 232; of this number 212 were examined by the police surgeons, and 20 by other physicians. Of the number thus arrested and examined 119 were reported by the examining surgeons as not insane, or not suitable subjects for treatment at St. Elizabeth's. Eighty of those arrested for being of unsound mind were sent to the Washington Asylum Hospital for treatment and observation; of this number 39 were subsequently sent to the Government Hospital for the Insane.

Three hundred and forty-two alleged insane persons were duly tried in the court assigned for the hearing of lunacy cases, 26 of whom were adjudged as not insane; 38 who had been committed pending a judicial inquiry were discharged prior to trial, and 9 died previous to the time set for hearing. Ten independent or pay patients were admitted during the year.

In this connection I desire to say that the provision of the act of Congress approved February 23, 1905, requiring one of the justices of the supreme court of the District to preside at the lunacy hearings has resulted in great benefit both to this District and to the party alleged to be insane. The alleged insane person is protected in all his rights; is assured a proper hearing, and the District, under the instructions of the court, is not now imposed upon by having to pay for the treatment of a class of persons who might otherwise be sent to the asylum as being insane from a medical standpoint, but who are not insane from a legal standpoint. Besides the proceedings are conducted with dignity, dispatch, and decorum.

The forms of lunacy of those sent to the hospital are classified as follows:

## CLASSIFICATION.

Acute mania.....	38	Morphiomania.....	2
Chronic mania.....	22	Paranoia.....	12
Delusional insanity.....	64	Paresis.....	8
Delusions of persecution.....	45	Puerperal insanity.....	5
Dementia.....	41	Religious mania.....	36
Dipsomania.....	18	Senile dementia.....	39
Epileptic insanity.....	8	Suicidal mania.....	5
Hereditary insanity.....	5		
Imbecility.....	10	Total.....	406
Melancholia.....	48		



## NATIVITY.

United States.....	364	Italy.....	1
Canada.....	1	Portugal.....	1
Denmark.....	1	Scotland.....	1
England.....	11	Turkey.....	1
Germany.....	18		
Holland.....	1	Total.....	406
Ireland.....	6		

## COLOR AND SEX.

White.....	267	Males.....	238
Colored.....	139	Females.....	168
Total.....	406	Total.....	406

The average age of those admitted to the hospital was 42 years and 6 months.

I desire to renew my recommendation, and, if possible, with stronger emphasis, for the establishment of a hospital, or asylum, for inebriates and those addicted to the excessive use of drugs or narcotics. Certain it is that this class of unfortunates has not decreased. Of the number admitted to the Government Hospital for the Insane during the year, 18 were dipsomaniacs. This is but a small proportion of the number of applicants for the treatment of persons given to the excessive use of liquor or drugs. This terrible habit is not confined to any particular class, neither as to sex or age. I have been compelled to listen to many sad stories concerning the suffering and destitution brought on by the use of alcohol, morphine, cocaine, etc. If inebriety is considered a disease, certainly there should be some means for the treatment of the same. As a rule the inebriate will not submit willingly to hospital treatment. Restraint and compulsory treatment should be had by the establishment of a hospital for that purpose.

May I again recommend that this department be provided with an ambulance. Such a vehicle is much needed to remove the insane to and from the hospitals, and could be well utilized for other purposes in cases of emergencies.

Permit me, in conclusion, to express my thanks and appreciation of your approval of my work, and your valuable directions in the dealing with many difficult cases.

Very respectfully,

J. A. FRANK,  
Sanitary Officer.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,  
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

## REPORT OF HACK INSPECTOR.

WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1905.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:

Vehicles licensed.....	477
Licenses transferred.....	23
Vehicles inspected.....	477
Vehicles condemned.....	23
Number of hack stands.....	34
Number of hacks which stands will accommodate.....	250

## Cases tried in police court:

For using unlicensed vehicles.....	2
For charging excessive rates.....	3
For refusing to pay hack hire.....	2
For using condemned vehicles.....	1
For failing to turn in property found in vehicles.....	2
For other violation of hack laws.....	96

Total.....	106
------------	-----

Complaints relative to hacks and hackmen investigated.....	4
Amount paid District of Columbia for hack licenses.....	\$2, 528
Recovered from hackmen lost articles valued at.....	\$47

While attending to my duties as hack inspector, it became necessary for me to make arrests for other offenses, as follows:

Breaking glass in street.....	1
Assault.....	1
Disorderly.....	1
Intoxication.....	1
Cruelty to animals.....	1
Vagrancy.....	2

Total.....	7
------------	---

The greatest need for the improvement of the hack service at the present time is a law requiring drivers to take out a license and giving the Commissioners power to refuse or revoke said license for cause. Many undesirable characters who now bring reproach upon the service might thus be excluded, and the exclusion of a few drivers of known criminal tendencies would act as a deterrent to others.

The patrons of public vehicles can not fail to have noticed that a large percentage of the vehicles now in use are new and modern in every respect, being equipped with rubber tires and other appliances that contribute to the comfort of the passenger, and they are scarcely surpassed in quality and general excellence by the finest livery carriages in the city. It is to be regretted that all of them can not be brought to that standard.

Respectfully submitted.

G. S. CATTS, *Hack Inspector.*

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,  
*Superintendent Metropolitan Police.*

## REPORT OF HUMANE AGENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1905.*

SIR: I beg leave to report work done during the year ended June 30, 1905, as follows:

I have investigated 275 cases, involving 449 children.

In disposing of the children in the above cases I recommended:

To the care of the Board of Childrens' Guardians.....	41
Committed to the care of the Board of Childrens' Guardians.....	32
Amicably adjusted by warnings, etc.....	201
Private arrangements made with parents for proper care of children.....	104
Sent to Reform School by the court.....	2
Sent to Junior Republic.....	1
Waiting trial by jury for employing minor to sell liquors.....	1
No evidence to sustain charges.....	67

I would most respectfully repeat the recommendations made in my last annual report that laws be passed to prevent children, especially newsboys, loitering about and entering saloons; to keep children under the ages of 14 or 16 from attending night performances of theaters of the lower class, unless accompanied by parents or guardians; and compel children under above ages to stay off the streets after 9 or 10 o'clock at night, unless accompanied by parents or guardians.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE T. McGLUE,  
*Agent Washington Humane Society.*

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,  
*Superintendent Metropolitan Police.*

REPORT OF BOARD OF POLICE SURGEONS.

WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1905.*

SIR: The board of police and fire surgeons has the honor to submit the following report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Number of sick cards issued.....	1, 563
Number of house visits made.....	1, 862
Number of office consultations.....	3 709
Applicants examined.....	422
Applicants passed.....	151
Number of alleged insane persons examined.....	212

Respectfully submitted.

J. S. WALL, M. D.,  
*Secretary, Board of Police and Fire Surgeons.*

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,  
*Superintendent Metropolitan Police.*



## REPORT OF HARBOR MASTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my seventeenth annual report, as to the patrol boat and the service rendered by its crew during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:

July 8. Frank Brenman, white, who was scalded while aboard the schooner *John E. Cunningham*, was sent to the Emergency Hospital.

July 12. Jose Straus, age 16, colored, of Virginia, was drowned while bathing in Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Body was sent to the morgue.

July 12. John Thomas, age 34, white, of this city, was drowned in Washington channel. Body was recovered by crew and sent to the morgue.

July 17. Edward Lee, white, age 27, was drowned in Washington channel by being run down by the *Harry Randall* while in small launch. His body was sent to the morgue.

July 17. The gasoline launch *Lucy* took fire at her dock, from an overheated engine. Fire was extinguished by crew of the *Vigilant*.

July 20. Took Coroner Nevitt and jurors to place where Edward Lee was drowned on night of July 17.

July 23. Arrested Jerry Wallace, age 17, colored, for violating harbor regulations. He was fined \$10.

July 25. Found net floating in the river. Turned it over to the property clerk.

July 28. Thomas Murray, age 70, colored, of Alexandria, was drowned from a rowboat. Dragged for and recovered body.

July 30. Clarence Thompson, age 16, white, of this city, fell off a sand scow and was drowned. The body was sent to morgue.

August. 4. John McMahon, age 40, white, was drowned near the Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge. Body was sent to morgue.

August 6. Took building inspector, Mr. S. Ashford, to Shephards Wharf in *Vigilant*.

August 8. An unknown colored man about 45 years of age was drowned from a barge. Body was sent to the morgue.

August 10. *Vigilant* inspected by United States inspectors.

August 11. George Long, white, was drowned at Long Bridge. Body was sent to morgue.

August 13. The naphtha launch *Recreation* was capsized at the foot of Fourteenth and Potomac streets, and ten persons were drowned. The drowned were: Hazel Hizer, age 20; Helen Moore, age 17; Mrs. Lula Dreyfuss, age 32; Bertha Sellback, age 22; Dr. Chas. Blumer, age 32; John Waldman, age 20; Geo. Smith, age 39; Andrew J. Booze, age 31; William J. Smith, age 32, and J. Herbert Coates. The bodies were recovered and sent to the morgue.

August 18. Garleath Porter, age 21, colored, of Norfolk, Va., was drowned off the schooner *Virginia*. Body was recovered and sent to morgue.

August 21. The body of Chas. Cabel, colored, age 55, was found floating in the river. Body was sent to morgue.

August 22. The channel of the Eastern Branch was cleared of a number of piles.

September 7. Washington McLee was scalded by hot steam on the steamer *Pokonokit*. Was sent to the Emergency Hospital.

September 23. Arrested George Richards, age 17, white. Charges, drunk and disorderly. Fined \$5.

October 15. Dragged James Creek for the body of a supposed drowned man.

October 26. Boy drowned at foot of Twenty-fifth street. Body sent to morgue.

October 30. A sunken sailboat was raised by crew of *Vigilant*.

November 10. Ice plow put on *Vigilant*.

November 10. George Bush, white, was drowned in the Eastern Branch opposite United States navy-yard. Body was sent to morgue.

November 29. Official visit of District Commissioners. Went to Shephards with *Vigilant*.

December 6. O. Beirest, white, age 23, was sent to Providence Hospital by J. R. Sutton.

December 16. The crew on duty at tidal reservoir, to prevent accidents to persons skating.

December 23. Harvey Dentage, age 21, white, was drowned at Long Bridge. Body was sent to the morgue.

December 30. Rescued horse from Eastern Branch.

December 31. *Vigilant* broke ice in tidal basin to prevent skating.

January 10. Found a deserted sloop floating down Washington channel.

January 22. Fishing boat, seine, 4 pairs oars, 4 pairs oarlocks, and 2 dipnets were brought to wharf by *Vigilant*.

February 17. *Newport News* hired by harbor master to cut ice on river.

February 26. John Lewis, age 22, colored, fell overboard in James Creek Canal and was drowned. Body was sent to morgue.

February 27. An unknown white man was removed from the James Creek Canal, and body was turned over to the morgue.

March 1-4. Tugs breaking ice on river.

March 13. Ice plow was removed from *Vigilant*.

March 14. Arrested Walter Cash, age 35, Charges, threats and disorderly. Disposition, six months in case of threats, \$25 for disorderly.

March 25. Found body of an unknown colored man floating in river near Washington Barracks. Body sent to morgue.

April 13. John Simpson, white, 4½ years old, was drowned in Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The body was taken to morgue.

April 21 to May 2. *Vigilant* being overhauled.

May 19. Arrested William Brodus, age 23, charged with assault on Richard A. Fitzgerald.

May 27. William Enoch, white, about 30, was drowned in Eastern Branch. Body was sent to morgue.

May 28. Joseph Massina, a coal passer on the U. S. S. *Dolphin*, was drowned in front of navy-yard dock.

May 28. Arrested 8 boys for bathing off sea wall opposite Tenth street while nude. Forfeited \$2 each. Those arrested were: Fred Leonhardt, age 16; Morris Leonhardt, age 15; Frank Funace, age 16; Walter J. Brown, age 15; Lawrence Dealty, age 14; Albert Lauck, age 14; Fred P. Riche, age 14; William Preston, age 14.

May 30. Arrested James Stark, age 27, white, Charge, drunk and disorderly. Fined \$5.

June 10. Bernard Paul, age 18, colored, of this city, was drowned off the *Newport News*. Body was sent to morgue.

June 13. Alexandria Chisholm, Dennis Bunch, and Newton Bunch were drowned by the capsizing of a boat near Long Bridge. Bodies were sent to morgue.

June 19. Dragged for body of Miss Virginia A. Droner at Alexandria, Va.

June 23. John Otis, age 13, white, was drowned while bathing opposite Twenty-sixth street wharf. Body was sent to morgue.

June 26. Body of an unknown colored man was found floating in the dock at the River View Excursion Wharf. Body turned over to the morgue.

J. R. SUTTON, *Harbor Master*.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,  
*Superintendent Metropolitan Police*

CENSUS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Census of the District of Columbia, enumerated by the police, April 12, 1905.

Precinct.	White.							Colored.							Children not attending school, 7 years and over and under 15 years.	Total white and colored.							
	White.							Colored.															
	Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.	5 years to 21 years.	21 years and over.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.	5 years to 21 years.	21 years and over.	Total.	Male.	Female.			Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.	5 years to 21 years.	21 years and over.	Total.	Male.	Female.
First.....	70	291	1,261	8,307	9,929	5,108	4,821	15	37	166	1,044	1,262	513	749	1	2	4	2	6	11,191	4	2	9
Second.....	398	1,370	4,900	18,205	24,873	11,096	13,777	346	1,088	3,145	9,632	14,211	6,373	7,838	2	2	4	4	94	39,084	52	42	94
Third.....	291	1,997	3,942	14,238	19,468	8,391	11,077	208	773	3,208	9,989	14,178	5,979	8,199	16	6	22	22	35	33,646	25	10	35
Fourth.....	492	1,745	5,616	12,542	20,395	10,753	9,642	299	1,039	3,587	9,358	14,283	6,811	7,472	12	7	19	19	29	34,678	18	11	29
Fifth.....	774	2,636	9,018	23,532	35,960	18,746	17,214	255	959	3,165	7,448	11,827	5,732	6,095	21	18	39	28	51	47,787	28	23	51
Sixth.....	257	934	3,489	13,792	18,472	9,775	8,697	115	372	1,147	3,686	5,320	2,616	2,704	16	7	23	12	39	23,792	12	27	39
Seventh.....	355	1,254	4,924	10,065	16,599	7,928	8,671	125	391	1,552	3,303	5,371	2,361	3,010	33	19	52	27	51	21,970	27	24	51
Eighth.....	489	1,734	6,462	18,212	26,897	11,956	14,941	291	1,121	3,898	10,988	16,298	7,100	9,198	3	4	4	3	47	43,195	34	13	47
Ninth.....	688	2,518	9,469	20,071	32,746	15,970	16,776	206	636	2,279	4,220	7,341	3,552	3,789	34	19	53	28	45	40,087	28	17	45
Tenth.....	358	1,385	5,521	14,825	22,089	10,548	11,541	102	372	1,575	3,555	5,604	2,304	3,300	29	20	49	26	47	27,693	26	21	47
Total.....	4,173	14,864	54,602	153,789	227,428	110,271	117,157	1,962	6,788	23,722	63,223	95,695	43,341	52,354	167	100	267	254	444	323,123	254	190	444

*Census of the District of Columbia, enumerated by the police, April 12, 1905—Continued.*

## SUMMARY.

White:		Males:	
Males.....	110,271	White.....	110,271
Females.....	117,157	Colored.....	43,341
Total.....	227,428	Total.....	153,612
Colored:		Females:	
Males.....	43,341	White.....	117,157
Females.....	52,354	Colored.....	52,354
Total.....	95,695	Total.....	169,511
Children not attending school, 7 years and over and under 15 years—		Excess of females over males:	
White:		White.....	6,886
Male.....	167	Colored.....	9,013
Female.....	100	Total.....	15,899
Colored:			
Male.....	254		
Female.....	190		
Total.....	711		
Population of numbered squares in city of Washington, exclusive of alleys:			
White.....	178,681		
Colored.....	61,700		
Population of alleys in city of Washington:			
White.....	1,853		
Colored.....	16,866		
Population of county of Washington, exclusive of alleys:			
White.....	46,874		
Colored.....	16,792		
Population of alleys in county of Washington:			
White.....	20		
Colored.....	337		
Total population of District of Columbia.....	323,123		



## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

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WASHINGTON, *December 1, 1905.*

GENTLEMEN: Herewith is submitted annual report of the operations of this department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

In assuming the superintendency on January 16, I found the department in disorganization, due in part to the protracted trial of my predecessor and its inevitable consequences to discipline. Part of the personnel was poor, the field methods employed in many respects inefficient, and the clerical work and accounting without well-defined system or accuracy. Appropriations and, largely, methods were fixed until July 1, 1906, by the current act. Within this and other limitations the personnel has been gradually improved and both field and office work renovated. There is still room for a very considerable betterment all along the line, but much of this must wait upon the reorganization to be submitted to this session of Congress.

### SNOW AND ICE.

The winter of 1904-5 was exceptional in severity and snowfall. Nearly as much was spent on gutter and cross-walk clearing as during the entire five preceding winters. The superintendent was new to the personnel, and some of the methods at once put into effect by him unfamiliar, but the field results were generally fair, and in some cases good. Noteworthy confusion, however, resulted in the office records from the slipshod manner of keeping time on the part of some of the inspectors, aided by the necessity for hiring constantly shifting and irresponsible labor from outside. Even this was hard to get, and one advertisement for 500 men secured but 2. During the latter half of February the gutters became solid ice from the alternate thawing and freezing of the street snow, for the carting away of which no appropriation exists. Every foot opened had to be laboriously broken out with pickax or mattock, only to be filled up again as long as the street snow remained.

The experience of the winter suggests the need for an understanding with the street-railway companies whereby they will be required to haul off from certain narrow streets the heavy masses of snow piled up by their plows to the obstruction of and sometimes positive danger to traffic. Also, as is pointed out in the "Notes to Estimates" at the end of this report, the Commissioners should be given authority, at their discretion, to remove snow from the streets.

### CLEANING PRIOR TO INAUGURAL PARADE.

It was deemed necessary, both for the success of the inaugural parade and for the safety of vehicular traffic prior thereto, to clear the roadway of Pennsylvania avenue of its uneven and dangerous bed of frozen

snow and street filth. Congress failing to appropriate for the emergency, the regular street-cleaning appropriation was drawn upon to the amount of \$3,477. Prompt attack was required in order that the street might be turned over to the engineer department in time to asphalt the numerous open cuts made early in the winter. On Washington's birthday work was begun on the solid sheet of ice, in some places 8 inches and more in thickness, and by the evening of the 23d of February the avenue was cleared from the Capitol to the White House. The character of this work was altogether new to most of the force, but the results of the two days were a revelation to the business men along the avenue, who were best in a position to realize the difficulties in the way.

This cleaning was extended to include the entire route of the parade and the streets east of the Capitol, where the formation was to occur. Another storm on March 1 covered the cleared area and it was necessary to exert special efforts, in the two days remaining, to turn over the route in presentable shape to the thousands of paraders and their friends.

#### SPRING CLEANING.

The conditions during and immediately after inauguration week were such as to call for emergency treatment. Little or no cleaning had been performed for almost six weeks because of the covering of snow and ice on the roadways. With the thaw that set in early in March, streets and alleys were left with a full month's accumulation of filth mixed with soiled masses of ice. On some well-traveled thoroughfares this accumulation was so heavy that it had to be removed with hoes, shovels, and picks before the streets could be swept by machines or by hand brooms. The contractor's forces were largely increased, and for the first time in its history the department organized special gangs of hired carts and laborers. A cleaning that otherwise would have been dragged on through much of April was completed before the end of March.

#### PATROL CLEANING BY HAND.

##### *Statistical summary.*

Days on which work was performed .....	253 $\frac{7}{8}$
Laborers (minimum and maximum) .....	161-211
Total area cleaned, square yards .....	430, 216, 853
Sweepings removed, cubic yards .....	34, 312

##### Cost:

Pay rolls of laborers .....	\$69, 871. 40
Push-broom material .....	778. 55
Bags .....	684. 00
Miscellaneous supplies .....	1, 125. 55
Rent of tool house .....	48. 00
Rent of stable, pro rata .....	638. 50
Forage, pro rata .....	3, 323. 88
Horseshoes and nails, pro rata .....	92. 38
Incidental expenses, pro rata .....	203. 23
Salaries, repair men, pro rata .....	2, 066. 25
Salaries, stablemen, pro rata .....	1, 276. 50

Total .....	\$80, 108. 24
Cost per 1,000 square yards .....	0. 1862

Including the cost (\$1,436.50) of the two special "spring cleaning" gangs, as noted under a previous heading, the above average would be slightly increased. No record, however, was kept of the area so cleaned.

In 1904 the average was 17.4 cents and in 1903, 17.9 cents. Among the reasons for the increase this year are a noticeably higher standard of cleanliness, the supplying of every sweeper with a sprinkling can and enforcing its use, the unprecedented necessity for hiring extra vehicles and men in order to clean up promptly in the spring, the extending of the work (with no account taken of the increased area involved) to care for the sidewalks, alley mouths, and the abutting gutters of unimproved or machine-swept streets, and the cutting off from the machine schedule of all the hand-patrolled streets except Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street.

Among the other improvements instituted in this class of work may be mentioned stricter discipline, with rules for suspensions and dismissals covering loitering, slovenly sweeping, lack of sprinkling, soiled or ragged uniforms and the wearing of colored garments over the white suits, failure to report regularly, etc.; the use of pan scrapers for asphalt streets; and working on inclement days when the rain is not heavy enough to flush the streets clean. The continuance of the work on such days is of the greatest benefit in removing from the asphalt, by the aid of squeegees, the slippery coating which, in a single instance of injury to a good horse, can cost more than the entire day's pay roll.

The stricter discipline has resulted in notably increased efficiency per man. Naturally enough there are still infractions of the rules calling for punishment when noted, but most of the idlers and incompetents have been weeded out and the present body of sweepers is, in the main, composed of first-rate and self-respecting workmen. Some of them are the best with whom I have ever had anything to do; and I am convinced that the cost of this work, i. e., \$1,250 annually per mile of roadway averaging 39 feet in width, is lower for the same standard than is the case with any other city on the continent.

#### MACHINE SWEEPING.

##### *Statistical summary.*

Days on which work was performed.....	216½
Total area cleaned, square yards.....	323, 337, 975
Cubic yards sweepings removed (20,651 loads) .....	61, 953
Total cost, contract.....	\$54, 361. 18
Cost per cubic yard of sweepings removed:	
1905.....	0. 88
1904.....	0. 93

This work is now performed under contract expiring June 30, 1906, at the rate of  $16\frac{1}{8}$  cents per 1,000 square yards. The contract provides also for hose flushing at the same rate, but no work of this character has been performed since the summer of 1903, when it was discontinued pending investigation by the engineer department as to possible injury to the asphalt surfacing. The report of that department was unfavorable, and hose flushing has not been resumed.

The change in the character of performance of machine sweeping, secured by insistence upon the specifications, has been noteworthy. The contractor complains that he is now losing as much money as he formerly made. Certainly the District is securing 20 per cent better work than before for the amount expended. In the almost constant



fight for this end, I have been most gratifyingly upheld by the Commissioners.

Among minor improvements may be mentioned the prompter reporting to this department of newly paved areas, and the cleaning of such streets, when sanded, at the earliest possible moment permitted by the engineer department; the increased time secured to inspection by avoiding the necessity for bringing the inspectors to the office; the simplification of the system of daily certification to the auditor; and the fixing of responsibility upon each inspector instead of its diffusion among four.

Many of the areas used as the basis of the sweeping schedules were obtained a number of years ago. At my request the engineer department has gone over its plats and checked all of the areas, in some cases supplying new figures which will be used in a forthcoming revision of the schedules. Minor discrepancies have also been discovered and eliminated by the increased vigilance of inspection.

Perhaps the most important present need in the prosecution of machine sweeping is for the employment of auxiliary patrols of hand men in winter when, for days at a time, the streets on the various schedules are left unswept because of freezing rendering impossible the laying of the dust. This desirable end will be attained under the contemplated reorganization scheme.

The clerical work in checking and certifying to the sweeping daily performed by the contractor has been greatly in arrears, due to the unprecedented cuts for poor work and to errors in accounting.

My conviction is firm that machine sweeping, as well as other branches of street cleaning, should be performed by the District direct rather than through contract, and arguments are presented, under the "Notes to Estimates," in support of the contention that the proposed change will secure to the District simpler, better, and cheaper results.

#### ALLEY CLEANING.

##### *Statistical summary.*

Days on which work was performed .....	221
Total area cleaned, square yards .....	33, 232, 290
Cubic yards sweepings removed (7,130 loads) .....	14, 260
Total cost, contract .....	\$11, 631. 30
Cost per cubic yard of sweepings removed:	
1905 .....	0. 82
1904 .....	0. 92

No alley cleaning whatever was done in February, and work could be prosecuted on only six days in December and six in January. In consequence, all of these narrow thoroughfares were in extremely bad condition when regular work was resumed after the March thaw, and progress was slow, despite a largely increased force, until the first cleaning had been completed.

For this class of work a larger appropriation is urgently needed. It is most important that many of these narrow thoroughfares, especially those used in connection with the congested rear tenements, be swept more frequently than once weekly, as is the case under the existing contract. A presentation of our needs in this direction may be found set forth in detail in the "Notes to Estimates," together with a description of the present deplorable conditions.

Shortly after my taking office, the engineer department was asked for an investigation of the alley areas as shown on the contract schedules.



These latter have been in use for many years, and most of the original areas were apparently obtained by "stepping off." No attempt, moreover, seems to have been made by the alley inspectors to compare, even roughly, the scheduled area with what was actually being cleaned in each square, and much of the inspection was thoughtless following of the laborers over a route taken by the leader of each of the contractor's gangs. Considerable uncertainty also exists in the case of the smaller alleys as to which are public and which private.

At the expense of this department new areas have been supplied to us by scaling from the engineer plats. Many of these platted alleys, however, do not yet exist as thoroughfares; others have, at times unknown, been shut off from public traffic; there are still others on the ground that are not shown on the plats; and no indication is afforded as to the status of the alley, whether public or private. These points are now being determined and the plats compared on the ground with each square, but the work is being prosecuted under the handicap of insufficient and non-technical assistance. When completed, however, it will afford a basis for final settlement of the present contract. If alley cleaning is to be continued under contract a complete field survey by the engineer department will be required, at an estimated cost of \$1,000.

An arrangement has been made with the engineer of highways whereby newly paved alleys will be reported to us when completed and ready for cleaning. Formerly these had to be discovered by this department or learned of by a complaint from some citizen, and only then added to the schedules. Some system also is needed as to report, by the office of the surveyor, of alleys newly acquired by the District. Many of these are used as thoroughfares or as a dumping ground long before they are paved.

The dumping of refuse into the alleys has been taken up vigorously, and each case as noted is reported to the nearest police station and an investigation conducted by this department's inspector to trace, if possible, the original source of the rubbish. Some improvement has resulted, but much more will be secured under the greatly bettered supervision to be afforded by the proposed reorganization plan. When the present free collection of paper and rubbish has been extended to stores and other small business places, as will be recommended in preparing the specifications for the next contract, a notable advance will have been made toward preventing the unlawful littering of these alleys as well as of the streets and vacant lots.

The alley inspectors, who were formerly supplied with horse and carriage, are now equipped with bicycles, and it is believed that the change has aided in the insistence upon a much more thorough inspection and a higher standard for each cleaning performed.

#### CLEANING OF UNIMPROVED STREETS.

##### *Statistical summary.*

Days on which work was performed .....	222 $\frac{1}{10}$
Total area cleaned, square yards .....	22, 681, 544
Cubic yards dirt removed (14,675 loads) .....	18, 344
Cost:	
Regular force .....	\$14, 218. 02
Extra men and carts .....	1, 674. 97
Total cost .....	\$15, 892. 99
Cost per cubic yard of dirt removed:	
1905 .....	0. 87
1904 .....	0. 91

More was spent on this class of cleaning than in 1904, although work was conducted on a less number of days. The regular force was inadequate to care for these streets properly and extra laborers and carts were added. A few rough stone and cobble streets were found covered with nearly an inch of mud or dust, showing long neglect, and some of the unimproved roadways had not received attention for years. As many as 87 loads were taken off one block of these on the first time over. In the statistical summary it will be noted that the cost per cubic yard of material removed is lower than in 1904.

The present contract for unimproved street cleaning partakes of the nature of padronism, in that the District hires laborers from an outside employer at a lower rate than it itself pays. The men furnished at the contract rate of \$1.35 per day (which of course includes a profit to the employing agent) are notably inferior to those used by the same contractor on his unit area work. Some improvement has been obtained by insisting upon a standard for both laborers and carting equipment as nearly as possible like that of the other contracts, and by demanding the replacing of such units as fall appreciably below that standard. Inevitably this improvement has been restricted by the constant changing of laborers it has entailed. This form of contract is most unsatisfactory, and while simpler and making fewer demands upon the department's inspection and clerical forces than the unit area kind, it is not to be recommended unless there is a lack of confidence in the District's ability to do its own street cleaning.

#### PUBLIC DUMPS.

##### *Statistical summary.*

Number, maximum to minimum .....	11-8
Street sweepings received, loads .....	25,845
Ashes received, loads .....	72,680
Earth received, loads .....	42,937
Total loads received .....	141,462
Total cost .....	\$4,876.72
Cost per load of material received .....	0.0345

The dumps controlled by this department decreased from 16 to 11 in 1904, and from 11 to 8 in 1905. Even with the limited number now in use there is almost constant opposition manifested on the part of neighboring property owners, and a recurring agitation for the removal of all department dumps to points distant from the city. This has heightened, and will continue to do so, the contract price for the removal of ashes, as well as, directly, our own cost of street and alley cleaning. With the marked outward spread taken by Washington's population in the past ten years our hauls have been correspondingly increased, and within another five years it may be necessary to use street-railway transportation to outlying parts of the District from temporary storage stations within the city proper.

To overcome, so far as is possible, our manifest disadvantages over the excavation contractors who offer clean earth to owners of low lands, I am restricting the dumping privileges to such private carters only as bring in ashes reasonably free from paper and other rubbish. The new ash-removal contract also provides, on the part of householders, for a strict separation from the ashes of tin cans, old kitchen ware,

boxes, and the like, all of which in the past have constituted the chief cause of the unsightly appearance of our dumps and the unpopularity of ashes as a good filling material. In addition, an attempt has been made to improve the appearance of the present dumps by covering unsightly slopes so that vegetation could secure a start, and by burying objectionable material under fresh deposits of clean ashes smoothly leveled off

### SPRINKLING.

#### *Statistical summary.*

By contract (cleaning of unimproved streets):		
One-horse sprinklers (at \$2.50 per diem) .....	1 to 2	
Two-horse sprinklers (at \$4.75 per diem) .....	1 to 3	
Contract cost .....		\$906.07
By District:		
Two-horse sprinklers in use .....	12	
Cost:		
Pay rolls of drivers (\$1.75 per day) .....	\$2,547.26	
Hire of horse, two days .....	2.00	
Forage, pro rata .....	2,492.91	
Horseshoes, nails, etc., pro rata .....	70.28	
Stable rent, pro rata .....	474.31	
Incidental expenses, pro rata .....	152.41	
Salaries, repair men and blacksmith, pro rata .....	826.50	
Salaries, stablemen .....	957.37	
District cost .....		7,523.04
Total cost .....		8,429.11
Days on which sprinkling was performed .....	177 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Mileage of streets cared for .....	31	
Gallons of water used (500 per sprinkler), estimated .....	13,500,000	

Sprinkling was prosecuted on 177 $\frac{3}{4}$  days in 1905, as against 151 $\frac{1}{2}$  in 1904. The mileage of streets cared for has been increased from 26 to 31, and an attempt made to reduce the attenuation of this work so that at least two light sprinklings could be given to each street daily. Twelve department sprinklers were in use during the year against 7 in 1904. Eight more have been purchased and will be put into service beginning with the fiscal year 1906.

Special attention is invited in the "Notes to Estimates," to the needs of the department in this important but neglected branch of its work. Not only should all of the unpaved residential streets be kept dampened (we now care for less than half), but a comprehensive system of sprinkling or flushing of the paved thoroughfares is urgently required. Washington is, so far as known, the only city of the first class that has no real sprinkling of its paved streets. The dust nuisance is manifest; and the financial and health losses involved by it constitute a heavier annual tax upon the community than would the cost of an adequate system of street watering—better still, of street flushing. Rochester, with a population of 181,500 spends \$42,000 annually on street sprinkling; this year we expended only \$8,429.

The dust cloud produced by the suction of a rapidly moving street car is due mainly to the sanding of the rails and to the disintegration of the asphalt paving immediately adjoining them. The flushing of the roadbed necessary to wash this finely divided grit out of the deep



groove in the modern rail should properly be under the control of the street railway company, which also performs the sanding required for quick starting and stopping. I would earnestly recommend, therefore, that in all future franchises such periodic flushing be made a condition precedent to the granting of authority for the use of sand. The existing franchises do not provide for this flushing or sprinkling; and, if the two principal traction companies can be interested, it is planned to have them perform this work along some of their principal tracks, by the use of specially equipped tank cars. In Toronto this trolley sprinkling is performed at a cost considerably less than half that by the ordinary horse-propelled wagon.

## SCAVENGING.

*Statistical summaries and comparisons.*

	1905.	1904.
Garbage and dead animals:		
Garbage collected and disposed of, tons .....	36,417	32,282
Dead animals collected and disposed of, number .....	9,593	9,432
Contract price, collection and disposal .....	\$51,600.00	\$51,600.00
Extra services .....	\$120.00	\$88.00
Deductions—		
For neglect .....	\$3,692.00	\$723.00
For rebate, at 50 cents per ton .....	\$8,208.68	\$6,141.00
Total deduction .....	\$11,900.68	\$6,864.00
Net cost to District .....	\$39,819.32	\$44,824.00
Cost per ton, removal of dead animals included .....	\$1.09	\$1.39
Ashes:		
Loads by District contractor only .....	22,794	17,257
Cubic yards—ditto .....	91,176	69,028
Contract price, collection and disposal .....	\$29,979.00	\$29,979.00
Deductions for neglect .....	\$591.00	\$176.00
Net cost to District .....	\$29,388.00	\$29,803.00
Cost per cubic yard, collection and disposal .....	\$0.32	\$0.43
Miscellaneous refuse:		
Bags of paper by District contractor .....	155,416	139,215
Cubic yards of trash received from private haulers .....	14,294	( <sup>a</sup> )
Contract price, collection and disposal .....	\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00
Deductions for neglect .....	\$89.00	\$17.00
Net cost to District .....	\$7,911.00	\$7,983.00
Cost per bag of paper collected and disposed of .....	\$0.051	\$0.057
Night soil:		
Privies cleaned .....	26,483	20,819
Contract price, collection and disposal .....	\$17,000.00	\$17,000.00
Deductions for neglect .....	\$24.00	None.
Net cost to District .....	\$16,976.00	\$17,000.00
Cost per privy cleaned .....	\$0.60	\$0.82
Ashes and rubbish from District buildings:		
Loads removed .....	3,378	2,427
Cubic yards .....	6,756	4,854
Contract rate per cubic yard .....	\$0.38	\$0.34
Total cost, distributed among the District departments availing themselves of this service .....	\$2,567.00	\$1,650.00

<sup>a</sup> No figures given.

The above summary shows, for garbage, an increase of 12.8 per cent, and, for ashes, an increase of 32.1 per cent over the amounts collected and disposed of in 1904. The unit costs, therefore, are correspondingly less.

The collection service has been somewhat bettered, but is still by no means satisfactory. Progress in this direction has proved especially difficult because of the thankless task of closing up the fag ends of the old five-year-term contracts, involving a loss in their completion.

Noteworthy in the events of the year was the slump in the garbage service during the summer of 1904 and again with the oncoming of



hot weather in 1905, due in both instances to want of prevision as to the needs of a greatly increased collection, to a vital lack in railway and collection equipment, to defects in organization, and to inadequate supervision. Despite the fact that the summer of 1905 was begun with an improved service and a large increase in the collection force over that for 1904, the rapid and unexpected jump in the garbage collected (30 per cent more than for the corresponding period of the previous summer) again strained the contractor's feeble organization and limited equipment beyond the capacity of each. Complaints of neglect were received from all parts of the District to an extent which almost swamped our small clerical and inspection force. The contractor agreed to further considerable additions of hired wagons; the small number of metal collection boxes were kept in constant use by emptying them into open gondola cars instead of the ordinary method of transfer unopened to the company's special rack cars; and, so far as green drivers and an emergency organization would permit, the service was put on a fair basis to last through the remainder of the heavy season.

Fines in 1905 were much heavier than in 1904. The \$1 formerly imposed in all cases has been increased to \$3 for the second and to \$5 for the third instance of neglect at the same premises. The heavier penalties have tended to diminish these annoying instances of recurring oversight. The establishment of a card index of complaints has also proved of great aid in following up the failures under the various contracts.

In the attempt to improve the collections, a substantial advance was gained when we were able to show the contractors exactly how and why their service was poor. This important result was secured by making the six city refuse inspectors, in addition to the exercise of their routine function of complaint investigation and report, responsible for an intimate knowledge of every collection route in their sections. At least some of these routes are followed up every day, to the acquirement of a practical knowledge of the details of each contractor's deficiencies and of the obvious methods needed to correct them. In many cases these correctives, if previously ascertained and applied, would not only have secured to the District a better service, but would have saved the contractors considerable sums lost in the loafing of collectors, in unnecessary duplication, and in fines due not so much to lack of collection vehicles as to poor administration and ineffective supervision.

Shortly after assuming office I was confronted with the necessity of preparing new specifications covering the collection and disposal of ashes, rubbish, garbage, dead animals, and night soil. Proposals were advertised for early in April and bids opened on April 28 for periods of one, two, three, and five years. All bids, except for night soil and dead animals, were considerably higher than the old contract prices covering the five-year periods ending with July 31 and November 30, 1905. The ash and rubbish awards were for two years (the lowest proposal for this work being the same for each period), and the garbage, dead animal, and night soil awards were made for the full term to June 30, 1910. The advantages to the District of performing its own collections have been pointed out by me from time to time, and the possibility of such performance at some future date was kept in mind in recommending the short terms for ashes and rubbish, and in

the provision attached to the garbage contract allowing the department to take over the collection at the end of any yearly period.

For the collection and disposal of garbage the bid of the present contractor was considerably lower than any other, or combination of others, received. Because, however, of the exceedingly poor collection service rendered by the company under the existing contract, the new award to them was made only after an agreement providing, (1) for increased equipment of railway cars and metal collection boxes; (2) for the District taking over the collection part of the contract in the event of unsatisfactory service, or if the Commissioners deem at any time that the work can be performed more cheaply by the direct method; and (3) for the improvement of the existing service so far as is practically possible. In the event of the company's failure, either through lack of organization or of equipment, to give this improved service it consents to the application to the old contract of the clause in the new which provides for supplementary collections by the District, (after due warning to the contractor), and for charging the expense of such service to the company. This and other newly incorporated clauses will, I am confident, render the specifications of the new contracts much more practicable and easier of enforcement than the existing ones have proved to be.

Under the new contract for the collection and disposal of miscellaneous refuse, a modern picking plant, such as is in use in New York and Boston and in certain European cities, will be established. This method of disposal, by utilizing the hundred and one articles of household waste, which, though trifling in themselves, taken collectively have value, and by burning the unsalable residuum for the production of power, will ultimately secure to the District a return over and above the cost of operation. The new contract being the first under this method of disposal, the District is compelled to pay a small sum to the contractor, but I can safely venture the prediction here that ultimately the disposal of miscellaneous refuse will easily defray the cost of collection of this class of waste. Indeed, one man in the business has already assured me that, provided the District performs its own collections and includes in such service stores and offices as well as private dwellings, he will erect a plant and dispose of all rubbish presented to him, and will, in addition, pay to the District a substantial sum yearly.

As already intimated, it was found difficult to make the collection contractors realize the possible return from this unpromising-looking material. A conservative estimate has placed the amount of such household waste in any large urban center as equivalent to one-fourth of one cent per day for every unit of population. For Washington this would mean \$800 daily, or \$292,000 per annum—nearly as much as is now expended for all purposes by this department. Not all of this return would come to the District contractor, a large share of the material being intercepted on the way by servants, rag and bottle men, and waste-paper dealers, or destroyed in the house furnace. Much of that, however, now turned into an unsightly nuisance by being unlawfully deposited in alleys or on vacant lots, or used as a makeshift filling material by owners of low plots of ground, would reach the contractor and be utilized.

## STREET LITTERING.

The vexatious problem of street littering is naturally of vital concern to this as to all other departments of street cleaning. It is not necessary here to dilate upon the proposition made by me in previous statements upon this evil, that prevention of avoidable dirt is as important as removing from the roadways unavoidable soiling. A street cleaning department stopping short at the exercise of the last named function performs only half its duty.

So far as paper strewing is concerned the evil is under fair control in the hand sections, where the sweepers as well as the inspectors have been held responsible for reporting occurrences of this nature and protesting to those found engaged in it. Instances, however—usually ignorant and thoughtless, but sometimes deliberate—are still seen where letters are torn into scraps and scattered broadcast over a cleaned sidewalk or roadway; or a discarded newspaper is calmly dropped off a moving street car, to remain as an unsightly blot on the street surface, or, if the day be windy, to become a menace to nervous horses. Under the present department organization, also, we are largely, if not entirely, dependent, outside the hand sections, upon the vigilance of the scattered police force. With the proposed reorganization plan as outlined in the "Notes to Estimates" every part of the city will receive daily supervision by department inspectors and laborers, and the persistent offenders in this inexcusable slovenliness will be singled out and punished.

Material aid will be rendered in our crusade against littering by the purchase at the close of the year of 100 additional waste boxes. It is purposed to place half of these at prominent points in the business district and the remainder in front of the principal school buildings. An appeal will be made to the children, through the board of education, to make use of these receptacles for all lunch refuse and loose papers, and to aid by their example, not only at the schools but all over the city, in frowning down the carelessness which is so great an enemy to the city beautiful.

In line with this movement also, amendments to the police regulations have been prepared prohibiting the sweeping of paper and other rubbish from the sidewalk into the cleaned roadway, and householders will be requested to have this material removed through the free waste collection provided by the District contractor. On streets swept only two or three times weekly the practice of pushing all litter off into the roadway, often just after the infrequent cleaning of the thoroughfare, is one of the most discouraging obstacles in the way of the department's efforts, and furnishes a forcible illustration of the need for stimulation in the individual of civic unselfishness and cooperation. It is manifestly impracticable, as well as beyond the financial capacity of any community, to have street-cleaning representatives always ready in the roadways to receive the rubbish swept off the sidewalk at any and all times, depending upon the convenience of each individual housekeeper; and by restricting the hours for those deposits to before 8 o'clock in the morning and after 6 o'clock in the evening, great good will result to the general public.

Push-cart peddlers will be required to have attached to their vehicles a receptacle (properly labeled to attract attention) for papers and fruit



skins. Covers are to be provided for vehicles hauling paper and rubbish, and the control of such haulers will be vested in this department by permits to be issued by it; and builders will not be allowed to place paper, straw, etc., on the roadways unless this light material is in barrels or otherwise properly secured from blowing about the block.

Dirt spilling from overloaded or improperly constructed vehicles has been vigorously attacked with the efficient assistance of the police department. As found, this evil was of large proportions, due to the unprecedented excavation work now in progress and to the general use here of the antiquated slat wagon, which, when not new or nearly so, is only comparable as a containing vessel to the sieve of classical fable. Considerable progress has been made toward keeping the evil within bounds. The tradition that dirt spilling was an inevitable concomitant of hauling it through the streets, or that the bluff of keeping one or two laborers sweeping up conferred unlimited license for such spilling, has been demolished. We have been uniformly upheld in the courts in those cases where spilling has been persisted in after due warning; and in by far the large majority of instances the excavation contractors have come to realize that the simple preventive measures suggested by us are more economical than the old way of making believe sweep up the dirt afterwards.

#### DEPARTMENT PLANT.

Much of the working equipment of the department was found in need of renewal. The horses especially are in poor condition. As there is no stock-purchase fund available, we are forced to rely for our supply of draft animals upon condemnations by the fire and police departments. Most of these horses come to us with their best days past and can be used only a short time before they are again condemned and sold. During the year seven good animals were acquired by purchase, taking the amount necessary from the limited street-cleaning fund. These have somewhat helped out our badly run down and overworked stock.

The twelve department dirt wagons have all been overhauled and in some cases practically rebuilt. The plant in other respects has been replenished by extensive purchases and repairs.

The introduction of time cards at the repair shop and the ability thereby to keep detailed costs of all labor and material entering into the repair or construction of our varied equipment will prove of great value in instituting comparisons of the cost of this work with the best outside prices obtainable, besides furnishing us with an indispensable record of the distribution of maintenance charges.

#### GENERAL.

Among minor improvements may be enumerated, the introduction of card indices for keeping track of correspondence, complaints, the personnel, etc.; the creation of an eligible list from which applicants for laborers' positions are selected in their order; the general use of the bicycle wherever possible; and a system of special typewritten instructions to inspectors. •

The arrangement is still in force granting all street sweepings to a manure dealer in return for his furnishing free to the department two



carts, horses, and drivers, and supplying us with shorter hauls by running in cars on the freight sidings of both railway companies. I estimate that the return to the District for these sweepings amounts approximately to the equivalent of \$2,000 per annum, all that can be expected in competition with the plentiful and much richer stable manure, which is given to the dealers for its removal.

I have recommended in another place that the supervision of the contract for collection and disposal of night soil be transferred from this to the health department. Such transfer would only seem logical in view of the fact that the regulations governing the construction, care, and emptying of receptacles for this class of material are made by the latter department and enforced by its corps of inspectors.

I would also recommend that in all future street openings by builders, public-utility corporations and others, the cut or trench be covered over with clean sand pending the more or less distant repaving. The ordinary clay or loam now used for this purpose makes a bog hole in wet and a dust pocket in dry weather.

It may be of value to note here what is not now generally known, that this department is responsible for the cleaning of the city proper only, and for such of the suburban sections as lie within a boundary following approximately the existing fire limits. The sprinkling and cleaning of all the suburban macadam and dirt thoroughfares outside of this boundary is under the control of the engineer department through its superintendent of county roads.

At the close of the fiscal year the clerical work of the office was badly in arrears despite the aid of such field men as could be spared, and the employment of per diem temporary employees after March. Our slender clerical force is sufficient only to keep up with regular routine duties; and the notable increase of new work since January has been performed under the discouraging hindrance of lack of proper assistance. Many needed improvements have been slow in realization or deferred altogether because of the absence of an available man to execute the preparatory work.

#### PERSONNEL.

Five resignations of inspectors and one dismissal occurred during the year. The new appointees have all been started at the bottom and promotions to the existing vacancies made on the basis of merit alone.

I can not urge too strongly, for the success of the department, that all appointments be made by competitive examination from applicants possessed of sound, vigorous bodies, energetic habit, and showing familiarity with the District, as well as ability to write an understandable report. The fallacy that if a man can not do anything else he can at least make a street-cleaning foreman would be ridiculous if it were not a menace to the best interests of this or any other community. Our inspectors are responsible for the efficient expenditure of as large sums as the officials of many of the technical branches of the District service. The standards in both cases as to common sense, executive ability, and the possession of backbone should be the same.

It is with sincere pleasure that I am able to report that, in the main, the department's work is faithfully performed in the face of exacting responsibilities, long hours, and trying conditions. Our inspectors are exposed to every kind of inclement weather; some of them are

denied all home life by unremitting night duty; and others work always twelve and sometimes sixteen hours out of the twenty-four. I commend their service and its difficulties to the kindly attention of your honorable body.

The work of this department is more directly under the notice of the general public than any other. As present organized the supervision is limited compared with the great area to be covered; and the criticism of citizens is not only welcome but indispensable to any hope of improvement. I am always glad to meet with such evidences of civic pride and sympathetic interest on the part of individuals. Unless the citizens themselves can be made to care, the efforts of their delegated representative will go for nothing.

Attached to this report are statistical tables of expenditures and of work performed; estimates for the fiscal year 1906-7, with notes covering proposed changes; specifications of the new refuse contracts; and extracts from the refuse regulations designed for the use of the householder.

Respectfully submitted.

HARRISON STIDHAM, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

## APPENDIX.

## SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

## SALARIES STREET CLEANING.

## Annual:

Superintendent, at \$2,500 .....	\$2,395.83
Assistant superintendent .....	1,600.00
Clerk .....	1,000.00
Chief inspector .....	1,200.00
Three inspectors, at \$1,200 each .....	3,600.00
Ten inspectors, at \$1,100 each .....	10,876.33
Three assistant inspectors, at \$900 each .....	2,697.50
Foreman of public dumps, at \$900 .....	867.50
Messenger and driver .....	600.00
Total per annum salaries .....	24,837.16
Appropriation for fiscal year 1905 .....	25,100.00
Unexpended balance .....	262.84

## Per diem:

Clerk and stable boss, at \$3 per diem .....	1,042.50
Clerk in property clerk's office, at \$4 per diem, payable out of the street cleaning appropriation .....	1,252.00
Clerk in disbursing officer's office, at \$2.25 per diem, payable in part out of the street cleaning appropriation .....	348.75
Foreman of repairs, at \$3.50 per diem .....	1,112.00
Blacksmith, at \$3 per diem .....	936.50
Two mechanic's helpers, at \$2 and \$2.50 per diem .....	1,040.50
Blacksmith's helper, at \$2 per diem .....	130.00
Mechanic's helper, at \$1.75 per diem .....	98.00
Night watchmen at stable, at \$1.75 and \$2 per diem .....	579.00
One laborer at stable, at \$1.50 per diem .....	388.50
Hostler and assistant hostler at stable, at \$1.50 per diem .....	543.00
One laborer in auditor's office, at \$1.50 per diem .....	459.00
One clerk in auditor's office, at \$2 per diem, from April 1 to June 30 .....	234.00
One stenographer, at \$2 per diem .....	263.25
One chairman from engineer department, at \$2.25 per diem, from April 27 to June 30 .....	126.00
One clerk from engineer department, at \$2 per diem, from April 27 to June 30 .....	112.00
One clerk, at \$1.50 per diem, from June 6 to June 30 .....	33.00
Total per diem salaries .....	8,698.00
Grand total salaries street cleaning .....	33,535.16

## SALARIES CITY REFUSE.

Chief clerk, at \$5 per diem .....	1,571.25
Clerk, at \$4 per diem .....	1,176.00
Six inspectors, at \$4 per diem each .....	7,410.00
Two inspectors, at \$3 per diem each .....	1,866.00
Weigh clerk, at \$2.75 per diem .....	1,001.00
Clerk in property clerk's office, at \$2.30 per diem .....	718.75
Total salaries city refuse .....	13,743.00

## 434 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

## INCIDENTAL EXPENSES STREET CLEANING.

New stock and plant .....	\$5,956.47
Livery (allowance to inspectors) .....	1,898.75
Forage, shoeing, stable rent, and supplies ("administration"), pro rata .....	1,697.01
Telephones .....	99.17
Printing .....	110.00
Miscellaneous .....	511.03
Stenographer, Warner Stutler investigation .....	814.88
Total incidental expenses street cleaning .....	11,087.31

## RECAPITULATION STREET CLEANING.

Appropriation for fiscal year 1905 .....	195,000.00
Expenditures:	
Hand cleaning—	
*Regular work .....	\$80,108.24
"Spring cleaning" gangs .....	1,436.50
Opening of inaugural parade route .....	3,477.01
Total hand cleaning .....	\$85,021.75
Machine sweeping contract .....	54,361.18
Alley cleaning contract .....	11,631.30
Unimproved street cleaning contract .....	15,892.99
Public dumps .....	4,876.72
*Sprinkling .....	8,429.11
*Incidental expenses .....	11,087.31
Per diem salaries .....	8,698.00
Total, including items counted twice .....	199,998.36
*Deduct salaries included pro rata in above items .....	5,869.00
Total expenditures "street cleaning" appropriation .....	194,129.36
Unexpended balance .....	870.64

## RECAPITULATION CITY REFUSE.

Appropriation for fiscal year 1905 .....	115,000.00
Expenditures:	
Collection and disposal of garbage and dead animals .....	\$39,819.32
Collection and disposal of ashes .....	29,388.00
Collection and disposal of miscellaneous refuse .....	7,911.00
Collection and disposal of night soil .....	16,976.00
Livery (allowance to inspectors) .....	404.30
Printing .....	211.37
Incidentals .....	4.93
Salaries .....	13,743.00
Total expenditures "city refuse" appropriation .....	108,457.92
Unexpended balance .....	6,542.08

## SNOW AND ICE.

Unexpended balance from fiscal year 1904 .....	\$4,320.25
Appropriation for fiscal year 1905 .....	2,500.00
Special appropriation, January 28, 1905 .....	5,000.00
Special appropriation, February 20, 1905 .....	5,000.00
Total appropriations .....	16,820.25
Expenditures:	
Department pay rolls .....	\$13,434.71
Vouchers of contractors for men, tools, and vehicles .....	2,754.04
Purchase of tools .....	197.82
Miscellaneous expenses .....	11.17
Total expenditures "snow and ice" appropriation .....	16,397.74
Unexpended balance .....	422.51



Tabulation of appropriations and expenditures.

Account.	Appropriated.	Expended.	Balance.
Annual salaries .....	\$25,100.00	\$24,837.16	\$262.84
Street cleaning .....	195,000.00	194,129.36	870.64
City refuse .....	115,000.00	108,457.92	6,542.08
Snow and ice .....	16,820.25	16,397.74	422.51
Grand total .....	351,920.25	343,822.18	8,098.07

Tabulation of statistics—street cleaning.

Work.	Days.	Sweepings.	Total area.	Total cost.	Cost per 1,000 square yards.
		Cubic yards.	Square yards.		Cents.
Hand cleaning .....	253 $\frac{7}{8}$	34,312	430,216,853	\$80,108.24	18.62
Machine contract .....	216 $\frac{1}{4}$	61,953	323,337,975	54,361.18	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alley contract .....	221	14,260	33,232,290	11,631.30	35
Unimproved streets .....	222 $\frac{1}{16}$	18,344	22,681,544	15,892.99	70.7
Public dumps .....	365			4,876.72	
Sprinkling .....	177 $\frac{3}{4}$			8,429.11	
Special accounts, hand cleaning .....	18	(a)	(a)	4,913.51	
Grand total .....		128,869	809,468,662	180,213.05	

a No figures given.

Tabulation of statistics—scavenging.

Material.	Quantities.	Contract price.	Deductions.	Net cost.	Cost per unit.
Garbage .....	36,417 tons .....	\$51,600.00	\$11,901.00	\$39,819.32	\$1.09
Dead animals .....	9,593 carcasses .....				
Ashes .....	91,176 cubic yards ..				
Miscellaneous refuse .....	155,416 bags .....				
Night soil .....	26,483 privies .....				
Special service to District build-ings.	6,756 cubic yards ...	.38		2,567.00	.38

Property on hand June 30, 1905.

Horses .....	59	Squillees .....	90
Dirt wagons .....	12	Scoop shovels .....	447
Sprinkling wagons .....	16	Picks and mattocks .....	210
Buggies .....	2	Parking spades .....	159
Bicycles .....	19	Refuse cans .....	29
Sets double wagon harness .....	33	Sprinkling cans .....	248
Sets buggy harness .....	2	Dump rakes .....	49
Lathe .....	1	Pan scrapers .....	77
Taps and dies .....	1	Push brooms .....	806
Grindstone .....	1	Corn brooms .....	77
Emery grinder .....	1	Yale locks .....	13
Drill press .....	1	Broom handles .....	143
Anvil .....	1	Stoves .....	4
Vise .....	1	Desks .....	12
Blacksmith's forge .....	1	Tables .....	1
Vulcanizer .....	1	Chairs .....	24
Bench shear .....	1	Typewriters .....	3
Tire upsetter .....	1	Letter-filing cabinet .....	1
Wagon jacks .....	4	Sets files for reports .....	3
Hoes .....	125	Cupboards .....	2
Nose bags .....	60	Bookcase .....	1
Collar pads .....	15	Hat and coat rack .....	1
Halters .....	87	Water cooler .....	1
Wheelbarrow .....	1	Cuspidors .....	7
Waste boxes .....	20	Letter baskets .....	8
Hand sweeping machines .....	150	Letter press .....	1
Tricycle sweeping machines .....	3	Waste baskets .....	6
Bag carriers .....	101		

## ESTIMATE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR TO END JUNE 30, 1907.

Names of officers or employees.	Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated 1906.	Estimated 1907.
SALARIES.			
H. Stidham.....	Superintendent .....	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00
J. T. Twohey .....	Assistant superintendent and chief clerk..... (See Note 1.)	1,600.00	1,800.00
C. C. Brown.....	Clerk .....	1,000.00	1,000.00
R. E. Doyle.....	10 inspectors at \$1,200 each .....	12,000.00	
W. W. Dent.....			
W. R. Smith.....			
C. O. Rockwell.....			
J. W. Ladd.....			
W. E. Owen.....			
A. H. Pruitt.....			
J. H. Bell.....			
E. S. Holland.....			
W. E. G. Penny.....			
J. B. Spalding.....	10 inspectors at \$1,100 each .....	11,000.00	
H. C. Horne.....			
H. C. Given.....			
A. Weir.....			
S. Myer.....			
J. I. Barrick.....			
G. W. Harbaugh.....			
G. Boock.....			
B. W. Connolly.....			
J. Kitzmiller.....			
E. Young.....	2 inspectors at \$900 each.....	1,800.00	
G. W. Dutton.....			
E. M. Russell.....	3 assistant inspectors at \$900 each .....	2,700.00	
C. S. Shaw.....			
C. N. Phelps.....	Foreman of public dumps.....	900.00	
A. Ferguson.....			
O. N. Butler.....	Messenger and driver .....	600.00	600.00
W. Beymer .....	Superintendent of stable .....	1,050.00	
	Stable foreman .....		1,050.00
A. J. Holt .....	Foreman of repairs..... (See Note 3.)	1,000.00	1,150.00
G. W. Mercer.....	Clerk .....	1,500.00	1,200.00
F. E. Edgington.....	do .....	1,200.00	1,200.00
J. M. Wood .....	Weigh clerk .....	950.00	720.00
	(See Note 4.)		
W. N. Martin .....	Blacksmith.....	900.00	900.00
H. G. Todd .....	Mechanic .....	780.00	840.00
	(See Note 5.)		
H. E. Moran.....	Mechanic's helper.....	600.00	600.00
S. Cook .....	Hostler .....	550.00	550.00
P. Mattern .....	9 dumpmen, at \$480 each.....	4,320.00	4,320.00
A. E. Taylor.....			
R. T. Bailey.....			
W. W. Hoxton .....			
J. Holmes .....			
L. Poling.....			
J. F. Oates.....			
J. W. Cherry .....			
S. Taylor .....			
C. H. Mackall.....	Laborer, detailed to auditor and assessor's offices..	450.00	450.00
	Stenographer and clerk .....		720.00
	(See Note 6.)		
	Total salaries .....	47,400.00	48,000.00
STREET CLEANING.			
	For sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets, avenues, alleys, and suburban streets, including rent of stable and storage rooms; purchase, maintenance, and livery of horses; purchase, maintenance, and repair of wagons and har-		

*Estimate for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1907—Continued.*

Names of officers or employees.	Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated 1906.	Estimated 1907.
	<p align="center"><b>STREET CLEANING—continued.</b></p> <p>ness, and necessary incidental expenses, and work done under existing contracts, as well as hand work done under the immediate direction of the Commissioners without contract: <i>Provided</i>, That whenever it shall appear to the Commissioners that said latter work can not be done under their immediate direction at nineteen cents or less per thousand square yards, in accordance with the specifications under which the same was last advertised for bids, it shall at once be their duty to advertise to let said work under said specifications to the lowest responsible bidder, and if the same can not be procured to be done at a price not exceeding twenty cents per thousand square yards, they may continue to do said work under their immediate direction, in accordance with said specifications; and the Commissioners shall so apportion this appropriation as to prevent a deficiency therein ....</p> <p>For sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets and alleys under the immediate direction of the Commissioners or by contract, including rent of storage rooms, maintenance and repair of stable; purchase, maintenance, and livery of horses; purchase, maintenance, and repair of wagons, harness, machines, and other equipment, and necessary incidental expenses; and the Commissioners shall so apportion this appropriation as to prevent a deficiency therein.....</p> <p>(See Note 7.)</p>	\$191,500.00	
	<p align="center"><b>SNOW AND ICE.</b></p> <p>For cleaning snow and ice from cross walks and gutters, under the act approved March 2, 1895 ...</p> <p>(See Note 8.)</p>	2,500.00	10,000.00
	<p align="center"><b>CITY REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.</b></p> <p>For collection and disposal of garbage and dead animals; miscellaneous refuse and ashes from private residences in the city of Washington and the more densely populated suburbs; for collection and disposal of night soil in the District of Columbia, and for the payment of necessary inspection, livery of horses, and incidental expenses: <i>Provided</i>, That if it shall appear to the Commissioners that any part of this work can be done under their own direction at less cost than is proposed by the lowest and best bidder under the contracts authorized to be entered into by the act approved January 27, 1905, said Commissioners are hereby authorized to undertake such work and to use this appropriation, or any part thereof, for that purpose, other provisions of this act to the contrary notwithstanding, and such use shall be reported in detail in the estimates submitted to Congress .....</p> <p>(See Note 9.)</p>	100,000.00	168,340.00
	<p align="center"><b>NEW PLANT.</b></p> <p>For the purchase of sweeping machines, carts, wagons, sprinkling wagons, horses, harness, and all tools necessary to the performance, under the immediate direction of the Commissioners, without contract, of machine sweeping, sprinkling, alley cleaning, and unimproved street cleaning .....</p> <p>(See Note 10.)</p>		43,500.00
	<p align="center"><b>FLUSHING.</b></p> <p>For the leasing of flushing wagons, or for the flushing of a limited area of streets and alleys by the use of hose or other device approved by the Commissioners, such work to be in the nature of a test of the merits of street cleaning by heavy flow of water.....</p> <p>(See Note 11.)</p>		10,000.00
	Grand total.....	341,400.00	552,980.00

## NOTES TO ESTIMATES.

## SALARIES.

NOTE 1. A reorganization of office methods is imperative. A new and accurate system of bookkeeping is needed, and the superintendent should have some office representative with sufficient capacity to prevent the present annoying mistakes and to relieve the superintendent of the wasteful demands upon his time through detail that is wholly clerical. It is planned to make the assistant superintendent responsible for all the office work, thus adding appreciably to his duties and necessitating longer hours than are regularly put in by an ordinary clerk. The change involves no addition to the salary roll, as the amount of the proposed increase is to be deducted from the salary of the employee who is at present acting as chief clerk.

NOTE 2. *Reorganization of field force.*—The salaries of the field force aggregate \$28,400, as follows:

10 inspectors, at \$1,200 .....	\$12,000
10 inspectors, at \$1,100 .....	11,000
2 inspectors, at \$900 .....	1,800
3 assistant inspectors, at \$900 .....	2,700
1 dump foreman, at \$900 .....	900
Total .....	28,400

It is proposed, without increasing the salary list, to reorganize this force, as follows:

4 district inspectors, at \$1,450 .....	\$5,800
4 section foremen, at \$1,200 .....	4,800
4 section foremen, at \$1,100 .....	4,400
8 section foremen, at \$1,000 .....	8,000
6 section foremen, at \$900 .....	5,400
Total .....	28,400

At present there are seven distinct sets of inspectors, each set in exclusive charge throughout the District of one of the following different classes of work—sprinkling, dumps, city refuse, alley cleaning, hand cleaning, machine cleaning, and unimproved-street cleaning. Practically the same ground is traversed by each set and there is constant crossing and recrossing, which, with the widely scattered area to be covered in each case, is productive of loss in time and efficiency, in addition to altogether unnecessary complexity. Furthermore, there results a lack of elasticity which is most disastrous in emergencies.

The change proposed is to the company and regimental system of army organization. Each field officer would have a definite area assigned to him and would supervise, in the part of the District under his control, every sort of street cleaning work there is to be done, except, perhaps, machine cleaning performed at night. The District would be divided into 18 sections, each in charge of a section foreman. These men would have under them the necessary laborers and carts to clean the paved and unpaved streets and the alleys, and they would also supervise the sprinkling and investigate all complaints, whether refuse or cleaning.

The section foremen would be under the control of and directly responsible to one of four district inspectors, each in command of from four to five sections and one machine gang as the case might be. These regimental leaders would be the men looked to by me for the cleanliness of the various parts of the city, and I would deal with them alone instead of as now with 25 different inspectors.

The infinitely better supervision afforded under the proposed system would be soon felt in the control of littering, the prevention of dirt spilling, and the assistance rendered the police department in the effort to stamp out fires on asphalt streets, in stopping illegal dumping, and in the enforcement of other minor regulations affecting the physical condition of the streets and alleys. Under the present system the entire city, outside of the limited area swept by hand, is without effective supervision (except for the visits of the machine inspectors at night) for a week or even ten days at a time.



For this reorganization will be needed only the consent of Congress to the contemplated readjustment of salaries and the performance (after June 30, 1906, when the existing contracts expire) of machine, alley, and unimproved-street cleaning directly by this department. Or, if Congress insists upon contract, then, as is now done with the unimproved-street work, the department could hire the laborers, carts, horses, and tools at a fixed lump rate per day. Contracts per unit areas, requiring certification of amount and manner, would necessitate the continuance of the present most cumbersome and unsatisfactory organization.

NOTE 3. The amount of this increase is covered by the deduction for weigh clerk noted further on. The work of the shop has largely increased since I assumed office, principally by overhauling much of the old equipment (the 12 department wagons, for example, needed practically to be rebuilt). We are also making all of our hand brooms and pan scrapers, as well as other sweeping equipment, at cost less than two-thirds of the lowest outside quotation obtainable. The position calls for a master mechanic with a varied practical knowledge, and such a one by ingenuity and alertness can save the department a considerable sum yearly. It is the poorest sort of economy to have this employee and the mechanics under him other than of equal training and capacity with those filling similar positions in business concerns.

NOTE 4. After November 30, 1905, the rebate allowed the District for garbage collected annually in excess of 20,000 tons will cease, and the weighing of this material as received at the transfer station will be needed only for purposes of record and supervision. The work is most easy, and, with no financial responsibility involved, it is planned to transfer to this position one of the superannuated inspectors who can do nothing else.

NOTE 5. The proposed increase is to allow to the position a salary approximating the prevailing rate of wages for mechanics performing like general repair work, and the amount involved is covered in the deduction above noted for weigh clerk.

NOTE 6. It is quite impossible for the work of this department to be conducted economically or efficiently without a stenographer. If the superintendent were to write in longhand all the correspondence and reports required of him, he could do nothing else. Before my taking office a large part of the time of the assistant superintendent (who can use a typewriter) was required on this work—an expensive arrangement, to say the least. With the attempt to change unbusinesslike and inaccurate office methods, to establish a systematic and orderly accounting of the field work performed, the failures of the various contractors and the detail of the department personnel, to accord consideration to every complaint alike, and to fight for improvement in all branches of the contract service, has come a greatly increased volume of clerical work and correspondence. Besides acting as stenographer and typewriter, the employee requested is needed to care for the card indices I have established, to take charge of the filing, the abstracting of employees' reports, the preparation of data required by the Commissioners, and the handling of nearly 100 telephone calls daily.

#### STREET CLEANING.

NOTE 7. The change in wording from the appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, is to permit the Commissioners to do any or all of the work directly or by contract as they may deem best; to eliminate unnecessary wording while more clearly defining what remains, and to drop the clause as to the cost of hand cleaning.

This latter has lost its reason for being. It was inserted five years ago, I am told, through the efforts of the then contractor for hand cleaning in a last endeavor to tie up the District. The specifications under which the work was then performed are antiquated and unsatisfactory and the conditions have completely changed. Wages, for example, have risen from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day during the interval. Even with this increase the District has always performed the work for less than the indicated rate of 19 cents per 1,000 square yards, and it goes without saying that this condition can continue indefinitely by the simple but hardly desirable process of keeping down the standard of cleanliness.

As a limitation upon expenditure the clause is unnecessary in view of the duty imposed upon the Commissioners to prevent a deficiency; and from the constantly varying and emergency nature of the work of the department its head ought to have the power to apportion the sum appropriated as he sees fit so long as he keeps within the total amount allowed him.

The retention of the clause would render the reorganization plan inoperative, as one of the chief advantages of the proposed system—the ability to shift laborers about at will from one class of work to another, and to use hand, machine, or combination methods as best suited to varying conditions—would be lost. For example, in the

business district, alley cleaning could be done by the hand-cleaning men in connection with their regular street work for about 20 cents per 1,000 square yards. We are now paying a contractor 35 cents per 1,000 square yards and would have to continue to do so if we were limited to 19 cents per 1,000 square yards for all hand work under our own direction.

*Analysis of increase.*—The estimate of \$273,140 will be explained in detail further on. In round numbers it is \$58,000 more than the estimated rate of expenditure for the current year 1905-6. This increase is made up of \$18,000 for sprinkling, \$27,000 for adding to the present areas of alley hand and machine cleaning, and \$13,000 for the increased rates of machine and unimproved cleaning certain after the present contracts expire on June 30, 1906.

The estimated rate of expenditure for the present year is \$22,760 in excess of the amount appropriated last session, making it necessary, in all probability, to cease all street and alley cleaning and all sprinkling for 30 days at the end of the present fiscal year. The condition of the city under such calamitous necessity can easily be imagined. That this necessity will inevitably arise is certain if Washington this winter has her usual open climate and freedom from snow. The past two winters have been exceptional, and the weather prevented all work on 40 days in 1903-4 and on 50 days in 1904-5. For an ordinary Washington winter 15 days would be an ample allowance for suspension of work through snow and ice, and I have used this number as the basis for my estimates. The fiscal year 1902-3 had an average winter, and it became necessary, therefore, for the department to stop all work for 30 days. Thus for the past three years the amounts appropriated have been just 30 days in arrears of what was required in one year and might have been required in two others, even with the poor standards of cleanliness manifested in most branches of the work.

The appropriations for "sprinkling, cleaning, and sweeping" during the past three and the present year have been as follows: 1903, \$190,000; 1904, \$190,000; 1905, \$195,000; 1906, \$191,500. In addition, \$9,650 in per diem wages was transferred from the general to the salary roll. According to the engineer department the increase in newly paved and open streets and alleys has been 7.65 per cent per annum, causing the work of the street-cleaning department to be greater by at least 5 per cent each year. In other words, the department should have had a normal annual increase in the sum allotted to it of \$9,500, making in the four fiscal years, from 1903 to 1907, a total of \$38,000 for normal expansion alone. The question suggests itself, What is the use of opening all these streets and alleys each year if they are to be allowed to become unsightly nuisances and harborers of disease?

Washington is not a clean city. It is so only in spots, and more or less spasmodically as the mantle of the slender appropriation is pulled this way and that in the endeavor to cover the different branches of the work. The alleys and poorer neighborhoods and the great mass of ordinary residence streets can never be properly cared for until more money is granted the District for its municipal housekeeping. As compared with the sums allowed by other cities for this important item of sanitation, our appropriations are absurdly inadequate. For example, the present area under the care of this department is 7,340,000 square yards, distributed as follows:

	Square yards.
Alleys .....	940, 000
Streets cleaned by hand .....	1, 725, 000
Unimproved streets .....	1, 900, 000
Streets cleaned by machines .....	2, 775, 000
Total .....	7, 340, 000

for which we have \$311,000 for sweeping and for the removal of ashes, garbage, and rubbish. For the same work, and with a street area only  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent larger, New York City had, in 1897, \$3,000,000, or nine and one-half times as much for practically the same area. While Washington does not need nine times her present appropriation for the cleaning alone, she should have at least 75 per cent more. I am asking only for 25 per cent, and there is crying need for every cent of it.

*Alley cleaning.*—All the alleys in the city are now cleaned only once weekly. The traffic on many of these is as heavy as that on the streets, and the alleys, being narrower, are therefore dirtier, especially where stables and blacksmith shops are numerous. In some neighborhoods these narrow thoroughfares also have all sorts of refuse thrown or dumped into them despite the efforts of the limited police force.

The weekly cleaning, as provided for under the present contract, is altogether inadequate for the alleys with heavy traffic, for all those in the business and shopping districts, and most important, for those used as residence places. There are alleys in Washington where the recent police census shows in one square a population of from 500 to 800 human beings compelled to live under the most unfavorable

circumstances. These people should have the best the city can give them in sanitation. It is hardly reasonable to expect from them personal or domestic hygiene with the city's neglect confronting them six days out of the seven. It is surely an unwitting economy which condemns a considerable portion of our population to the conditions that exist in these alleys on a humid night in midsummer. A walk through any one of them at such a time, and the sight of these human beings compelled, in the effort to catch a little breeze, to use the confined space as street, sidewalk, and front yard combined, would be an object lesson of value.

Of the present 940,000 square yards (about 175 miles), I want to sweep one-fourth every day, one-fourth three times weekly, and the remaining one-half once weekly. This can be done if the proposed reorganization scheme is adopted, using our own laborers and carts in combination with the present patrol system of the hand streets, for \$23,265 per year of 270 probable working days, an increase of only \$8,460 over the estimated amount for the current year. By contract the same work would cost at least \$34,900, figuring on a new rate of 30 cents instead of the present 35 cents per 1,000 square yards.

*Machine cleaning.*—The estimate for this work is \$74,375 against \$62,500 for the current year, each based on 250 probable working days with daily schedules of 1,500,000 square yards. The present rate is  $16\frac{1}{8}$  cents per 1,000 square yards, and the contractor complains that he has lost money heavily since I assumed office. If it is decided to continue this work by contract after June 30, 1906, the new rate, under strict and capable supervision, will probably be at least 22 cents, making an estimated total of \$81,875, or \$7,500 more than I estimate the department can do the work for with its own forces.

As to the results obtained there can be no comparison. There is no more reason for contracting for street cleaning than there is for the performance of police, fire, and health service through other than municipal employees. It presents few if any features comparable with those of fixed jobs, such as grading, sewer laying, or bridge building. The standard of service can not be made definite as with these, for it so largely depends upon the personal equation of the supervising officer. This standard naturally differs greatly as viewed by the contractor and by the representative of the city. Looked at by one side the superintendent is unjust or excessively particular; by the other, the contractor is not giving the city full value for its expenditure.

In addition to the disputes as to what constitutes cleanliness are many other annoyances and complications. The necessity for certification of areas not only presents an altogether unnecessary temptation to municipal officers, but requires also much clerical work. Conscientious inspectors are worried all the time for fear that in keeping track of the numerous details, with six scattered gangs to look out for and 375,000 square yards to cover each night, they will overlook some block or unswept portion. The areas themselves are in question, and a special appropriation of \$1,000 will be necessary to continue the work of checking both the alley and the machine schedules if new contracts are to be let. Per diem assistance from the engineer department was used in this work until July 1, 1905, but could not be continued under the present appropriation law.

The contract method also has little, if any, elasticity. Gangs can not be shifted about quickly as the need arises; the smallest change in the schedule requires correspondence between three District departments; and before even minor improvements in methods can be adopted the contractor's interests under the specifications have first to be consulted. Added to the lower cost, higher efficiency, simplicity, and better discipline of the direct method is also the great advantage gained through the ability properly to care for the machine streets in winter when it is too cold to sprinkle, and consequently to sweep. Last winter many streets had to be left uncleaned for days at a time. Doing our own work we could send the neighboring hand men into these streets to brush up the gutters and remove unsightly paper litter.

The estimate of \$74,375 for machine cleaning is based on deducting from the present schedules some important business, car track, and roughly paved streets that can be cleaned by hand to much better advantage and adding an equal yardage of smoothly paved residence streets for additional cleaning. This addition is especially designed to care for south Washington. The conditions in this section are bad, many of the streets being swept at such infrequent intervals that they are littered with paper and covered with fresh or dried horse droppings most of the time. These streets are more largely used as play grounds by the children than in any other quarter of the city and should be kept cleaned for the sake of the health as well as for the comfort of the youngsters.

*Hand cleaning.*—The estimate of \$113,000 for hand cleaning is based on working 290 days out of the 365. The present area is 76 miles and the estimated current expenditure will be \$94,250. It is proposed to add about 14 miles of important business thoroughfares, car track, and roughly paved streets which can be cleaned properly only by hand.



Those I have in mind, although swept every day by machine, are never clean except after a heavy rain. In this connection I may say that the hand cleaning at the present time is, I believe, more economically performed for the same standard of work than in any other large American city. For each mile of street averaging 39 feet in width is required \$1,250 annually and two and one-third men are used per mile.

*Unimproved cleaning.*—This work it is estimated will cost us next year at the rate of \$78 per day, or a total of \$19,500, against \$18,350 estimated for the current year, each on the basis of 250 working days. The cost will be approximately the same whether performed by contract at the rate of \$1.35 daily per laborer or by the District itself at \$1.50, for the difference between the amount and quality of work obtained from the contractor's men and our own sweepers is even greater than the difference between the above rates. It is also by no means certain that we could get a new contract rate of \$1.35, as the clause requiring the contractor to pay at least \$1.25 per day of eight hours will, under the new specifications, be strictly enforced, leaving little or nothing for the contractor's profit after deducting for the use of his brooms and other tools and the wear and tear on carts and horses.

#### SPRINKLING.

During the past fiscal year the department had 12 sprinklers in use, 9 on unimproved streets and 3 along the car tracks of one or two of the down-town avenues. There are approximately 80 miles of dirt or macadam streets outside of the jurisdiction of the superintendent of county roads to be cared for by this department. At least 60 miles of these ought to be sprinkled daily for 170 days of every year. The wagons in use last year covered properly hardly more than half of this territory. We have recently bought 8 additional wagons, and with the 20 now on hand can care for the unimproved streets fairly well during the current year if we have a winter of interruptions to the regular work of cleaning. The estimated cost of this work is \$12,000 for 170 days. The coming fiscal year we ought to have at least \$18,000 additional for the paved streets, making \$30,000 in all for the item of sprinkling. The increase would allow us to care for 60 miles of the more important business thoroughfares and those streets where heavy hauling exists, where trenches are opened, new paving covered with sand, or other needed public improvements are under way. Of the 60 miles to be sprinkled one-half would be streets with car tracks.

In view of the existing conditions the sum asked for is very small. The one eyesore of our beautiful city is her dust nuisance. We invite our brother taxpayer to visit us and then spoil his welcome to the surpassing physical attractions of the capital by enveloping him in dust from the beginning of his visit to the end. Washington, of all the large municipalities, is the only one that has practically no sprinkling of its paved streets.

The very openness of the city conduces to her dusty condition. The large mileage of macadam or dirt streets permits earth to be tracked or blown into the paved thoroughfares; the preponderance of asphalt paving, 23.9 per cent of it over 19 years old, adds its quota of grit; and the unnecessarily heavy sanding of street railway tracks is an appreciable factor in the prevailing dust nuisance. Perhaps more important than any other cause is the absence of adequate cleaning on many of the streets. A roadway swept only twice or three times weekly is lined on the neglected days with windrows of small particles of dried horse droppings blown to the curb. Before the street is swept again these are often scattered broadcast. Preventable causes include dirt hauling in the antiquated flat or open-bodied wagons, the placing of clay or loam instead of pure sand on open trenches or other street cuts, the disintegrated paving along many of the street car tracks where asphalt is used to the rail, and the wrecking of old buildings without proper wetting down.

The property loss alone suffered by the community is undoubtedly larger each year than the cost of a comprehensive sprinkling system. In some parts of the city residents have been compelled to keep all windows closed in hot weather and even to provide weather strips to keep the clouds of dust from furniture and rugs. Houses have depreciated appreciably in renting value by removals from these neighborhoods. Clothing is injured, its wear and tear increased, and laundry bills added to; merchants have their inside stock damaged, and on some exposed corners sidewalk display is made impossible.

More uncertain is the influence upon the health, if not the death rate. I have always had the firm conviction that much of Washington's prevalent throat and nose trouble is largely increased, if not directly produced, by the irritation of the flying dust particles. Recent experiments can only show without question the presence in great quantities of possibly harmful bacilli in this street-dust laden air, but no statistics can indicate the money loss from the sickness which may result therefrom.



## SNOW AND ICE.

NOTE 8. The act mentioned limits the work to gutters for a width of 1 foot and to cross walks for a width of 10 feet. This work costs about \$700 per day for an ordinary storm. Allowing fifteen days of snow and ice work for an average winter would call for \$10,000 instead of the usual sum of \$2,500 allowed by Congress each year.

The custom of granting additional sums after the snow is actually seen to be on the ground is nonunderstandable, as any over appropriation becomes available the succeeding winter and is not turned back into the Treasury. It is productive of no saving and is hardly conducive to the required degree of rapidity in opening walks and gutters for which these modest appropriations are intended. Snowstorms sometimes come at night, on Sundays, or even in the short recesses of Congress. A railway might as well let its trains run off the track before giving to its general manager funds for use in removing wrecks. In snow work speed in attacking is half the battle.

Our experience of the past winter (when we spent nearly as much on snow and ice work as for the entire five years preceding) showed the desirability of change in the wording of the act above referred to. No matter how high the ice or banks of snow were piled—in some cases constituting an actual danger to traffic—we were not permitted by the limitations of the act to cart the obstruction to the nearest sewer man-hole for dumping therein. That this limitation is not generally understood by Congress was apparent in the requests received from members of the Lower and Upper Houses to clean a space in front of their residences so that carriages might be driven up to the sidewalk. If in emergencies (and only then on order from the Commissioners) a portion of the snow and ice fund could be used, where necessary, in removing obstructing heaps from the streets altogether, it would mean much to the vehicular traffic of Washington.

In this connection I might point out another great advantage of the proposed reorganization, in that each foreman could do the snow and ice work with his own laborers, and the department be saved from the confusion and uncertainty of picking up shifting labor from outside.

## CITY REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

NOTE 9. This estimate is made up as follows, the amounts set opposite the five different classes of refuse being the actual rates of the contracts entered into under authority of the act approved January 27, 1905:

Collection and disposal of garbage.....	\$78,400.00
Collection and disposal of dead animals.....	2,360.80
Collection and disposal of ashes.....	54,000.00
Collection and disposal of miscellaneous refuse.....	16,500.00
Collection and disposal of night soil.....	16,500.00
Incidental expenses:	
Livery 2 horses and buggies for inspectors .....	480.00
Repairs to bicycles, stationery and printing.....	100.00
Total .....	168,340.80

The lowest bids received were much higher than the old contract prices. Compared with the expenditures in the past fiscal year they show an increase of \$69,270, or about 70 per cent. Of this sum, \$14,000 represents increasing the ash collections from once to twice weekly during the winter months. A detailed comparison with the old contract prices is shown by the following table:

Classes.	1905.	1906.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).
Miscellaneous refuse .....	\$8,000.00	\$16,500.00	+\$8,500.00
Ashes.....	29,979.00	54,000.00	+24,021.00
Night soil .....	17,000.00	16,500.00	- 500.00
Garbage and dead animals.....	a 43,511.00	80,760.80	+37,249.80
Total .....	98,490.00	167,760.80	+69,270.80

a Contract price of \$51,600, less \$8,089 in rebates to June 30, 1905.

Over \$37,000 of the total increase is for garbage and dead animals. The present contractor has unquestionably lost money, and, whether because of this or of poor management, the service rendered during the five years of the contract has been

notably poor. The bidders on the collection and disposal of ashes had to face the ever-growing scarcity of dumps and the much greater hauls necessitated. It is estimated that at the end of five years there will not be a piece of ground left nearer than Bennings on which ashes will be permitted by the owners or by the organized bodies of citizens in the neighborhood. It is also a fact that about 25 per cent of the householders have not availed themselves of the ash service. This increase is liable at any time to be thrown upon the contractor as prices for private collection rise and as the contractor's service under the new specifications is made regular and efficient. Other reasons applying to all the increases are: The normal growth in population in the five years since the present contracts were let and a marked spreading out of this population to parts of the District of Columbia outside the old boundary; the higher prices for labor and the greater cost of feed and supplies; the fact that the former contracts for ashes and rubbish are the first ever entered into by the District, and that the householders in general were slow in availing themselves of the public service; and, finally, that the new specifications were advisedly made more rigid in the determination to secure a better character of service throughout.

## NEW PLANT.

NOTE 10. The amount is estimated as follows:

For machine sweeping.....	\$16,650
For sprinkling.....	19,650
For alley cleaning.....	3,600
For unimproved street cleaning.....	3,600
Total.....	43,500

Of these items, the ones representing existing contracts, i. e., machine sweeping, alley cleaning, and unimproved street cleaning, will almost pay for themselves in one year. For example, the estimated difference between doing machine and alley cleaning directly or by contract is \$19,135 per annum in favor of the direct method. The estimated cost of the equipment required for these two classes of work is, as shown above, \$20,250, only \$1,000 greater.

## FLUSHING.

NOTE 11. Early this spring a manufacturer of flushing wagons exhibited the working of his machines on Pennsylvania avenue. The results obtained were exceedingly satisfactory, and if these or similar compressed-air flushers could be leased cheaply enough it would be highly desirable to give a few of them a trial to determine their merits under varied conditions, and also whether the expense of their operation would be warranted. If too expensive, hose flushing could be substituted and some of the business streets thoroughly washed down at night during the heated season or when the asphalt surface was sticky or slimy.

It is without question that the ideal way to clean an asphalt street is by flow of water under pressure. Paris and Berlin have long been the shining examples of the advantages of this method, but within the past ten years almost all of the large American cities, with any quantity of asphalt paving, have adopted this manner of cleaning to a greater or less extent. Most of them use the hose, but the flushing wagon has made many advocates during the past three years. As to the possible lessening of the life of the asphalt, I may say that pressure flushing properly performed and confined to well-crowned roadways at night, when the asphalt is free from the direct sun, can be of little injury compared with the great good secured.

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

**GENTLEMEN:** The Board of Charities has the honor to submit its fifth annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905. The membership of the Board has continued the same as in previous years. Dr. Charles P. Neill and Mr. Simon Wolf, whose terms of office expired on June 30, 1905, were reappointed by the President for a term of three years. The present membership of the Board is as follows:

	Term expires.
Charles P. Neill .....	June 30, 1908.
Simon Wolf .....	June 30, 1908.
George W. Cook .....	June 30, 1907.
John Joy Edson .....	June 30, 1906.
S. W. Woodward .....	June 30, 1906.

### *Officers.*

S. W. Woodward .....	President.
Charles P. Neill .....	Vice-president.
George S. Wilson .....	Secretary.

### *Standing committees.*

On medical charities .....	{ John Joy Edson, chairman. Charles P. Neill.
On child-caring work .....	{ Simon Wolf, chairman. George W. Cook.
On reformatory and correctional institutions .....	{ George W. Cook, chairman. John Joy Edson.
On miscellaneous institutions .....	{ Charles P. Neill, chairman. Simon Wolf.

The president of the Board is ex-officio member of all standing committees.

The policy of the Board has continued along the lines indicated in former reports. The purposes of the Board, and the manner in which we hope to see them attained, are clearly set forth in the following paragraph of our last annual report:

The recommendations in this report and the accompanying estimates for appropriations, like those in former reports of the Board, have in view the unification of control and the proper coordination of the various agencies comprising the public charitable and reformatory work of the District. In its recommendations the Board has carefully considered the interests of the various institutions that for many years have received appropriations from Congress, and has endeavored, even where changes are urged, to prevent any serious embarrassment to worthy institutions. The Board is convinced that it has been conservative in its recommendations, but that these recommendations are all in the direction of progress. Important changes require time. We do not expect to see the charitable and reformatory system of the District of Columbia completely reorganized in a year, but we believe that a consistent support on the part of Congress should be given to the recommendations made by this Board and by the Commissioners if there is ever to be built up in the District of Columbia such a model system of public charitable and reformatory work as everyone believes should mark the capital of the nation.

In previous reports the Board has pointed out in detail wherein the District charities are lacking in organization and unification of control. Both with respect to the purely public or governmental agencies and voluntary charitable organizations there has been a lack of



proper coordination of function and unification of management. Some improvements are to be noted since we submitted our last annual report. Changes in the line of progress have been authorized by Congress, and these changes will be noted in detail in discussing the various institutions affected. Probably the most important change is that which substitutes the contract system for the subsidy system in the cases of a number of institutions.

Since the inception of its organization, the Board has advocated the discontinuance of the subsidy system, and the objections to the giving of lump-sum appropriations to private institutions, without any requirement as to the amount or character of the service to be rendered, have frequently been pointed out in our reports. We are gratified to be able to report that, in most instances, Congress has discontinued this system of appropriations, and has, by substituting the contract system, enabled the Board to require a definite service from each institution for the money it receives. The contract system also places in the hands of public authorities the decision as to who are proper beneficiaries of these appropriations. Under the former subsidy system officials of private institutions decided the question as to who should be recipients of public aid.

Without discussing the question as to whether a system in which the Government uses private institutions, compensating them for service rendered under contract or agreement, is preferable to a system of governmental institutions which does not use private agencies at all, it may be confidently asserted that the contract system, which conditions the amount of payment upon the amount and character of the services rendered, is decidedly better than the subsidy system of lump-sum appropriations not determined by the character or amount of the service. In recommending a continuance of the contract system, as indicated in the estimates submitted herewith, the Board does not say that this is the best system possible; but it does say that the system is better than that which it supplanted, and believes it should be given a reasonable trial, and therefore recommends its continuance for the present.

As Congress, in accordance with our recommendation, either eliminated or reduced the appropriations of certain institutions receiving subsidies, with which the board did not recommend contracts, we are encouraged to believe that in a few years lump sum appropriations to private charities will be discontinued, and that all payments to private institutions will be made upon a contract basis.

A brief review of the work of the various institutions under our supervision, with certain recommendations, is submitted. These institutions are divided into four classes, each of which has been given special consideration by a standing committee. They are considered in the following order: (1) Reformatories and correctional institutions, (2) medical charities, (3) child-caring institutions, (4) miscellaneous institutions.

#### (1) REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

##### WORKHOUSE.

The workhouse is a department of the institution known as the "Washington Asylum," and comprising a workhouse, an almshouse, and a hospital. The Board has heretofore recommended that each



department of this institution should be made a separate institution, and Congress has authorized the necessary appropriation for the purchase of ground and the erection of buildings for an almshouse. These buildings are now in process of erection, and will be completed in ample time to permit of their being occupied on July 1, 1906. A suitable site for a municipal hospital has also been purchased in accordance with authority from Congress, and the Board recommends that provision be made for the removal of the general hospital from the workhouse grounds as soon as possible. The hospital at the workhouse should be used exclusively for the treatment of persons from the workhouse and jail.

Upon the recommendation of this Board a new superintendent was appointed by the Commissioners for the Washington Asylum in June, 1904. The first year of his administration has resulted in great improvement in the management of the institution. Without additional appropriation for maintenance the service has been very much bettered. In the matter of the food furnished to the inmates a very great improvement is noted. Better provision has been made for protection against fire. By utilizing the work of the prisoners, 2,000 linear feet of sidewalks has been laid on the premises, constructed largely of waste material in the form of old stones and brick. The male officers of the institution have been required to wear uniforms, with a consequent considerable improvement in discipline.

The grounds are better lighted than in former years. With the special appropriations from Congress for that purpose, great improvements have been made in the hospital department by connecting all the wards by spacious sun porches, and by providing new cooking apparatus and hospital furniture, particularly bedside tables and rocking chairs. The workhouse kitchen and dining room, authorized, have also been completed with much benefit to the institution. The additional wing for the workhouse, authorized by Congress, is in course of erection, and will be completed within the present fiscal year. The laundry plant, authorized last year, is now being installed.

Several additional buildings are still considered necessary and are recommended by the superintendent; but in view of the fact that the almshouse buildings are to be vacated during the present year, the Board does not recommend any additional appropriation for buildings at this institution until it can be more definitely determined to what uses the old buildings can be put.

The total number of commitments to the workhouse was 4,307, as compared with 4,127 during the previous year, an increase of 180. The daily average number was 324, almost exactly the same as in the preceding year, when the daily average was 323. The average time each person was detained was 27.5 days, as compared with 28.6 days the preceding year.

#### REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Congress last year modified the law in reference to this institution, providing for its management by the Department of Justice and authorizing the Board of Charities to make a contract for the care of District boys. Heretofore the school has been under the joint control of the Department of Justice and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The reason for making the school a United States institution seems to have been that it is the purpose of the Federal Government to use the school as a reform school for boys and young men

committed for violations of United States statutes. This change in the law simplifies the question of management in that it ends the dual control exercised jointly by the Department of Justice and the Commissioners and provides for its management by a board of trustees immediately under the direction of the Department. Experience under the new arrangement, since July 1 has not been satisfactory, and has only confirmed the board in its previous opinion that this institution should be made an integral part of the local charitable and correctional system of the District of Columbia. It is, therefore, recommended that the Reform School for Boys be placed under the control and management of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

#### REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Last winter an investigation of the management of this school was made by the Board of Charities at the direction of the Commissioners. Needed reforms were suggested in discipline and the educational system of the school, and the attention of the board of trustees was called to these matters in our report to the Commissioners. This board is of the opinion that a lack of harmony among the members of the board of trustees of this school was responsible for some of the unfavorable conditions that were found.

It should be stated here that the building for the male employees of the school, which was appropriated for in the act approved March 3, 1903, has not yet been erected, although it is very greatly needed. These men are now obliged to sleep in a room over the stable, which is entirely unfit for sleeping quarters.

The school is now crowded and additional room is needed to provide for the increased numbers, but in view of the fact that a building appropriated for nearly three years ago has not yet been erected the board has thought best not to ask for additional buildings at this time.

We believe that conditions have improved at this school since the investigation, although the Commissioners have no power to enforce recommendations under the present arrangement. The work of this school is entirely local to the District of Columbia. Although the girls committed to it are all District girls, and the school is, in all essentials, a part of the District's reformatory system, it is managed by a board of trustees under the Department of Justice. We recommend that the control of this school be transferred to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

#### (2) MEDICAL CHARITIES.

The subject of medical charities is one of the most important with which the Board has had to deal. The aggregate annual appropriations for the current year amount to \$165,000. Two important changes in this department are to be noted since our last report, as a result of legislation by Congress last winter.

(1) The management of Freedmen's Hospital has been centered in the Interior Department, and the dual system of management by the Department and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia has been ended. The institution is now supported by the United States Government and receives United States patients; that is, patients who are not residents of the District of Columbia. District of Columbia patients are cared for under contract with the Board of Charities, as

in the case of several other hospitals. This arrangement is much more satisfactory than the old system of divided responsibility in management and it will result in some financial saving to the District of Columbia.

(2) The other important change in the hospital service to be noted since our last report is in reference to the emergency and dispensary services. The two emergency hospitals, which heretofore received lump-sum appropriations, were placed upon a contract basis by legislation last winter, and the emergency service at these institutions is now operated under a contract with the Board of Charities. The contract arrangement went into effect on July 1, of this year, and we confidently expect that it will prove a decided improvement on the system of lump-sum appropriations. The Board is of the opinion that emergency hospitals should be strictly Government institutions, and we believe that it will be found desirable, at some time, to provide for the performance of this service by strictly governmental agencies. In the meantime it is recommended that the contract system be continued, as it is an improvement upon the system of lump-sum appropriations.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Board reiterates the immediate and imperative necessity of a municipal hospital for consumptives. It should be unnecessary to dwell on the importance of this matter. Vast sums of money are being expended by cities and States all over this country in fighting this dreaded disease. The people of Washington are greatly concerned about this matter, because, while few cities need it more, Washington has practically no provision for the proper care of indigent tuberculosis patients. The city owns an admirable site on Brightwood avenue, and the Board submits an estimate of \$150,000 for the erection of buildings. With this sum it is proposed to erect an administration building and a ward building that will accommodate approximately 40 to 50 patients. With this as a nucleus the capacity of the institution could be enlarged as required by the erection of tents at a nominal cost. It is necessary first to have some permanent structures for the purposes of administration, and to provide for the patients who are unable to withstand the rigorous treatment of the tent system during the winter.

The Board also reiterates the need of hospital accommodations for general chronic cases and for inebriates and convalescent patients. Buildings for the care of these classes should be erected on the site on Brightwood avenue, and no additional buildings should be put on the grounds of the Washington Asylum where the only municipal hospital is at present located. This hospital should not be continued as a general hospital on the workhouse grounds, and we recommend that all future buildings for general hospital work, such as is now carried on at the Washington Asylum Hospital, be erected on the new site, and that the hospital facilities at the Washington Asylum be limited strictly to what is necessary for the treatment of prisoners from the workhouse and jail. Although the Board recognizes the urgent need for proper provision for the treatment of inebriates and for the care of indigent convalescent patients, still, in view of the extreme urgency of providing for indigent consumptives, no appropriation for these other classes is asked at this time.



The Board urgently recommends that the appropriation for the care of indigent patients under contracts with existing institutions be made in one sum, to be apportioned according to the needs of the service. This recommendation includes the appropriation for emergency service, as well as that for general hospital service. This appropriation should be allotted to the various institutions available for the service, and the amount to each should be determined by the needs of the community. Under the present arrangement, which specifies a definite sum for each institution mentioned, the Board is unable to give due consideration to the standard of service and to the matter of geographical location. As a result, certain sections of the city are not afforded proper service, and it is frequently necessary to carry a patient several miles to reach a hospital with which the Board has a contract, when arrangements might be made with other institutions more conveniently located.

In the estimates submitted we have included, as formerly, \$100,000 for a new building at Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum. If it is the intention of Congress to continue this institution a new building is imperative. The present buildings are inadequate and dangerous. But in the opinion of the Board of Charities this institution should not be continued. Adequate provision can be made in existing institutions for all indigent patients cared for at this hospital. The daily average number of patients, including infants, at this institution last year was 76.87, of which number 18.40 were pay patients, leaving a daily average of 58.47 charity patients. Of this number about 14 or 15 were infants, leaving about 45 adult charity patients to be provided for. This number could readily be cared for by existing institutions. There is now ample accommodation for pay patients at other hospitals, and such patients are much desired. The Government need not continue an institution for the care of those able to pay for treatment.

#### PHYSICIANS TO THE POOR.

Medical service to the poor in their homes has been rendered during the year by physicians to the poor to 5,179 persons, as against 5,695 the preceding year. Free medicine is also furnished to persons treated by them, through arrangements with druggists located in various sections of the city.

The physicians to the poor have again had the cordial cooperation of the nurses employed by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society. These nurses care for cases brought to their attention, and their services have been of the highest value. The nurses are supported by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society without aid from the city. The city furnished necessary supplies, such as bandages and dressings.

A sufficient supply of ice was again available for free distribution to the indigent sick. The ice was furnished by the benevolence of a private individual and was distributed by the visiting nurses.

#### (3) CHILD-CARING WORK.

The most important change to be noted in the child-caring work since our last report is the substitution of the contract system for the subsidy system in several institutions as authorized by Congress last winter. This change applies to the Washington Hospital for Foundlings, St. Ann's Infant Asylum, National Association for the Relief of Colored



Women and Children, and the German Orphan Asylum. The new system went into operation on July 1, of the present year, and it is still too early to speak of results. We are confident, however, that it will prove more satisfactory than the system of lump sum appropriations.

Work has been begun upon the buildings of the industrial home school for colored children authorized by Congress last year, and the school will probably be ready for occupancy in another year. This school will prove a most important addition to the District's child-caring equipment.

No definite action has yet been taken as to the proposed acquirement by the Navy Department of the buildings and grounds of the Industrial Home School for white children, located within the limits of the Naval Observatory circle. A committee representing the Navy Department and the District of Columbia agreed upon a report last year which recommended that the District should be compensated to the extent of \$110,000 for buildings and \$74,404 for grounds, or a total of \$184,404 for that part of the property lying within the Naval Observatory circle. This property consists of 6.764 acres of land and ten buildings, in addition to the greenhouses. It is recommended that Congress provide for the acquirement of this property by the Navy Department as soon as possible. There are certain additional buildings and other improvements much needed at that school if the District is to continue to use it. But in view of the fact that the school is likely soon to be removed from its present location, these buildings and improvements ought not to be provided. It is recommended that the school property lying outside the limits of the Observatory circle be sold, and that the school be reestablished in a location farther removed from the city, where it will be possible to secure a much larger tract of land.

#### JUVENILE COURT.

We again urge the importance of the establishment of a juvenile court, devoted exclusively to the hearing of cases involving dependent and delinquent children. We invite attention to the Commissioners' recommendation on this subject in a special report two years ago, and also to the report of the Board of Children's Guardians for the current year. Juvenile courts have now been established in most of the larger cities of the country, and have been found to be essential to any proper dealing with the questions of juvenile dependency and delinquency. We urge that Congress give early consideration to this matter.

#### FEEBLE-MINDED COLORED CHILDREN.

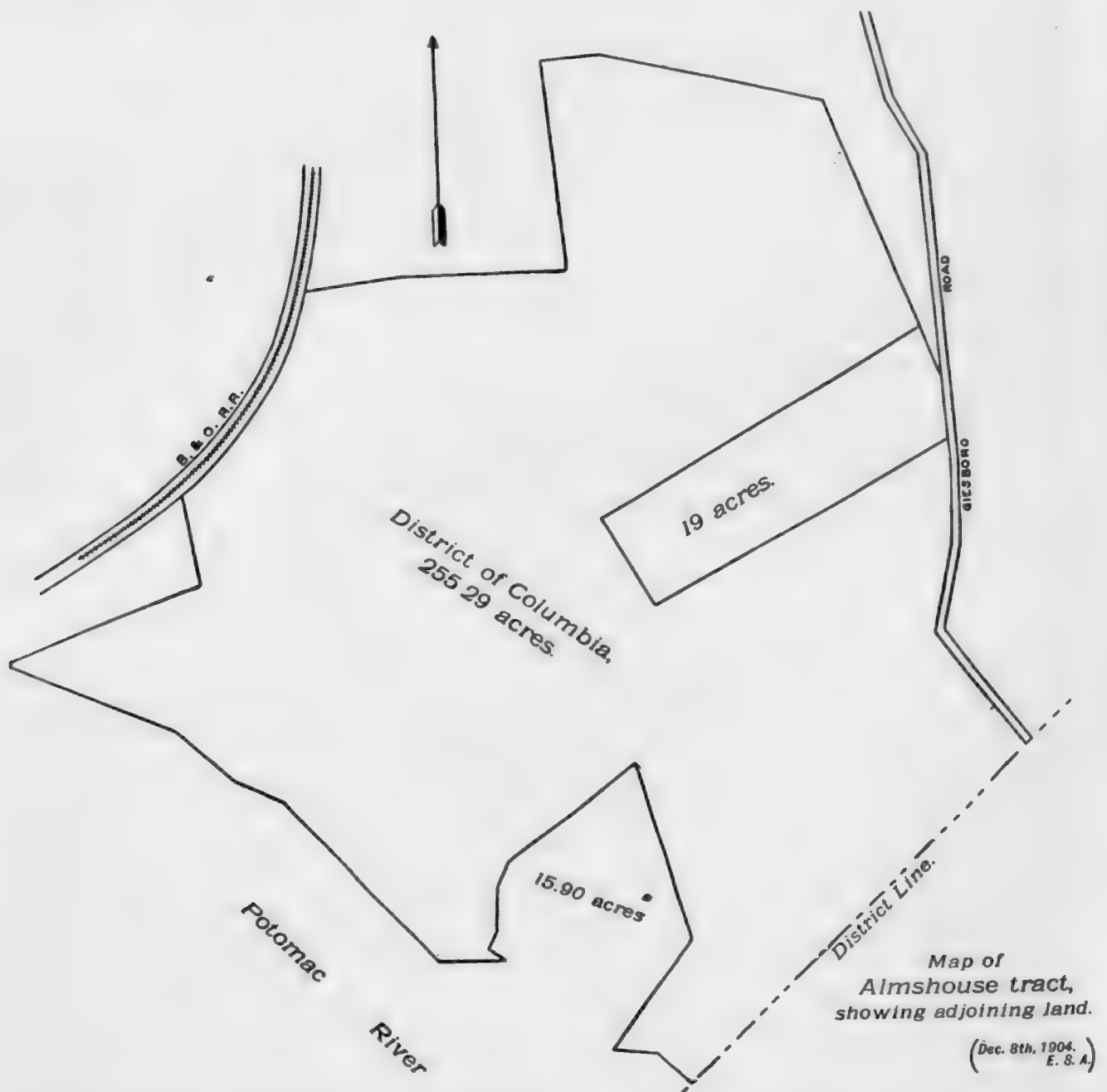
The Board regrets to report that there is practically no provision made for the care of feeble-minded colored children. It has not been possible to find suitable institutions that will receive these children and at present only a very few cases are in a manner provided for in private families. The Board hopes to find some more satisfactory provision for these cases during the year, and recommends a slight increase in the appropriation for the care of feeble-minded children made to the Board of Children's Guardians that it may be enabled to pay for the care of these cases when arrangements can be made for their reception. We invite attention to the comprehensive report of the Board of Children's Guardians, herewith submitted.

In the interest of further unification in the management and control of District charities under the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, we recommend that the members of the Board of Children's Guardians be appointed by the Commissioners.

#### (4) MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

##### HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.

The Board respectfully recommends that the word "almshouse" be discontinued in the appropriation bill, and that the institution to provide for the care of the aged and infirm be known by a less objectionable name and by one which will indicate its purposes more clearly.



We recommend that it be called the "Home for the Aged and Infirm." The buildings for this institution are now well on toward completion and will be finished in ample time to permit of the organization of the new institution on July 1 next.

The buildings provide accommodations for 260 inmates, including provision for a few aged couples, so that man and wife could live together when both are compelled to be inmates of this institution. In preparing a schedule of appropriations for its maintenance the Board has endeavored to be as economical as possible. It must be

understood that the schedule is necessarily experimental. It is not possible in advance to tell just exactly how much will be needed. A detailed list of proposed officers and employees is submitted, but this will probably have to be materially changed when experience shows what is necessary. Indeed, the Board is of the opinion that it would be better if Congress should grant a lump-sum appropriation for maintenance for the first year, allowing the Commissioners to employ such help as was found necessary for the proper conduct of the institution. After a year's experience a detailed list of employees could be submitted more intelligently.

#### PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL LAND.

The Board again calls attention to the importance of acquiring two small parcels of land, comprising approximately 15 and 19 acres, respectively, which are so located as to interfere with the appropriate utilization by the District of the tract purchased as a site for the Home for the Aged and Infirm, and now to be used also for an Industrial Home School for colored children. Reference to the map on the opposite page will show the location of these pieces of land and their relation to the tract owned by the District. The rectangular piece, comprising 19 acres, should be acquired at once, and the Board has submitted an estimate for this purpose. In endeavoring to locate the buildings for the Industrial Home School for colored children, it has been found that these buildings can not be advantageously located unless the tract indicated is acquired. As this school is to be on the cottage plan, considerable space is required for the location of the buildings, and some of these buildings ought to be upon the ground indicated. We earnestly recommend that an appropriation be made for the purchase of this land.

#### TEMPORARY HOMES FOR MEN.

No changes are recommended in reference to the Municipal Lodging House or the Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors. The work at these institutions is at present being satisfactorily conducted.

#### TEMPORARY HOMES FOR WOMEN.

The appropriation for the Women's Christian Association was reduced last year from \$4,000 to \$2,000, and the Board recommends that this year the appropriation be eliminated. This institution is doing a commendable work, but of a kind that should be left to the field of private charity. Its maintenance comes very largely in the form of payment for board by those who live at the institution, most of whom would deem it a great indignity to be considered in any sense objects of charity. The institution has recently entered into cooperation with a new organization, with the purpose of conducting in Washington a Young Women's Christian Association, such as is in operation in most of the larger cities of the country. This is a most praiseworthy enterprise, but of course is a work which should in no way be dependent upon the Government for maintenance.

The appropriation for the Young Woman's Christian Home was eliminated last year, and that institution, since July 1, has not been



subject to the supervision of this Board. It continues to perform a useful service, and its work is being carried on with commendable energy. We believe that the friends of this institution now realize that its work is of such a character that it can be better conducted without the aid or interference of the Government.

The work at the Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission is now being carried on under contract. This is one of the institutions where the contract system went into operation on July 1 of the current year. While the arrangement is working satisfactorily so far, it is still too early to express a positive opinion as to the outcome.

#### CARE OF THE INSANE.

The estimate submitted for the care of the indigent insane is \$279,400, an increase of \$6,600, based upon the estimated increase in the number of patients. The increase estimated for this year is much less than at any time for several years past. The Board investigates carefully the case of every indigent patient sent to the asylum chargeable to the District of Columbia, and, in accordance with the law, returns to their homes all nonresident cases, and endeavors to secure payment from all persons able to pay. A large number of nonresident insane are arrested in Washington every year, and are detained at the Government Hospital for the Insane at the expense of the District until they can be returned to their homes. During the past year 60 persons were returned to their homes or the places of their legal residence; 20 cases, after careful investigation, were transferred to the independent or pay list, and 4 were transferred to the United States roll as soldiers and sailors, making a total of 84 cases taken from the list of those chargeable to the District of Columbia. It requires constant effort and careful investigation on the part of the agents of the Board to prevent imposition upon the District in the care of the insane, and but for our careful efforts in this respect the cost to the District would be very much greater than it now is. The number of persons taken from those chargeable to the District of Columbia, as the result of these efforts since July, 1900, is as follows:

During the year ending June 30—

1901 .....	16
1902 .....	33
1903 .....	96
1904 .....	78
1905 .....	84
Total .....	307

#### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

In presenting this report the Board has not mentioned in detail the work of all the separate institutions subject to its supervision, but has confined itself largely to the discussion of the principles involved, referring to the different institutions only in a general way or for the purpose of making specific recommendations. The details covering the work of the various institutions are set forth in the statistical tables and other information compiled by the secretary in his report, which is herewith submitted.

Attention is invited to the fact, shown by the statistics, that very little increase is shown in the number of dependents during the past



five years, notwithstanding a great increase in the population of the District. We believe this is largely due to the fact that the agents of the Board make careful investigation of applicants for public aid, and thus prevent much imposition on the part of unworthy applicants.

The separate reports of all the institutions subject to our supervision, as submitted by the officers thereof, in accordance with suggestions made by this Board, are submitted herewith.

The Board again gratefully makes acknowledgment of the courtesy of the officers and representatives of the various institutions under our supervision, and expresses its appreciation of the encouragement and cordial support it has received from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Respectfully submitted.

S. W. WOODWARD,  
CHAS. P. NEILL,  
GEO. WM. COOK,  
JNO. JOY EDSON,  
SIMON WOLF,

*Board of Charities of the District of Columbia.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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#### SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That the Reform School for Boys and the Reform School for Girls be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice and be placed under the control and management of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. (See pp. 5-6.)

2. That an appropriation be made for the erection of a hospital for indigent consumptives on the ground owned by the District on Brightwood avenue. (See p. 7.)

3. That the work of the hospital on the Washington Asylum grounds be limited to the care of prisoners from the workhouse and jail, and that provision for the care of general city cases, now sent to that institution, be made as soon as possible in buildings to be erected on the new hospital grounds on Brightwood avenue. (See p. 7.)

4. That the appropriation for the care of indigent patients under contract should be made in a lump sum, allowing the board to apportion the same according to the needs of the service. (See pp. 7-8.)

5. That a juvenile court be established, having jurisdiction in all cases involving delinquent and dependent children. (See p. 9.)

6. That the Industrial Home School for white children be moved to a location farther out in the country, where larger grounds can be secured. (See p. 9.)

7. That the members of the Board of Children's Guardians be appointed by the Commissioners. (See p. 10.)

8. That the institution for the care of the aged and infirm, now almost completed, be known as the "Home for the Aged and Infirm," and that the use of the word "almshouse" be discontinued. (See p. 10.)

9. That a parcel of ground, comprising approximately 19 acres, adjoining the tract on which is located the Home for the Aged and Infirm, and on which is to be located also the Industrial Home School for colored children, be acquired. (See p. 11.)

*Estimate for the Board of Charities for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1907.*

Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated 1906.	Estimated 1907.
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.		
Board of Charities:		
Secretary.....	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
Clerk.....	1,000.00	1,200.00
Stenographer.....	1,000.00	1,200.00
Messenger.....	600.00	600.00
Inspector.....	900.00	.....
4 inspectors, at \$720 each.....	2,880.00	.....
5 inspectors, at \$900 each.....	.....	4,500.00
Traveling expenses.....	400.00	400.00
4 drivers, at \$600 each.....	2,400.00	.....
4 drivers, at \$720 each.....	.....	2,880.00
Hostler.....	540.00	600.00
REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.		
Washington Asylum:		
Superintendent.....	1,500.00	1,500.00
Visiting physician.....	1,080.00	1,080.00
Resident physician.....	480.00	480.00
Matron.....	600.00	.....
Clerk.....	840.00	840.00
Property clerk.....	840.00	840.00
Baker.....	600.00	600.00
Baker.....	420.00	.....
Principal overseer.....	1,200.00	1,200.00
15 overseers, at \$600 each.....	9,000.00	.....
15 overseers, at \$720 each.....	.....	10,800.00
Engineer.....	600.00	720.00
Assistant engineer.....	480.00	480.00
Second assistant engineer.....	360.00	360.00
Engineer at hospital for 7½ months, at \$50 per month.....	375.00	375.00
Engineer at new workhouse for 7½ months, at \$50 per month.....	375.00	375.00
2 watchmen, at \$480 each.....	960.00	960.00
2 watchmen, at \$365 each.....	730.00	.....
2 night watchmen, at \$548 each.....	1,096.00	1,096.00
Blacksmith and woodworker.....	500.00	500.00
Carpenter.....	500.00	500.00
Driver for dead wagon.....	365.00	365.00
Hostler and driver.....	240.00	240.00
Keeper at female workhouse.....	300.00	300.00
Keeper at female workhouse.....	180.00	180.00
2 female attendants at almshouse, \$180 each.....	360.00	.....
Hospital cook.....	600.00	600.00
Chief cook for workhouse.....	600.00	600.00
2 assistant cooks, at \$180 each.....	360.00	.....
2 assistant cooks, at \$120 each.....	240.00	.....
4 assistant cooks, at \$180 each.....	.....	720.00
Trained nurse, who shall act as superintendent of nursing.....	600.00	600.00
2 graduate nurses, at \$365 each.....	730.00	730.00
Graduate nurse for receiving ward.....	365.00	365.00
2 nurses for tuberculosis wards, at \$365 each.....	730.00	730.00
6 orderlies, at \$300 each.....	1,800.00	1,800.00
Pupil nurses, not less than 21 in number.....	1,500.00	1,500.00
Registered pharmacist, who shall act as hospital clerk.....	720.00	720.00
Gardener.....	540.00	540.00
Herdsman.....	365.00	365.00
Florist.....	300.00	300.00
Tailor.....	120.00	120.00
For temporary labor, not to exceed.....	3,000.00	3,000.00
For contingent expenses, including provisions, fuel, forage, harness, and vehicles, and repairs to same, gas, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs and medical supplies, furniture and bedding, kitchen utensils, and other necessary items.....	61,500.00	46,000.00
For repairs to buildings, plumbing, painting, lumber, hardware, cement, lime, oil, tools, cars, tracks, steam heating and cooking apparatus.....	2,000.00	2,000.00
For completion of a workhouse for males.....	60,000.00	.....
For completion of a municipal almshouse, consisting of one or more plain, substantial buildings, including water supply, heating, ventilating, and lighting apparatus.....	75,000.00	.....
For installing new baths in workhouse buildings.....	2,500.00	.....
For installing a laundry plant, including metallic washers, extractors, mangle, engine, pulleys, shafting, belting, and dry box.....	4,000.00	.....
Home for the Aged and Infirm:		
Superintendent.....	.....	1,200.00
Matron.....	.....	600.00
Clerk.....	.....	900.00
Baker.....	.....	420.00
2 female attendants, at \$240 each.....	.....	480.00
Chief cook.....	.....	600.00
2 male attendants, at \$480 each.....	.....	960.00
Chief engineer.....	.....	720.00
Assistant engineer.....	.....	600.00

*Estimate for the Board of Charities for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1907—Continued.*

Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated 1906.	Estimated 1907.
REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—continued.		
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Continued.		
Physician and pharmacist.....		\$480.00
2 nurses, at \$365 each.....		730.00
2 assistant cooks, at \$180 each.....		360.00
Farmer.....		540.00
2 farm hands, at \$360 each.....		720.00
Tailor.....		240.00
Seamstress.....		240.00
Blacksmith and woodworker.....		500.00
Laundryman.....		300.00
4 servants, at \$144 each.....		576.00
1 hostler and driver.....		240.00
For contingent expenses, including provisions, fuel, forage, harness and vehicles, and repairs to same, gas, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs and medical supplies, furniture and bedding, kitchen utensils, and other necessary items.....		20,000.00
For necessary furniture and equipment, to be immediately available.....		10,000.00
For grading, road making, purchase of farm implements, tools, seed, etc., to be immediately available.....		5,000.00
For acquiring, by purchase or condemnation, additional ground, being part of lot 7 in the subdivision of Bellevue or Blue Plains, containing 19 acres, more or less, bounded on three sides by the ground purchased by the District of Columbia from Horace S. Cummings and A. E. Randle, for a site for a municipal almshouse and a burial place for the indigent dead, or so much as may be necessary.....		4,000.00
Reform School:		
For care and maintenance of boys committed to the Reform School by the courts of the District of Columbia or by the president of the board of trustees of the Reform School, under a contract to be made by the Board of Charities with the authorities of said Reform School.....	\$20,000.00	20,000.00
Or so much thereof as may be necessary.		
Reform School for Girls:		
Superintendent.....	1,200.00	1,200.00
Treasurer.....	600.00	600.00
Matron.....	600.00	600.00
2 teachers, at \$600 each.....	1,200.00	1,200.00
Overseer.....	720.00	720.00
5 teachers of industries, at \$480 each.....	2,400.00	
7 teachers of industries, at \$480 each.....	3,360.00	3,360.00
Engineer.....	600.00	600.00
Assistant engineer.....	420.00	420.00
Night watchman.....	365.00	365.00
Laborer.....	300.00	300.00
For groceries, provisions, light, fuel, soap, oil, lamps, candles, clothing, shoes, forage, horseshoeing, medicines, medical attendance, hack hire, transportation, labor, sewing machines, fixtures, books, stationery, horses, vehicles, harness, cows, pigs, fowls, sheds, fences, repairs, and other necessary items.....	10,000.00	12,000.00
Transportation of prisoners.....	2,000.00	2,000.00
MEDICAL CHARITIES.		
For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum by the Board of Charities..	25,500.00	25,500.00
Or so much thereof as may be necessary.		
For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum by the Board of Charities, not to exceed.....	20,000.00	20,000.00
For repairs to Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum.....	2,000.00	1,000.00
For the preparation of plans and specifications and commencing the construction of new hospital buildings for Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, to cost not more than \$300,000.....		100,000.00
For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with Garfield Memorial Hospital by the Board of Charities, not to exceed.....	19,000.00	19,000.00
For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with Providence Hospital by the Board of Charities, not to exceed..	19,000.00	19,000.00
For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Children's Hospital by the Board of Charities, not to exceed.....	15,000.00	15,000.00
For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the National Homeopathic Hospital Association by the Board of Charities, not to exceed.....	8,500.00	8,500.00
For additional amount to aid in the reconstruction and completion of the building for the National Homeopathic Hospital, provided for by the District of Columbia appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1903.....	18,668.62	
For emergency care and treatment of and free dispensary service to indigent patients, under a contract or agreement to be made with the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital by the Board of Charities.....	10,000.00	

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*Estimates for the Board of Charities for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1907—Continued.*

Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated 1906.	Estimated 1907.
MEDICAL CHARITIES—continued.		
For emergency care and treatment of and free dispensary service to indigent patients, under a contract or agreement to be made with the Eastern Dispensary by the Board of Charities.....	\$2,000.00	.....
For the Women's Clinic, maintenance.....	750.00	\$500.00
For Washington Home for Incurables, maintenance.....	3,500.00	3,000.00
To enable the Board of Charities to provide for emergency care and treatment of indigent patients, under contracts or agreements with hospitals and dispensaries: <i>Provided</i> , That no part of this sum shall be used to establish or maintain any hospital or dispensary not now existing in the District of Columbia.....	5,000.00	17,000.00
For beginning the erection of municipal hospital.....	.....	150,000.00
CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS.		
Board of Children's Guardians:		
For the Board of Children's Guardians, created under the act approved July 26, 1892, namely—		
For administrative expenses, including expenses in placing and visiting children, purchase of books needed for office use, and all other office and sundry expenses.....	3,100.00	2,500.00
Agent.....	1,500.00	1,500.00
Probation officer.....	1,200.00	1,200.00
Executive clerk.....	1,080.00	1,080.00
Placing officer.....	900.00	900.00
Placing officer.....	720.00	720.00
Investigating clerk.....	720.00	840.00
Record clerk.....	660.00	660.00
Visiting inspector.....	480.00	480.00
Messenger.....	360.00	360.00
For maintenance of feeble-minded children.....	12,000.00	16,000.00
For board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said Board by the courts of the District, and for the temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, with authority to pay not more than \$1,500 to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control, and not more than \$300 for burial of children dying while under charge of the Board.....	40,000.00	54,000.00
The Board of Guardians is hereby directed to contract for the care and maintenance of sixty wards of the Board at the Hart Farm School, at the rate of \$200 per annum each, and for this purpose is hereby appropriated the sum of.....	12,000.00	.....
That on and after July 1, 1906, all appropriations made for the Board of Children's Guardians shall be disbursed by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia upon vouchers previously audited and approved by the auditor of said District, and accounts for such disbursements shall be rendered monthly by said auditor to the accounting officers of the Treasury as are accounts relating to other appropriations of the District of Columbia.		
That the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the agent of the Board of Children's Guardians, upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia and upon such security as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may require of said agent, sums of money, not exceeding \$200 at one time, to be used for expenses in placing and visiting children or traveling on official business of the Board, to be accounted for monthly on itemized vouchers to the accounting officers of the District of Columbia.		
For completion of buildings for industrial home school for colored children, authorized in District of Columbia appropriation act, approved March 3, 1905.....	50,000.00	50,000.00
For the Industrial Home School:		
Superintendent.....	1,200.00	1,200.00
Matron.....	480.00	480.00
2 matrons, at \$360 each.....	720.00	720.00
2 assistant matrons, at \$300 each.....	600.00	600.00
Housekeeper.....	360.00	360.00
Sewing teacher.....	360.00	360.00
Nurse.....	300.00	300.00
Manual training teacher.....	600.00	600.00
Florist.....	600.00	600.00
Engineer.....	600.00	600.00
Farmer.....	360.00	480.00
Cook.....	216.00	240.00
Laundress.....	240.00	240.00
2 housemaids, at \$144 each.....	288.00	288.00
Temporary labor, not to exceed.....	400.00	400.00
For maintenance, including purchase and care of horse, wagon, and harness.....	9,676.00	9,676.00
For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds.....	2,000.00	2,000.00



*Estimates for the Board of Charities for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1907—Continued.*

Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated 1906.	Estimated 1907.
<b>CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS—continued.</b>		
For the Industrial Home School—continued.		
For cost of operating pumping plant to dispose of sewage .....	\$550.00	\$550.00
For erection of suitable fire escape .....		200.00
For the care and maintenance of children under a contract to be made with the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children by the Board of Charities, not to exceed .....	9,900.00	9,900.00
For the Working Boys' Home and Children's Aid Association, maintenance .....	750.00	500.00
For the care and maintenance of children, under a contract to be made with the Washington Hospital for Foundlings by the Board of Charities .....	6,000.00	6,000.00
For the care and maintenance of children, under a contract to be made with St. Ann's Infant Asylum by the Board of Charities .....	5,400.00	6,000.00
For erection of suitable fire escape .....		400.00
For the care and maintenance of children, under a contract to be made with the German Orphan Asylum by the Board of Charities, not to exceed .....	1,500.00	1,200.00
<b>TEMPORARY HOMES.</b>		
For municipal lodging house and wood and stone yard, namely:		
Superintendent .....	1,200.00	1,200.00
Clerk .....	720.00	720.00
Cook .....	360.00	360.00
Laborer .....	360.00	360.00
Maintenance, including rent .....	1,860.00	1,860.00
For Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, Grand Army of the Republic, namely:		
Superintendent .....	1,200.00	1,200.00
Janitor .....	360.00	360.00
Cook .....	360.00	360.00
Maintenance .....	3,580.00	3,580.00
To be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and exsoldiers and sailors of the Spanish war shall also be admitted to the Home.		
For the Women's Christian Association, maintenance .....	2,000.00	
For the care and maintenance of women and children under a contract to be made with the Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission by the Board of Charities .....	2,000.00	2,000.00
<i>Hospital for the insane:</i>		
For support of indigent insane of the District of Columbia in the Government Hospital for the Insane in said District .....	272,800.00	279,400.00
For deportation from the District of Columbia of nonresident insane persons, in accordance with the act of Congress "To change the proceedings for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane in certain cases, and for other purposes," approved January 31, 1899 .....	2,000.00	2,000.00
That in expending the foregoing sum the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the secretary of the Board of Charities, upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, and upon such security as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may require of said secretary, sums of money not exceeding \$300 at one time, to be used only for deportation from the District of nonresident insane persons, and to be accounted for monthly on itemized vouchers to the accounting officers of the District of Columbia.		
<i>Relief of the poor:</i>		
For relief of the poor, including pay of physicians to the poor at not exceeding one dollar per day each, who shall be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on the recommendation of the health officer .....	12,300.00	12,300.00
<i>Transportation of paupers:</i>		
For transportation of paupers .....	2,000.00	2,000.00
Total .....	914,514.62	1,052,966.00

**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.**

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith sundry statements and statistical tables relating to the work of this office and the various institutions subject to its supervision during the year ended June 30, 1905, as follows:

1. A series of tables showing the number of free patients admitted to the various hospitals subject to our supervision. These tables are arranged by months and summarized for the entire year. They show

the number of persons admitted, classified by sex and color; also the daily average of free patients maintained in the various hospitals, and the average number of days that each patient was maintained.

2. A statement in reference to the work of the physicians to the poor, showing the number of persons treated by these physicians during the year, and the number of families represented; also a table showing the various diseases treated by these physicians, and an additional table showing the number of visits made, office consultations held, and the cost of the service, including cost of medicine, and physicians' salaries.

3. A statement in reference to the work of the ambulance service, setting forth the number of calls responded to and the nature of the service rendered.

4. A statement in reference to the transportation of paupers, showing the number of instances in which transportation was granted. The cost of this transportation is borne in part by the appropriation and in part by relatives or friends of the beneficiaries.

5. A statement in reference to the work of the deportation of non-resident insane chargeable to the District of Columbia, together with a table showing the number of District indigent patients cared for at the Government Hospital for the Insane.

6. Tables covering all the institutions subject to our supervision, as follows:

(a) *Finances*.—These tables show the receipts of the various institutions from all sources and the disbursements for all purposes.

(b) *Movement of population*.—These tables show the number of persons admitted and discharged during the year and the daily average population of each of the institutions.

(c) *Comparative population table*.—This table shows the daily average number of persons cared for by the various institutions and organizations for each year from 1901 up to the present year.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. S. WILSON, *Secretary*.

THE BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Tables showing, by months, the number of free patients admitted to, and the daily average present in, the nine hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Charities during the year ended June 30, 1905.

CASUALTY.

Month.	Number of admissions.					Daily average number in hospital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July.....	20	4	14	5	43	1.42
August.....	20	2	19	7	48	1.74
September.....	29	4	23	8	64	3.60
October.....	22	4	9	0	35	2.00
November.....	17	4	6	3	30	3.63
December.....	16	3	3	4	26	1.93
January.....	12	2	2	4	20	2.35
February.....	10	1	6	1	18	1.50
March.....	23	2	7	4	36	1.12
April.....	6	2	8	1	17	1.50
May.....	9	4	4	3	20	2.90
June.....	16	4	5	1	26	3.26
Total.....	200	36	106	41	383	2.24

Tables showing, by months, the number of free patients admitted to, and the daily average present in, the nine hospitals, etc.—Continued.

## CHILDREN'S.

Months.	Number of admissions.					Daily average number in hospital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July.....	14	14	• 12	11	51	67.67
August.....	16	18	16	15	65	69.93
September.....	10	15	12	8	45	75.70
October.....	18	6	10	9	43	71.22
November.....	5	6	9	8	28	67.96
December.....	12	12	7	6	37	51.51
January.....	14	8	9	9	40	53.87
February.....	15	7	13	6	41	55.03
March.....	8	10	14	11	43	59.80
April.....	16	6	6	14	42	59.50
May.....	13	7	12	6	38	55.45
June.....	12	7	11	7	37	50.40
Total.....	153	116	131	110	510	61.50

## COLUMBIA.

July.....	6	16	12	40	74	57.25
August.....	0	14	9	37	50	52.51
September.....	2	11	9	36	58	46.46
October.....	3	20	8	41	72	56.16
November.....	1	23	7	35	66	63.33
December.....	1	19	7	38	65	54.13
January.....	4	27	9	48	88	55.38
February.....	3	10	8	44	65	68.21
March.....	4	18	8	38	68	63.80
April.....	2	20	11	50	83	63.46
May.....	6	15	5	35	61	63.58
June.....	6	23	13	43	85	56.36
Total.....	38	216	106	485	845	58.38

## EMERGENCY.

July.....	21	6	24	8	59	15.00
August.....	21	9	15	12	57	13.80
September.....	28	8	12	12	60	15.60
October.....	27	5	9	7	48	15.19
November.....	27	6	14	8	55	17.86
December.....	30	4	16	10	60	16.90
January.....	21	6	11	7	45	15.83
February.....	24	3	19	9	55	22.03
March.....	27	8	14	7	56	17.90
April.....	24	6	13	7	50	15.93
May.....	35	8	20	7	70	15.66
June.....	19	4	13	10	46	13.43
Total.....	304	73	180	104	661	15.42

## FREEDMEN'S.

July.....	32	5	129	85	251	110.58
August.....	27	2	128	113	270	113.74
September.....	29	5	129	82	245	111.10
October.....	32	4	139	114	289	120.12
November.....	20	6	130	92	248	132.73
December.....	24	2	124	91	241	128.70
January.....	17	2	124	104	247	150.93
February.....	21	1	119	92	233	150.28
March.....	19	1	139	122	281	157.19
April.....	26	1	127	114	268	153.56
May.....	28	7	142	122	299	147.38
June.....	11	2	100	120	233	150.80
Total.....	286	38	1,530	1,251	3,105	135.59

## 462 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Tables showing, by months, the number of free patients admitted to, and the daily average present in, the nine hospitals, etc.—Continued.

## GARFIELD.

Month.	Number of admissions.					Daily average number in hospital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July.....	22	14	8	14	58	46.35
August.....	11	19	14	19	63	45.68
September.....	19	15	12	17	63	49.43
October.....	15	16	12	18	61	46.96
November.....	22	17	17	13	69	45.16
December.....	14	9	13	16	52	45.12
January.....	27	21	15	14	77	51.77
February.....	22	18	11	23	74	60.00
March.....	19	11	15	28	73	55.29
April.....	23	10	19	18	70	51.26
May.....	23	10	12	26	71	47.25
June.....	20	16	15	19	70	55.83
Total.....	237	176	163	225	801	50.00

## HOMEOPATHIC.

July.....	14	7	1	27	49	22.74
August.....	10	6	2	16	34	21.19
September.....	14	16	6	22	58	26.00
October.....	11	15	5	17	48	27.00
November.....	15	10	2	14	41	27.56
December.....	5	5	2	22	34	24.06
January.....	10	7	3	22	42	23.38
February.....	14	10	0	10	34	22.75
March.....	14	13	5	15	47	26.38
April.....	11	11	4	19	45	26.03
May.....	5	9	6	17	37	19.83
June.....	15	7	5	23	50	22.85
Total.....	138	116	41	224	519	24.14

## PROVIDENCE.

July.....	59	25	13	10	107	99.73
August.....	61	23	17	16	117	99.19
September.....	68	26	7	10	111	104.63
October.....	46	18	15	13	92	105.06
November.....	47	23	13	7	90	98.90
December.....	44	14	11	15	84	92.70
January.....	46	20	11	14	91	102.16
February.....	38	9	12	9	68	100.78
March.....	52	20	15	15	102	99.80
April.....	41	17	13	11	82	89.43
May.....	61	23	13	11	108	98.00
June.....	50	20	15	7	92	98.36
Total.....	613	238	155	138	1,144	98.22

## WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

July.....	56	23	48	43	170	117.96
August.....	55	12	41	32	140	109.00
September.....	46	16	37	34	133	100.93
October.....	50	14	33	30	127	102.58
November.....	42	13	40	26	121	103.40
December.....	46	8	45	29	128	99.90
January.....	56	22	62	49	189	125.83
February.....	54	12	58	41	165	134.35
March.....	55	17	42	28	142	133.77
April.....	37	9	50	26	122	113.73
May.....	50	15	43	44	152	104.41
June.....	53	16	49	33	151	108.70
Total.....	600	177	548	415	1,740	112.88



## SUMMARY.

	Number of admissions.					Daily average number in hospi- tal.	Average number days each patient was in hospital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Casualty.....	200	36	106	41	383	2.24	2.13
Children's.....	153	116	131	110	510	61.50	44.01
Columbia.....	38	216	106	485	845	58.38	25.21
Emergency.....	304	73	180	104	661	15.42	8.51
Freedmen's.....	286	38	1,530	1,251	3,105	135.59	15.93
Garfield.....	237	176	163	225	801	50.00	22.78
Homeopathic.....	138	116	41	224	519	24.14	16.97
Providence.....	613	238	155	138	1,144	98.22	31.33
Washington Asylum.....	600	177	548	415	1,740	112.88	23.67
Total.....	2,569	1,186	2,960	2,993	9,708	558.37	21.17

## PHYSICIANS TO THE POOR.

*Summary of work of the physicians to the poor for the year ending June 30, 1905.*

## Number of persons treated by physicians to the poor:

White.....	1,352
Colored.....	3,827
Total.....	5,179

## Number of families represented in the above list:

White.....	1,107
Colored.....	3,345
Total.....	4,452

*Physicians to the poor, 1905.*

	Visits made.	Office consultations.	Physicians' salaries.	Cost of medicines furnished. <sup>a</sup>
1904.				
July.....	898	20	\$682.00	\$48.40
August.....	823	12	682.00	70.15
September.....	788	12	660.00	82.15
October.....	882	17	676.00	71.50
November.....	709	6	660.00	76.75
December.....	1,014	16	682.00	78.45
1905.				
January.....	1,047	10	682.00	108.55
February.....	1,218	23	616.00	129.00
March.....	959	26	682.00	118.30
April.....	980	20	660.00	67.55
May.....	664	12	682.00	64.15
June.....	738	13	659.00	118.50
Total.....	10,720	187	8,023.00	1,033.45
Antitoxin.....				\$125.40
Tablets.....				83.71
Printing, etc.....				137.63
Homeopathic supplies.....				288.00
Surgical supplies, crutches, trusses, etc.....				20.00
Nurses' supplies <sup>b</sup> .....				185.27
Total.....				840.01
Total for medicine and supplies.....				1,873.46

<sup>a</sup> Medicines furnished by druggists on prescriptions written by physicians to the poor.

<sup>b</sup> Nurses are employed and paid by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society. The District furnishes supplies for use in nursing indigent patients.

*Diseases treated by physicians to the poor during the year ending June 30, 1905.*

	White.	Colored.	Total.		White.	Colored.	Total.
Abcess	10	24	34	Gastralgia	13	32	45
Asthma	6	20	26	Goiter	2	4	6
Adenitis	4	16	20	Gangrene		5	5
Anæmia	2	10	12	Gonorrhœa	2	7	9
Asphyxia	1	2	3	Gallstones	1		1
Arthritis	4	9	13	Gout	2		2
Amenorrhœa	3	15	18	Heart disease	10	18	28
Appendicitis	3	5	8	Hysteria	3	11	14
Anasarca	6	13	19	Hemorrhoids	2	12	14
Abortion	7	28	35	Hemiphlegia	7	23	28
Abortion, threatened	3	9	12	Heart exhaustion	4	7	11
Apoplexy	5	11	16	Hip disease		1	1
Alcoholism	10	7	17	Hernia:			
Asystole		1	1	Inguinal	2	1	3
Aortic stenosis	1		1	Femoral		1	1
Angina pectoris	2	4	6	Umbilical	1		1
Bronchitis:				Hydrocele	2	6	8
Acute	143	275	418	Hiccough	2	11	13
Chronic	59	139	198	Hæmaturia	2	9	11
Burns	5	7	12	Impetigo	1	3	4
Bites:				Intestinal indigestion	12	31	43
Dog	3	5	8	Influenza	80	121	201
Insect	7	14	21	Locomotor ataxia	1	1	2
Brain:				Lumbago	14	21	35
Abscess		1	1	Labor	7	20	27
Compression of				Laryngitis	5	32	37
Concussion of	1	2	3	Lumbricoides	1	3	4
Embolism		1	1	Liver:			
Tumor	1		1	Congestion of	8	24	32
Cyst, ovarian	2	4	6	Abscess of	2	3	5
Cystitis	14	45	59	Measles	21	36	57
Coryza	28	83	111	Menopause	8	38	46
Convulsions, infantile	10	32	42	Mitral stenosis	3	10	13
Conjunctivitis:				Mitral regurgitation	10	22	32
Purulent	3	14	17	Menorrhagia	5	21	26
Gonorrhœal		8	8	Marasmus	2	16	18
Chicken pox	12	23	35	Malaria	140	211	351
Chorea	1	5	6	Melancholia	2	6	8
Cancer:				Myalgia	9	27	36
Breast	3	4	7	Neuralgia			
Stomach		1	1	Facial	13	31	44
Rectum		1	1	Intercostal	8	22	30
Uterus	1		1	Nephritis:			
Chilblains, feet	2	10	12	Acute	8	21	29
Constipation	32	88	120	Chronic	7	29	36
Cholera morbus	5	13	18	Nephritic calculus	1		1
Cholera infantum	6	11	17	Neurasthenia	6	11	17
Cardiac dilatation	3	18	21	Ozena		2	2
Cephalalgia	13	33	46	Orethritis	2	8	10
Dermatitis	8	6	14	Otitis media:			
Dropsy	6	20	26	Acute	2	8	10
Dysentery	10	52	62	Chronic	4	16	20
Diarrhea	21	59	70	Ostitis	1	3	4
Debility	12	20	32	Peritonitis	2	6	8
Dyspepsia	13	30	43	Post-partum hemorrhage		1	1
Dentition	20	39	59	Parturition	6	21	27
Dysmenorrhœa	10	27	37	Pregnancy	26	51	77
Dislocation:				Paralysis	3	12	15
Shoulder	1	1	2	Pleurisy	7	15	22
Hip		1	1	Pneumonia	29	61	90
Eczema	5	16	21	Parotitis	3	16	19
Erysipelas	1	10	11	Pharyngitis	20	62	82
Epithelioma	2		2	Pertussis	8	39	47
Epididymitis	3	9	12	Rheumatism:			
Endometritis	6	20	26	Acute	20	59	79
Enteralgia	10	16	26	Chronic	17	41	58
Enterocolitis	40	122	162	Rachitis	5	18	23
Enteritis, gastro	10	78	88	Sciatica	2	11	13
Epilepsy	4	20	24	Synovitis	2	8	10
Eclampsia	1	1	2	Salpingitis	8	26	34
Furunculosis	2	8	10	Stillbirth	2	4	6
Fistula in ano	2	5	7	Septicæmia	1	1	2
Fractures:				Scarlet fever	8	3	11
Arm	1	2	3	Stricture:			
Clavicle	3	5	8	Urethra		3	3
Rib	1	2	3	Rectum		1	1
Gastritis:				Syphilis	29	67	96
Acute	40	125	165	Scabies	3	29	32
Chronic	20	41	61	Sprains	8	24	32

*Diseases treated by physicians to the poor during the year ending June 30, 1905—Cont'd.*

	White.	Colored.	Total.		White.	Colored.	Total.
Tuberculosis.....	67	99	166	Uræmia.....	1	1	2
Typhoid fever.....	33	110	143	Ulcers, leg.....	29	56	85
Toothache.....	4	8	12	Vaccination.....	18	51	69
Tonsilitis.....	51	105	156	Referred to family physician.	20	39	59
Uterine fibroid.....	1	8	9	Undiagnosed.....	41	77	118
Uterine disease.....	20	51	71				

## AMBULANCE SERVICE.

*Runs made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.*

Month.	To hospitals.	To insane asylum.	To city hall, police court, etc.	To almshouse.	To railroad stations.	To private homes.	When no service was rendered.	Total.
July.....	213	33	12	2	1	23	26	310
August.....	221	23	8	2	6	25	22	307
September.....	192	17	9	3	0	20	24	265
October.....	183	18	4	2	2	22	23	254
November.....	220	19	4	4	1	27	21	296
December.....	218	15	9	5	1	19	32	299
January.....	252	18	7	6	1	22	41	347
February.....	204	17	8	8	1	30	37	305
March.....	235	21	6	3	8	23	30	321
April.....	198	21	6	3	4	26	23	281
May.....	191	29	5	7	2	32	18	284
June.....	209	25	7	4	1	32	26	304
Total.....	2,536	256	85	49	23	301	323	3,573

## TRANSPORTATION OF PAUPERS.

The work of transportation of paupers was carried on in a manner similar to that of the preceding year, careful inquiry being made in all cases presented to us. In making investigations of applicants for transportation, nearly all of whom are non-resident persons, we have had the hearty cooperation of organized charities in other cities and have been materially assisted by the police department. As a result of this system, we have eliminated many fraudulent applications and consequently have been able to assist more adequately all genuine cases. We have strictly followed the rule of sending dependent persons through to their destinations, thus avoiding the hardships entailed upon destitute persons sent to intermediate points, where application must be made anew to the authorities for transportation toward their homes.

The number of persons for whom transportation was issued during the year was as follows:

Male white.....	325
Female white.....	115
Male colored.....	46
Female colored.....	32
Total.....	518
Number sent free.....	214
Where part or all was paid.....	304
Total.....	518

The reason why transportation is issued through this office in cases where the cost of such transportation is not borne by the office is the disposition of the transportation companies to regard the Board of Charities as the central agency for the investi-

gation of cases of this character. For this reason, frequently, when representatives of charitable organizations and benevolent individuals apply to the railroads for charity rates they are referred to the Board of Charities, and this office, if satisfied of the genuineness of the case in question, collects the usual charity rate and issues the necessary voucher for the transportation requested.

## CARE OF THE INSANE.

The following table shows the number of persons chargeable to the District of Columbia cared for at the Government Hospital for the Insane during the past fiscal year:

Number on hospital roll July 1, 1904:		
Patients in the hospital .....	1, 174	
Patients out on visit .....	50	
Patients out on elopement .....	6	
	<hr/>	1, 230
Number of admissions .....	393	
Of this number there were readmissions .....	9	
	<hr/>	
Actual number of patients admitted .....		384
		<hr/>
Total .....		1, 614
		<hr/>
Number of discharges .....	256	
Of this number there were readmitted during the year .....	9	
	<hr/>	
Actual number of persons discharged .....		247
Died .....		116
Number out on visit June 30, 1905 .....	24	
Number out on elopement .....	6	
Number of patients in hospital .....	1, 221	
	<hr/>	
Total number on hospital roll June 30, 1905 .....		1, 251
		<hr/>
Total .....		1, 614
Daily average number in hospital during the year .....		1, 204. 87

## DEPORTATION OF NONRESIDENT INSANE.

An agent of the Board has devoted almost his entire time to the work of investigating cases of persons committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane as indigent patients chargeable to the District of Columbia. There continues to be a very large number of nonresident persons committed to this institution, and a large part of the time of this agent is devoted to the work of investigating these cases in order to determine the place of legal residence and in returning such persons to the place of their legal residence when it has been determined. In some instances it is found upon investigation that persons committed to the hospital as being indigent have considerable property, or have well-to-do relatives who should pay for their maintenance. Sometimes persons are committed as indigents chargeable to the District of Columbia who are properly United States cases because of their service in the Army or Navy.

During the year ending June 30, 1905, as a result of our investigations, 84 persons were taken from the list of those chargeable to the District of Columbia. Of this number, 60 were nonresidents who were returned to their friends or the places of their legal residence, 20 were transferred from the indigent to the pay list, and 4 were United States cases transferred to the soldiers and sailors' roll.



*Finances.*

## I. REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

	Washington Asylum.	Reform School for Boys.	Reform School for Girls.
RECEIPTS.			
Appropriations for—			
Salaries.....	\$30,336.00	\$16,552.00	\$8,405.00
Support of inmates.....	65,000.00	26,000.00	10,000.00
Repairs.....	2,000.00	1,000.00	
Workhouse cooking department, etc.....	4,500.00		
Additional oven.....	500.00		
Improvement of hospital kitchen, etc.....	2,000.00		
Construction of sun porches for hospital, etc.....	3,000.00		
From Department of Justice.....		11,554.25	
From labor of inmates and sale of products.....		3,080.92	
Total.....	107,336.00	58,187.17	18,405.00
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Salaries and extra services.....	33,883.29	17,271.27	7,918.34
Medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments.....	1,896.35	286.61	249.63
Current repairs to maintain property.....	1,950.74	1,649.26	300.80
Other items of current expense.....	59,038.97	31,557.43	8,546.22
Extraordinary repairs and improvements.....	6,013.81	4,158.29	887.65
Deposited in United States Treasury.....		3,080.92	
Total.....	102,783.16	58,003.78	17,902.64
Unexpended.....	4,552.84	183.39	502.36
Daily average number of inmates.....	670.00	304.00	
Cost per capita.....	\$144.43	\$156.85	

*Finances—Continued.*

## II. MEDICAL CHARITIES.

	Freed- men's Hospital.	Columbia Hospital.	Garfield Hospital.	Provi- dence Hospital.	Central Dispen- sary and Emergency Hospital.	Chil- dren's Hospital.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>						
Balance from last year .....		\$9. 17	\$9, 199. 00		\$210. 70	\$697. 08
From board of pay patients.....		13, 660. 67	26, 198. 28		5, 539. 47	549. 50
From legacies or endowments .....						
From nurses .....						
From interest .....			500. 00			2, 809. 00
From boards of lady visitors.....					786. 17	3, 829. 03
From rent .....						2, 561. 19
From dispensary .....		253. 61			173. 64	
From loans .....						
From sale of property .....		160. 00			80. 00	1. 75
From refund .....						10. 00
From money invested .....			20. 00		2, 273. 80	1, 045. 63
From all other private sources.....		20, 425. 00	19, 000. 00			12, 822. 75
From appropriation under contract.	\$50, 000. 00			\$19, 000. 00	15, 000. 00	
From appropriation for maintenance		2, 000. 00				
From appropriation for improve- ments .....						
From "annex" for contagious dis- eases .....			a 2, 000. 00			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>50, 000. 00</b>	<b>36, 508. 45</b>	<b>56, 917. 28</b>		<b>24, 063. 78</b>	<b>24, 325. 93</b>
<b>DISBURSEMENTS.</b>						
Salaries .....		11, 788. 54	13, 334. 11		7, 920. 35	6, 796. 73
Medicines, surgical supplies and in- struments.....		3, 272. 31	2, 720. 77		1, 987. 34	961. 47
Rent .....		450. 00				
Interest .....			3, 875. 00		919. 62	800. 00
Current repairs .....		2, 304. 28	1, 880. 04		832. 01	2, 142. 88
Other items of current expense.....		18, 531. 63	21, 475. 85		10, 140. 97	12, 888. 38
Extraordinary repairs and improve- ments .....		160. 00	265. 88		547. 81	
Purchase of property .....						
Tax on legacy .....						100. 00
Payment on debt .....					1, 000. 00	
Added to endowment .....						
Compromise of claim .....			525. 00			
Building .....			8, 684. 30			
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>36, 506. 76</b>	<b>52, 760. 95</b>		<b>23, 348. 10</b>	<b>23, 689. 46</b>
<b>Balance.....</b>		<b>1. 69</b>	<b>4, 156. 33</b>		<b>715. 68</b>	<b>636. 47</b>
Percentage of private income (ex- clusive of legacies) .....		38. 56	58. 44		37. 12	45. 71
Percentage of public income .....	100. 00	61. 44	41. 56		62. 88	54. 29
Daily average number of patients..		77	84		24	69
Cost per capita.....		\$472. 04	\$515. 31			\$341. 88
Whole amount paid under contract.		\$20, 000. 00	\$19, 000. 00	\$19, 000. 00		\$13, 501. 65
Daily average number of free pa- tients .....	136	58	50	98	16	62
Cost per capita to public.....	\$367. 65	\$379. 31	\$380. 00	\$193. 88		\$217. 77
Contract rate per capita .....				\$200. 00		\$237. 25
Adults .....		\$438. 00	\$401. 50			
Babies .....		\$146. 00	\$146. 00			

a Not included in amounts used in determining percentage of public and private income.

*Finances—Continued.*

## II. MEDICAL CHARITIES—Continued.

	Homeo- pathic Hospital.	Eastern Dispen- sary and Casualty Hospital.	Home for Incura- bles.	Women's Clinic.	Woman's Dispen- sary.	Washing- ton Asy- lum Hos- pital.
RECEIPTS.						
Balance from last year.....	\$274. 91	\$0. 99	\$631. 02	\$147. 18	\$144. 10	.....
From board of pay patients.....	8, 509. 77	287. 50	2, 333. 70	.....	.....	.....
From legacies or endowments.....	1, 007. 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From nurses.....	829. 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From interest.....	250. 00	.....	.....	20. 97	.....	.....
From boards of lady visitors.....	2, 357. 00	2, 101. 52	.....	.....	.....	.....
From rent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	637. 75	.....	.....
From loans.....	.....	6, 800. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
From sale of property.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From refund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From money invested.....	.....	1, 000. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
From all other private sources.....	1, 121. 05	14, 748. 00	7, 303. 62	5. 00	235. 25	.....
From appropriation under contract.....	8, 317. 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From appropriation for maintenance.....	.....	2, 000. 00	4, 000. 00	1, 000. 00	<sup>a</sup> 400. 00	.....
From appropriation for improve- ments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From "annex" for contagious dis- eases.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	22, 666. 99	26, 938. 01	14, 268. 34	1, 810. 90	779. 35	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Salaries.....	5, 880. 56	1, 118. 70	3, 717. 07	228. 00	130. 00	.....
Medicines, surgical supplies and in- struments.....	1, 731. 01	871. 29	564. 25	492. 55	152. 86	.....
Rent.....	.....	133. 33	.....	.....	350. 00	.....
Interest.....	1, 031. 06	281. 25	.....	210. 00	.....	.....
Current repairs.....	324. 30	20. 20	750. 75	15. 75	.....	.....
Other items of current expense.....	13, 259. 19	2, 782. 27	7, 609. 95	295. 90	67. 16	.....
Extraordinary repairs and improve- ments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purchase of property.....	.....	17, 533. 00	.....	236. 97	.....	.....
Tax on legacy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Payment on debt.....	.....	4, 138. 53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Added to endowment.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Compromise of claim.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Building.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	22, 226. 12	26, 878. 57	12, 642. 02	1, 479. 17	700. 02	.....
Balance.....	440. 87	59. 44	1, 626. 32	331. 73	79. 33	.....
Percentage of private income (ex- clusive of legacies).....	61. 11	89. 55	70. 67	39. 89	37. 03	.....
Percentage of public income.....	38. 89	10. 45	29. 33	60. 11	62. 97	.....
Daily average number of patients.....	35	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
Cost per capita.....	\$635. 03	.....	\$316. 05	.....	.....	.....
Whole amount paid under contract.....	\$8, 491. 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Daily average number of free pa- tients.....	24	2	.....	.....	.....	113
Cost per capita to public.....	\$353. 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$224. 54
Contract rate per capita.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adults.....	\$401. 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Babies.....	\$146. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>a</sup> Allotment from fund for relief of poor.

*Finances—Continued.*

## III. CHILD-CARING WORK.

	Board of Children's Guard- ians.	Indus- trial Home School.	National Associa- tion for the Re- lief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.	Working Boys' Home and Child- ren's Aid Asso- ciation.	Washing- ton Hos- pital for Found- lings.	St. Ann's Infant Asylum.	German Orphan Asylum.
RECEIPTS.							
Balance from last year .....		\$1,132.76	\$798.08	\$842.63	\$359.89	\$137.60	\$2,506.34
From board of inmates .....		721.14		1,425.49		1,326.67	173.00
From labor of inmates .....		845.25					
From ladies' aid societies .....							1,685.68
From legacies or endowments .....					333.34	6,595.91	
From interest .....			1,015.00		8.66		1,071.67
From loan .....							
From Board of Children's Guardians .....		5,052.09					
From sale of property .....			.64				
From land condemned for opening of street .....			1,200.00				
From rebate .....			1,102.35				
From sale of products .....							82.90
From all other private sources .....		12.00	70.29	3,314.57	1,118.85	934.68	1,442.03
From appropriation .....	\$78,330.68	19,550.00	9,900.00	1,000.00	6,000.00	5,400.00	1,800.00
Total .....	78,330.68	27,313.24	14,086.36	6,582.69	7,820.74	14,394.86	8,761.62
DISBURSEMENTS.							
Rent .....	522.50						
Salaries .....	7,850.00	7,243.80	3,339.10	1,413.00	3,159.57	1,284.00	2,007.70
Medicine .....		77.42	20.00	23.25	88.45	131.62	7.10
Interest .....							
Current repairs .....		1,995.94	160.91	437.26	238.63		1,231.38
Material to be used in indus- tries .....		1,308.69					140.00
Operating sewage plant .....		521.62					
Other items of current expense .....	68,654.10	14,495.29	6,829.54	3,910.55	3,812.83	8,209.46	4,212.98
Extraordinary repairs or im- provements .....						555.91	
Payment on debt .....						4,000.00	
Added to endowment fund .....							
Opening street .....			2,210.00				
Total .....	77,026.60	25,642.76	12,559.55	5,784.06	7,299.48	14,180.99	7,599.16
Balance .....		1,638.04	1,526.66	798.63	521.26	213.87	1,162.46
Returned to Treasury .....	1,304.08	32.44	.15				
Percentage of private income exclusive of legacies .....			9.88	82.58	15.82	29.52	71.22
Percentage of public income .....			90.12	17.42	84.18	70.48	28.78
Daily average number cared for .....	1,373	127	93	37	35	131	45
Cost per capita .....	\$56.11	\$195.26	\$111.29	\$156.33	\$208.56	\$73.48	\$167.03



## Finances—Continued.

## IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

	Municipal Lodging House.	Tempora- ry Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.	Women's Christian Associa- tion.	Young Woman's Christian Home.	Florence Critten- ton Hope and Help Mission.	Aid Asso- ciation for the Blind.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>						
Balance from last year.....			\$1,641.47	\$11,436.12	\$53.29	\$1,797.21
From board of inmates.....			6,395.63	3,258.30		<sup>a</sup> 664.00
From labor of inmates.....						392.46
From interest.....			189.45	322.64		
From legacies or endowments.....						
From rent.....				30.00		261.25
From auxiliary.....			121.07			
From sale of old material.....			10.00			
From admission of life inmates.....			500.00			
From sale of Government bonds.....			2,926.75			
From refund.....				147.32	.50	38.00
From all other private sources.....			261.19	561.75	6,210.88	1,335.91
From appropriation.....	\$4,500.00	\$5,500.00	4,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	
Total.....	4,500.00	5,500.00	16,045.56	16,756.13	8,264.67	4,488.83
<b>DISBURSEMENTS.</b>						
For rent.....		600.00			975.00	
For salaries.....	2,638.00	1,920.00	2,117.70	1,057.95	1,020.00	384.00
For medicine.....		13.70	58.32		439.22	
For material to be used in industries.....						369.20
For interest.....				36.67		418.75
For current repairs to maintain prop- erty.....		23.60	618.65	114.85	387.31	273.85
For other items of current expense....	1,677.27	2,942.70	6,309.30	3,886.98	5,371.70	1,262.87
For extraordinary repairs and im- provements.....			264.74	4,964.25		
For investment.....			4,000.00	6,000.00		
For payment on debt.....						1,501.45
Certified check to accompany bid.....						100.00
Total.....	4,315.27	5,500.00	13,368.71	16,060.70	8,193.23	4,310.12
Balance.....			2,676.85	695.43	66.14	178.71
Unexpended appropriation.....	184.73				5.30	
Percentage of private income.....			65.15	80.67	75.64	78.32
Percentage of public income.....	100.00	100.00	34.85	19.33	24.36	21.68
Average number of inmates.....	16	43	43		118	11
Cost per capita.....	\$269.70	\$127.91	\$211.72		\$69.43	\$210.56

<sup>a</sup> \$575.33 of this amount from fund for relief of poor for board of inmates under contract.

## Movement of population.

## I. REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

	Washington Asylum.			Reform School for Boys.	Reform School for Girls.
	Work- house.	Alms- house.	Hospital.		
Number of inmates June 30, 1904.....	311	215	123	318	86
Received during year.....	4,307	167	1,699	149	
Recaptured.....	6			1	
Readmitted.....				28	
Births.....			41		
Total.....	4,624	382	1,863	496	
Discharged.....	4,255	104	1,451	181	
Escaped.....	6			21	
Died.....	2	35	299	4	
Transferred.....					
Number of inmates June 30, 1905.....	361	243	113	290	
Total.....	4,624	382	1,863	496	
Average number of inmates.....	324	233	113	304	
Cost per capita.....	\$146.92	\$102.11	\$224.54	\$156.85	

*Movement of population—Continued.*

## II. MEDICAL CHARITIES.

	Freedmen's Hospital.	Columbia Hospital.	Garfield Hospital.	Providence Hospital. <sup>a</sup>	Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.	Children's Hospital.	Homeopathic Hospital.	Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.	Home for Incurables.	Women's Clinic.	Womans' Dispensary.	Washington Asylum Hos- pital.
Number of patients June 30, 1904.....	114	82	65	100	18	67	34	2	40	.....	.....	123
Admitted during year....	2,918	815	1,306	1,208	883	510	683	383	23	.....	.....	1,699
Births.....	187	358	85	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Total.....	3,219	1,255	1,456	1,308	901	577	807	385	63	.....	.....	1,863
Discharged during year...	2,862	1,099	1,299	1,102	786	416	726	362	7	.....	.....	1,451
Deaths.....	204	77	79	111	92	100	42	17	13	.....	.....	299
Remaining June 30, 1905..	153	79	78	95	23	61	39	6	43	.....	.....	113
Total.....	3,219	1,255	1,456	1,308	901	577	807	385	63	.....	.....	1,863
Number of emergency cases.....	759	.....	77	.....	7,399	.....	744	2,348	.....	.....	.....	.....
Daily average number of patients treated in hos- pital.....	.....	77	84	.....	24	69	35	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
Daily average number of free patients.....	136	58	50	98	16	62	24	2	.....	.....	.....	113
Number of cases treated in dispensary.....	6,597	1,503	411	.....	9,076	2,899	.....	2,217	.....	2,645	2,780	.....
Number of new cases treated in dispensary...	.....	1,312	402	.....	7,779	.....	3,822	2,191	.....	1,039	1,596	.....
Number of visits to dis- pensary by patients dur- ing the year.....	.....	4,301	2,017	.....	32,939	.....	.....	6,605	.....	3,235	2,463	.....
Number of prescriptions compounded.....	8,448	.....	2,912	.....	34,882	3,833	.....	5,346	.....	6,489	2,903	.....

<sup>a</sup> Number of charity patients only is given.

*Movement of population—Continued.*

## III. CHILD-CARING WORK.

	Board of Children's Guardians.				Industrial Home School.	National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.	Working Boys' Home and Children's Aid Association.	St. Ann's Infant Asylum.	Hospital for Foundlings.	German Orphan Asylum.
	Under probation.	Permanent wards.	Temporary care.	Feeble-minded.						
Number under care June 30, 1904.	115	1,134	11	55	133	99	41	136	43	47
New inmates or wards received.	213	250	109	9	75	29	44	100	54	10
Former inmates or wards returned						4	8			
Total	328	1,384	120	64	208	132	93	236	97	57
Discharged	170	94	60	5	94	22	59	69	15	12
Committed to permanent wardship	17		47							
Committed to reformatory	22		1							
Escaped			2							
Died		23	3	1		1		28	35	
Transferred								11		
Transferred to probation list			1							
Otherwise accounted for	27					2				
Number under care June 30, 1905.	92	1,267	6	58	114	107	34	128	47	45
Total	328	1,384	120	64	208	132	93	236	97	57
Daily average number cared for.	96	1,209	10	58	127	93	37	131	35	45

## IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

	Municipal Lodging House.	Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.	Women's Christian Association.	Young Women's Christian Home.	Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission.	Aid Association for the Blind.
Number of inmates June 30, 1904.		22	44		122	10
Admitted during the year		604	243	410	383	2
Born in institution.					59	
Total	6,205	626	287	410	564	12
Discharged.		587	245	364	452	3
Died		1	1		10	
Number of inmates June 30, 1905.		38	41	46	102	9
Total	6,205	626	287	410	564	12
Employment secured for.	84	25				
Daily average number cared for.	16	43	43		118	11

*Daily average number of persons cared for during five years, 1901-5.*

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.					
Workhouse.....	260	295	357	323	324
Reform School for Boys.....	220	234	257	275	304
Reform School for Girls.....	30	55	67	80	.....
MEDICAL CHARITIES.					
Freedmen's Hospital.....	146	138	139	134	136
Columbia Hospital.....	53	58	58	56	58
Garfield Hospital.....	49	49	55	53	50
Providence Hospital.....	112	129	117	108	98
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.....	.....	15	15	16	16
Children's Hospital.....	59	70	72	65	62
Homeopathic Hospital.....	18	23	24	24	24
Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Home for Incurables.....	38	37	40	41	40
Washington Asylum Hospital.....	93	95	103	119	113
CHILD-CARING CHARITIES.					
Board of Children's Guardians.....	.....	.....	1,171	1,255	1,373
Industrial Home School.....	119	123	124	123	127
National Association for Colored Women and Children.....	103	107	108	98	93
Working Boy's Home and Children's Aid Association.....	25	25	29	36	37
Washington Hospital for Foundlings.....	36	33	36	40	35
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	128	104	113	126	131
German Orphan Asylum.....	46	48	46	47	45
MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.					
Municipal Lodging House.....	9	8	6	15	16
Temporary Home for Soldiers and Sailors.....	18	21	29	43	43
Women's Christian Association.....	41	41	42	41	43
Young Women's Christian Home.....	32	30	33	39	.....
Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission.....	59	79	92	124	118
Aid Association for the Blind.....	.....	.....	10	10	11
Almshouse.....	237	237	230	219	233



## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

## PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

LOUIS F. ZINKHAN, *Superintendent.*D. PERCY HICKLING, M. D., *Visiting Physician.*DE HAVEN SHARP, M. D., *Resident Physician.*W. G. LADD, *Principal Overseer.*A. McCONNELL, *Record Clerk.*GEORGE MARTIN, *Property Clerk.*MISS MARY E. JOYCE, *Matron.*MISS S. C. FRANCIS, *Superintendent of Nurses and Training School.*AUGUSTUS SIMPSON, *Pharmacist.*

GENTLEMEN: The report herewith submitted covers the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

This being my first year as superintendent of the Washington Asylum, I took some time to study the system of management, before suggesting or inaugurating any changes. I am thoroughly convinced that the present system of conducting three different institutions under one management is a distinct disadvantage to every one of them, and they should be placed upon separate foundations as promptly as right sentiment and adequate appropriations can bring it about.

As far as the almshouse is concerned, the change is anticipated soon, for it is expected that the new almshouse, now in the course of construction at Giesboro, will be ready for occupancy next year. Every effort should be made to complete it by July 1, 1906, which closes our present fiscal year. The buildings now occupied need many repairs, but it is unwise to spend money on their improvement at this time as they are to be vacated so soon.

It is even more important that the asylum hospital should be removed from its present location to the new hospital site already provided. Some of the hospital buildings encroach on the grounds required for the new workhouse buildings, the second wing of which is now being erected, and the growing needs of which require that the administration building be provided at an early day. A dining hall for prisoners, an assembly room or chapel, a central power plant, offices, and officers quarters are all things greatly needed in the workhouse for the proper equipment and management, and demonstrate the importance of having an administration building in which all of these could be centralized.

The Washington Asylum is located on reservation 13, covering about 50 acres. The following buildings are also grouped on the same reservation: The United States District jail in the northwest corner; the quarantine station in the northeast corner; the disinfecting plant in the southeast corner; the smallpox hospital and District nursery on the east front near the Eastern Branch.

The disinfecting plant should be placed on a new site near the quarantine station, so that the three buildings directly under the control of the health department could be close together and accessible from B street northeast, and the nursery should be transferred to a new site, so that all the land on the reservation, between the south side of the

jail and the Congressional Cemetery, and between Nineteenth street and the Eastern Branch, could be fenced in and be set apart for the exclusive use of the Washington Asylum. This proposed change would result in giving the asylum increased acreage, which is not only needed for pasture and farming purposes, but to give added opportunities to the prisoners for employment. It would also exclude from this part of the reservation many unknown persons who now use our roads to gain access to the other institutions, and whose presence at times is a great detriment to our discipline. It is by this very unfortunate condition that it is made possible for strangers to bring clothing and other contraband matter upon the grounds which may facilitate the escape of the prisoners assigned to work about the farm. A well-constructed fence surrounding the entire institution is greatly needed.

#### CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The first important change was undertaken in the almshouse and consisted in segregating the sexes in separate buildings. Formerly the two sexes were grouped in separate wings of the same building. The change was not wholly to the liking of some of the inmates, but the results have determined the wisdom of the new arrangement.

Careful attention has been given to the improvement of the institution diets and to the inspection of every article furnished under contract or otherwise. This has been especially true of the food supplies, and to insure the best results one of the overseers, who is a practical butcher, was assigned, among his other duties, to receive and pass upon all the meats furnished.

The milk supply was found to be very limited, although there were about 30 cows and heifers on the farm. The milk supply has been greatly increased by the purchase of a few fresh cows. Some of the old cows, no longer of use as milk producers, were used for beef for the institution.

The carpenter and tin shops, which formerly adjoined the horse stable, were removed to an old building remote from the stable to lessen the danger from fire.

All the asylum buildings have been equipped with chemical fire extinguishers.

Nearly all of the hot-water boilers in the asylum were found to be in bad condition. They were all thoroughly overhauled and repaired, or replaced with new ones.

The asylum is greatly in need of a central heating and power plant. At present there are 6 distinct plants, entirely separated one from the other, each requiring an engineer. To make needed repairs to a boiler it was necessary to secure a portable boiler for use when any of the others had to be thrown out of service. A central plant would result in great economy, not only in the use of fuel, but would reduce the number of engineers by one-half and yet give much better service.

A new portable bake oven has been installed to meet the growing needs of the asylum.

The hospital and workhouse grounds had no pavements. Gravel walks had been laid, which were very unsatisfactory in wet weather. During the past year more than 2,000 linear feet of cement and stone pavements and crossings have been laid, making the walking between the buildings and about the grounds very good for all seasons of the year.

The most important improvement during the year was brought about by connecting all the hospital wards with spacious sun porches. These have been of great advantage to the sick patients, who could thus get much more sunshine and fresh air. The porches are also of advantage to the nurses and doctors, who formerly had often to pass through the rain and snow to go from one ward to another.

The growing needs of the hospital made it necessary to have a larger number of nurses in the training school. The nurses' home was entirely too small to accommodate all of them. Relief was found in this direction by fitting up a few available rooms in the main building of the almshouse.

The most serious problem at the beginning of the fiscal year was how to properly care for and promptly dispose of the increasing number of mental cases sent to the asylum hospital for observation and treatment. The receiving ward in which they were detained was neither properly arranged nor sufficiently secure for this class of patients, nor were visiting physicians always available to make examinations to insure the prompt removal of patients to the hospital for the insane. The proper solution of the difficulty would have been the erection of a well-appointed house of detention for mental suspects (and of which I submitted a plan), but as there was no money to carry out the suggestion, the receiving ward of the Washington Asylum hospital was, in the eastern wing, divided into a number of small rooms with strong doors and window frames for the safe-keeping of the insane, and the superintendent was given authority by the Commissioners to call in a visiting physician at any time when necessary to examine and make out certificates of insanity for mental suspects, so that they might be promptly transferred, and to pay a fixed amount to the physician for this special service. This arrangement was the best thing that could be done under the circumstances, and in many respects it has been satisfactory, but there remain several objections, namely: That the building can not be made sufficiently strong for the safe-keeping of some of the more violent patients, and some of them, who are very boisterous and are frequently profane, greatly disturb the sick patients in the hospital wards. When female insane patients are transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane a nurse accompanies them in the ambulance.

During the year three pavilions were erected on the hospital grounds to provide open-air treatment for the growing number of tuberculous patients. In the previous year a tent had been erected for consumptives, and the materials were furnished by a private gift. The three pavilions were provided in the same way, and the structural work was done by the employees of the Washington Asylum. Graduate nurses have been provided to look after these patients, and they are furnished a liberal diet. The most of our tuberculous patients are in the advanced stage of the disease, and during the past winter it was demonstrated that while outdoor treatment was very beneficial it was also true that the pavilions should have certain essential accessories which would add greatly to the comfort of the patients, namely, warm rooms for dressing and eating and sanitary lavatories.

The city of Washington needs a well-equipped sanatorium for consumptives. It should not be on the grounds of the Washington Asylum, but on a site that is attractive and apart from other institutions.



During the year all male officers were put in uniforms and were commissioned as additional privates, having power to make arrests.

In the female workhouse the discipline and moral atmosphere were greatly improved by assigning female officers to lock and unlock the cells. This duty was formerly performed by male officers on the theory that these prisoners were too vicious to be handled by women.

In the new workhouse basement a well-appointed kitchen and dining room have been installed for the officers of the institution, who formerly had their meals served in a very small apartment in the almshouse.

The asylum grounds are better lighted than in former years, but it is still very unsatisfactory. An electric plant is needed for all the buildings and grounds. It would be cheaper and better than gas.

New cooking appliances have been placed in the hospital kitchen, and the wards have been provided with suitable bedside tables and rocking chairs.

#### IMPROVEMENTS TO BE PROVIDED DURING THE PRESENT YEAR.

An appropriation of \$4,000 has been made to install a steam-laundry plant in the female workhouse. This plant is to be sufficiently large to take care of all the institution washing, and it will also undertake to do much of the laundry work for the departments of the District of Columbia. The laundry will be put in operation late in the fall.

An appropriation of \$2,500 has been made available to install new baths in the workhouse buildings.

A dining room for female prisoners will be provided as soon as the laundry plant is completed.

#### THINGS NEEDED.

The principal buildings of the Washington Asylum are connected by telephone, but the instruments are nearly all worn out and the wiring is defective. It is absolutely necessary to have new telephones for the local service, with a central switch board. An appropriation of \$500 will cover this work.

I can not urge too strongly the necessity of revising the pay roll so that the principal officers in the workhouse may receive more compensation. The present wage ranges from \$365 to \$600 per annum, with board. From the officers' standpoint the board amounts to very little, as the most of them have families. An increase of \$10 per month, with the condition that they take most of their meals at home, would mean much more to them, and the institution would probably save the whole of the difference in the cost of the board. Living expenses are high in Washington, and the officers have difficulty in getting along on their present salary. In other institutions this kind of service is better paid, and, in truth, it is difficult to secure good officers at our present rate of pay.

It is also important that we should have a thoroughly competent chief engineer. The plant is a large one and the responsibility great. The right man can not be secured at \$600 per annum.

I strongly recommend an appropriation of from \$10,000 to \$12,000 to erect a house of detention for mental suspects. The number of patients is constantly increasing and our room is inadequate. Sometimes we are obliged to place them in rooms with other sick patients who are not insane.



I would also emphasize the recommendation of our resident physician that some provision be made for special articles of food for some of the very sick patients. An appropriation of about \$10 per month, with which the superintendent could directly purchase little extras, would be a great benefit to the sick.

The following live stock, belonging to the District of Columbia, is accounted for on the farm: 23 horses, 28 cows, 4 heifers, 1 bull, 3 calves, 43 hogs, 25 shoats, 90 pigs. The farm also furnished for food of inmates during the year 7,621 pounds of pork, 1,423 pounds of beef, and 1,021 pounds of veal.

Seven hundred and thirty-three burials were made in the potter's field during the past year, an increase of 14 over the preceding year.

We wish to acknowledge the following items contributed to the Washington Asylum during the year: 32 hair mattresses from No. 7 police station, 24 iron lamp-posts and lanterns from the electric department, 1,000 old cement tiles, 250 feet of flagging, 3 old patrol boxes, and 144 feet of sewer pipe from the engineer department. We also acknowledge a donation of books from Mr. H. B. Wyman; tuning of piano by Sanders & Stayman; a donation of 25 Christmas cakes by Mr. Richardson, of the Washington Times; a series of entertainments and refreshments by various churches, and helpful services on each Sunday by Christian workers, both Protestant and Catholic. The main services in the workhouse are now held in one of the large corridors, where it is possible to accommodate all the prisoners at one time. This arrangement has made the services more interesting and helpful.

Respectfully submitted.

LOUIS F. ZINKHAN,  
*Superintendent.*

*Daily average number of inmates for the year ended June 30, 1905.*

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Workhouse.....	110	14	133	67	324
Almshouse.....	58	27	86	62	233
Hospital.....	28	18	35	33	114
Total.....	196	59	254	162	671
Employees.....					83
Grand total.....					754

Cost per capita, exclusive of salaries ..... \$96.80  
 Cost per capita, inclusive of support and compensation of employees..... 125.75

*Amount expended from contingent expenses for the different departments of the institution.*

For hospital .....	\$14,815.95
Cost per capita for 148 persons, including 34 employees .....	100.00
For almshouse .....	17,693.79
Cost per capita for 255 persons, including 22 employees .....	69.78
For workhouse.....	32,447.58
Cost per capita for 351 persons, including 27 employees .....	92.44
Average cost per capita, including support and compensation of employees for the entire institution.....	125.75

Daily average number of persons supported in the workhouse, including 27 employees .....	351
Average cost per capita per annum .....	\$92.44
Increase in number of inmates .....	2

Daily average number of persons supported in the almshouse, including 22 employees .....	\$255
Average cost per capita per annum .....	\$69.78
Increase in number of persons .....	14
Daily average number of patients in the hospital, including 34 employees .....	148
Average cost per capita per annum .....	\$100.00
Decrease in number of patients .....	5

*Appropriation for the support of the institution for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.*

Appropriation for 1905, contingent expenses .....	\$65,000.00
Bills received .....	\$64,942.52
Bills outstanding .....	14.80
	<hr/> 64,957.32
Unexpended .....	<hr/> 42.68
For salaries .....	30,336.00
Expended .....	29,861.29
Unexpended .....	<hr/> 474.71
For repairs to buildings .....	2,000.00
Expended .....	1,950.74
Unexpended .....	<hr/> 49.26
For relief of the poor .....	400.00
Expended .....	326.32
Unexpended .....	<hr/> 73.68
For the establishment of a workhouse cooking department, dining room for officers, dining room for female prisoners, building and fixtures .....	4,500.00
Bills received .....	\$1,404.43
Bills outstanding .....	88.57
	<hr/> 1,493.00
Unexpended .....	<hr/> 3,007.00
For additional oven .....	500.00
Expended .....	393.73
Unexpended .....	<hr/> 106.27
For improvement of hospital kitchen, purchase of kitchen and cooking appliances .....	2,000.00
Expended .....	1,130.95
Unexpended .....	<hr/> 869.05
For purchase of bedside tables, chairs, and window shades for hospital and for the construction of porches for the use of patients .....	3,000.00
Expended .....	2,996.13
Unexpended .....	<hr/> 3.87

*Amounts expended from appropriation for contingent expenses for items purchased during fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.*

Drugs .....	\$1,896.35
Flour and meal .....	5,653.90
Forage .....	5,684.20
Furniture and bedding .....	576.41
Fuel, coal and wood .....	7,501.79
Groceries .....	17,498.76
Hardware .....	1,069.24
Miscellaneous .....	3,822.36

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Gas .....	\$2,022.10
Ice .....	853.43
Kitchen utensils .....	88.19
Fresh and corned meats .....	8,196.55
Extra service .....	4,022.00
Shoes .....	1,814.54
Dry goods .....	4,195.76
Marketing .....	46.94
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>64,942.52</b>

## Salaries.

Name.	Office.	Amount.	Name.	Office.	Amount.
L. F. Zinkhan ..	Superintendent .....	\$1,500.00	Sarah F. Conwell ..	Hospital cook .....	\$311.67
D. P. Hickling ..	Visiting physician ..	1,080.00	Ida M. Robinson ..	do .....	205.00
D. C. Coleman ..	Resident physician ..	360.00	M. G. Rinker .....	do .....	25.00
T. J. Sullivan ..	do .....	120.00	Mary E. Holliday ..	do .....	41.67
F. H. Jett .....	Pharmacist .....	720.00	Annie Saunders ..	Cook .....	180.00
G. Martin .....	Property clerk .....	840.00	Mary Hill .....	do .....	22.50
A. McConnell ..	Clerk .....	840.00	N. Busey .....	do .....	40.00
M. E. Joyce .....	Matron .....	600.00	C. E. Selby .....	do .....	120.00
S. C. Francis ..	Superintendent of nurses.	600.00	Helen Sykes .....	do .....	8.50
W. G. Ladd .....	Principal overseer ..	1,200.00	Mary Wells .....	do .....	58.00
C. C. Bury .....	Overseer .....	600.00	Eliza Gant .....	do .....	33.67
A. Youst .....	do .....	600.00	Ellen Smith .....	do .....	13.34
C. J. Mahoney ..	do .....	600.00	F. L. Croft .....	Graduate nurse .....	189.60
W. H. Arnold ..	do .....	600.00	M. E. Birming- ham.	do .....	60.83
H. E. Brockson ..	do .....	600.00	Elsie M. Hol- linger.	do .....	302.14
W. Erskine .....	do .....	600.00	E. L. Chisholm ..	do .....	22.31
M. J. Brown .....	do .....	600.00	Florence M. Burky.	do .....	152.09
F. W. Wenzel ..	do .....	600.00	M. Williamson ..	Pupil nurse .....	7.50
J. N. Robinson ..	do .....	600.00	M. P. Musser .....	do .....	15.00
R. L. Talbert ..	do .....	100.00	M. S. Covington ..	do .....	20.00
F. M. Everett ..	do .....	50.00	J. V. Spalding ..	do .....	25.00
T. J. Dawson ..	do .....	600.00	G. H. Hall .....	do .....	40.00
G. B. Read .....	do .....	600.00	A. Colyer .....	do .....	45.00
E. B. McDowell ..	do .....	600.00	M. G. Rinker .....	do .....	52.50
A. D. Warwick ..	do .....	300.00	V. L. Page .....	do .....	60.00
J. T. Kengla .....	do .....	525.00	Gail Sapp .....	do .....	21.84
J. J. Donovan ..	do .....	500.00	M. A. Townley ..	do .....	60.00
J. F. Costello ..	do .....	315.00	C. B. Keinner .....	do .....	56.50
E. Wallingsford ..	Night watchman ..	548.00	A. L. Doolittle ..	do .....	60.00
J. T. Kengla .....	do .....	68.50	Irma Johanson ..	do .....	60.00
J. B. Dike .....	do .....	479.50	Maud Odell .....	do .....	60.00
J. F. Costello ..	Watchman .....	226.67	Inez V. Gray .....	do .....	40.00
J. L. Smith .....	do .....	201.34	Emma Gardner ..	do .....	60.00
B. Martin .....	do .....	47.65	Minnie Riggle ..	do .....	3.17
T. J. Lerch .....	do .....	45.62	Bertha M. Doffer ..	do .....	41.66
L. A. Cologne ..	do .....	319.37	Jennie Britting- ham.	do .....	17.66
J. A. Smith .....	do .....	52.72	Mary E. Stewart ..	do .....	20.00
C. L. Lockwood ..	do .....	227.11	Sallie J. Shaffer ..	do .....	22.16
E. Brockson .....	do .....	270.33	Kate E. Barn- house.	do .....	8.17
H. F. Lyon .....	do .....	200.00	Edith Assheton ..	do .....	45.00
B. C. Sears .....	Engineer .....	263.33	Mary P. Martin ..	do .....	18.17
John Whelan ..	do .....	270.00	Bessie N. Elwell ..	do .....	33.16
A. M. McMillan ..	do .....	11.67	Nettie Hall .....	do .....	34.33
John Hickerson ..	do .....	31.67	T. M. E. Lawler ..	do .....	2.33
D. J. Geary .....	Assistant engineer ..	480.00	Martha Vessels ..	do .....	27.83
R. B. Little .....	do .....	109.00	M. Louisa Potter ..	do .....	22.23
F. White .....	do .....	251.00	Louise A. Miller ..	do .....	20.00
James Claxton ..	Engineer at hospital ..	243.34	Madeline W. Keinner.	do .....	6.67
A. M. McMillan ..	do .....	131.66	Inez S. Rabb .....	do .....	7.00
E. M. Arnold .....	Carpenter .....	393.66	Ida E. Parker .....	do .....	2.84
Ernst Maringer ..	do .....	98.62	Edna M. Nudd ..	do .....	7.83
R. Ratherdale ..	Blacksmith .....	500.00	E. Smith .....	Orderly .....	300.00
G. Ratherdale ..	Driver of dead wagon.	365.00	S. Tolliver .....	do .....	300.00
J. Silas .....	Hostler .....	240.00	Jerome B. Smith ..	do .....	30.83
E. Brockson .....	Keeper female work- house.	129.17	Joseph Edelin ..	do .....	300.00
L. L. Kemp .....	do .....	248.33	Henry S. Everett ..	do .....	65.00
M. E. Lockwood ..	do .....	51.50	Henry W. Hew- lett.	do .....	290.83
Florence Olcott ..	do .....	26.00	John T. Collins ..	do .....	261.67
B. Lawrason .....	Attendant, alms- house.	150.00	Wm. Johnson .....	do .....	70.00
G. Washington ..	do .....	37.50	Arthur Herbert ..	do .....	160.83
Beulah Vann .....	do .....	112.50			
John Geiger .....	Baker .....	600.00			
H. Miller .....	do .....	420.00			
W. Robinson .....	Chief cook .....	600.00			

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*Appointments and resignations of officers and employees, July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.*

Name.	Occupation.	Appointment.	Resigned.
Louis F. Zinkhan	Superintendent	July 1, 1904	
Mary E. Birmingham	Graduate nurse	do	
Maud Odell	Pupil nurse	do	
John Geiger	Baker	do	
D. C. Coleman	Resident physician	do	Mar. 31, 1905
John Constas	Interne	do	
L. F. Cologne	Laundryman	July 2, 1904	Aug. 15, 1904
L. F. Cologne	Watchman	Aug. 16, 1904	
James F. Costello	do	July 2, 1904	Dec. 22, 1904
Milo Sweeny	Orderly	do	July 6, 1904
John L. Smith	Watchman	July 5, 1904	Dec. 5, 1904
Manuel I. Nunez	Interne	July 8, 1904	
Jerome B. Smith	Orderly	July 9, 1904	Aug. 15, 1905
Henry W. Hewlett	do	July 12, 1904	
Jennie Brittingham	Pupil nurse	July 15, 1904	Oct. 31, 1904
Mary Hill	Cook	July 16, 1904	Aug. 31, 1904
Naomi Besley	Matron	Aug. 1, 1904	Do.
J. T. Kengla	Overseer	Aug. 15, 1904	
J. B. Dike	Night watchman	do	
T. J. Lerch	Laborer	do	
John T. Collins	Orderly	Aug. 17, 1904	
Mary E. Stewart	Pupil nurse	Sept. 1, 1904	Jan. 3, 1905
Sallie J. Shaffer	do	do	Jan. 14, 1905
R. L. Talbert	Laundryman	do	
J. J. Donovan	Overseer	do	
Elsie M. Hollinger	Graduate nurse	Sept. 3, 1904	
Beulah Vann	Attendant, almshouse	Sept. 10, 1904	
Fredk. White	Assistant engineer	Sept. 17, 1904	
Wm. Johnson	Orderly	Sept. 21, 1904	Dec. 14, 1904
James A. Smith	Watchman	Sept. 24, 1904	Nov. 16, 1904
Katie E. Barnhouse	Pupil nurse	do	Nov. 12, 1904
Edith Assheton	do	Oct. 1, 1904	
A. H. Betz	Laborer	Oct. 5, 1904	Nov. 25, 1904
James Claxton	Engineer at hospital	Oct. 7, 1904	Mar. 2, 1905
Inez V. Gray	Pupil nurse	Nov. 1, 1904	May 31, 1905
Mary P. Martin	do	do	Feb. 19, 1905
James A. Smith	Laborer	Nov. 16, 1904	
C. L. Lockwood	Watchman	Nov. 17, 1904	
Bessie N. Elwell	Pupil nurse	Nov. 12, 1904	
Helen Sykes	Cook	Nov. 14, 1904	Nov. 30, 1904
E. Brockson	Watchman	Dec. 6, 1904	
L. L. Kemp	Keeper female workhouse	do	
Nettie Hall	Pupil nurse	Dec. 5, 1904	
Mary Wells	Cook	do	Mar. 31, 1905
Eliza Gant	do	Dec. 1, 1904	Mar. 11, 1905
Maud E. Lockwood	Keeper female workhouse	Dec. 17, 1904	Mar. 31, 1905
John Whelan	Engineer	Dec. 19, 1904	May 16, 1905
J. F. Costello	Overseer	Dec. 22, 1904	June 30, 1905
Albert Herbert	Orderly	Dec. 19, 1904	
Ida M. Robinson	Hospital cook	Jan. 14, 1905	May 15, 1905
Florence M. Burky	Graduate nurse	Jan. 31, 1905	
Teresa M. E. Lawler	Pupil nurse	Jan. 8, 1905	Jan. 31, 1905
Martha Vessels	do	Jan. 15, 1905	
Bertha M. Dofler	do	do	
Horace F. Lyon	Watchman	Feb. 1, 1905	
M. Louise Potter	Pupil nurse	Feb. 15, 1905	
Louise A. Miller	do	Mar. 1, 1905	
Madeline W. Kinner	do	Mar. 7, 1905	Apr. 15, 1905
A. M. McMillan	Engineer at hospital	Mar. 15, 1905	June 2, 1905
Amy Colyer	Pupil nurse	June 1, 1903	Mar. 31, 1905
E. M. Arnold	Carpenter	Feb. 16, 1899	Apr. 13, 1905
D. C. Coleman	Interne	Apr. 1, 1905	June 30, 1905
T. J. Sullivan	Resident physician	do	
Inez S. Rabb	Pupil nurse	do	May 12, 1905
Ernst Maringer	Carpenter	Apr. 20, 1905	
M. G. Rinker	Pupil nurse	Sept. 1, 1903	May 15, 1905
M. G. Rinker	Hospital cook	May 16, 1905	May 31, 1905
Ida C. Parker	Pupil nurse	Apr. 21, 1905	May 17, 1905
Florence Olcott	Keeper female workhouse	May 10, 1905	June 30, 1905
Edna M. Nudd	Pupil nurse	May 15, 1905	
Ellen Smith	Cook	do	June 23, 1905
Geo. H. Thomas	Engineer	June 1, 1905	June 1, 1905
Mary E. Holliday	Hospital cook	June 6, 1905	
John Hickerson	Engineer	June 10, 1905	



Statistical tables (workhouse).

Prisoners in workhouse July 1, 1904.....	311
Prisoners committed.....	4,307
Prisoners recaptured.....	6
	4,313
Total.....	4,624
Prisoners discharged.....	4,255
Prisoners eloped.....	6
Prisoners died.....	2
	4,263
Total remaining in workhouse June 30, 1905.....	361

COLOR AND SEX.

White males.....	1,503
White females.....	110
Colored males.....	1,850
Colored females.....	844
Total.....	4,307

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

	Single.	Married.	Total.	Read and write.		
				Can.	Can not.	Total.
White males.....	1,205	308	1,513	1,453	50	1,503
White females.....	76	34	110	73	37	110
Colored males.....	1,196	644	1,840	1,405	445	1,850
Colored females.....	540	304	844	556	288	844
Total.....	3,017	1,290	4,307	3,487	820	4,307

AGES.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
From 16 to 20 years.....	31	3	188	77	299
20 years and over.....	1,471	106	1,676	755	4,008
Total.....	1,502	109	1,864	832	4,307

COMMITMENTS.

Number of times committed.	White male.		White female.		Colored male.		Colored female.	
	Com-mitted.	Commit-ments.	Com-mitted.	Commit-ments.	Com-mitted.	Commit-ments.	Com-mitted.	Commit-ments.
Once.....	802	802	50	50	1,061	1,061	468	468
Twice.....	149	298	7	14	215	430	93	186
Three times.....	54	162	6	18	59	177	26	78
Four times.....	27	108	1	4	19	76	12	48
Five times.....	10	50	2	10	4	20	8	40
Six times.....	5	30			4	24	4	24
Seven times.....	3	21	2	14	2	14		
Eight times.....	4	32			1	8		
Nine times.....					2	18		
Ten times.....					1	10		
Twelve times.....					1	12		
Total.....	1,054	1,503	68	110	1,359	1,850	511	844

## NATIVITY.

State or country.	Number.	State or country.	Number.
NATIVE.		NATIVE—continued.	
Alabama.....	9	Virginia.....	783
Arkansas.....	3	West Virginia.....	21
Arizona.....	1	Wisconsin.....	6
Connecticut.....	7		
California.....	6	FOREIGN.	
District of Columbia.....	2,001	Australia.....	1
Delaware.....	10	Austria.....	3
Florida.....	11	Bohemia.....	1
Georgia.....	18	Brazil.....	1
Iowa.....	1	Croatia.....	1
Indiana.....	9	Canada.....	7
Indian Territory.....	1	England.....	20
Illinois.....	18	France.....	3
Kentucky.....	15	Finland.....	2
Kansas.....	1	Germany.....	35
Louisiana.....	1	Greece.....	1
Mississippi.....	10	Holland.....	1
Massachusetts.....	42	Ireland.....	145
Missouri.....	12	Italy.....	4
Mexico.....	1	Jerusalem.....	1
Maryland.....	614	Nova Scotia.....	1
Minnesota.....	2	Russia.....	3
Michigan.....	6	Switzerland.....	3
Maine.....	7	Syria.....	1
Montana.....	1	India.....	1
New York.....	124	Jamaica.....	1
New Jersey.....	11	Norway.....	1
North Carolina.....	49	Poland.....	3
New Hampshire.....	1	Sweden.....	3
Ohio.....	32	South America.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	163	Scotland.....	6
Rhode Island.....	6	West Indies.....	1
South Carolina.....	23		
Tennessee.....	21	Total.....	4,307
Texas.....	7		
Vermont.....	3		

## CHARGES.

Charge.	Number.	Charge.	Number.
Assault.....	38	Unlicensed peddler.....	2
Concealed weapons.....	44	Unlicensed bar.....	23
Cruelty to animals.....	47	Receiving stolen goods.....	1
Cruelty to animals and carrying away property of another.....	2	Violating police regulations.....	87
Disorderly conduct.....	3,154	Destroying private property.....	26
Disorderly and cruelty to animals.....	4	Trespassing on parking.....	13
Disorderly and destroying private property.....	16	Vagrancy.....	209
Disorderly and concealed weapons.....	4	Throwing missiles.....	9
Disorderly and fast driving.....	1	Disorderly and violating police regu- lations.....	8
Disorderly and indecent exposure.....	9	Dangerous and deadly weapons.....	25
Disorderly and assault.....	4	Violating police regulations and cruelty to animals.....	1
Disorderly and throwing missiles.....	1	Idle and disorderly.....	35
Disorderly house.....	2	Unlicensed dog.....	2
Larceny.....	20	Refusing to pay hack hire.....	2
Evil life and fame.....	301	Housebreaking.....	5
Fast driving.....	3	Selling liquor without license.....	1
Fornication.....	8	Violating law of weights and measures.....	1
Fast driving and cruelty to animals.....	3	Unlawful speeding of automobile.....	1
Fast driving and violating police reg- ulations.....	1	Habitual drunkenness.....	57
Indecent exposure.....	118	Larceny and vagrancy.....	1
Keeping disorderly house.....	2	Larceny and disorderly.....	1
Unlicensed automobile.....	1	Robbery.....	2
Turning in fire alarm.....	2	Total.....	4,307

## OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Actor .....	1	Mason .....	3
Artist .....	1	Metal worker .....	2
Agent .....	1	Miner .....	3
Butler .....	1	Motorman .....	2
Butcher .....	9	Mattress maker .....	3
Barber .....	27	Messenger .....	1
Blacksmith .....	23	Moulder .....	3
Baker .....	36	Nurse .....	1
Brakeman .....	6	Orderly .....	1
Bootblack .....	7	Operator .....	1
Boatman .....	2	Painter .....	106
Bellboy .....	2	Peddler .....	5
Bellman .....	1	Printer .....	25
Bridgeman .....	3	Paver .....	4
Bookbinder .....	1	Pipe cutter .....	3
Boiler maker .....	5	Jockey .....	1
Builder .....	2	Laborer .....	2,203
Bricklayer .....	44	Preacher .....	1
Brass finisher .....	1	Photographer .....	1
Clerk .....	99	Paper maker .....	1
Cook .....	41	Pianist .....	1
Carpenter .....	79	Pipe fitter .....	1
Cement worker .....	5	Poster .....	1
Cooper .....	6	Rigger .....	1
Coachman .....	3	Railroad man .....	2
Cigar maker .....	3	Riveter .....	1
Cabinetmaker .....	1	Seamstress .....	112
Cornice maker .....	1	Soldier .....	78
Chair maker .....	2	Seaman .....	1
Cutter .....	1	Sailor .....	11
Calker .....	1	Stonecutter .....	8
Carver .....	1	Shoemaker .....	21
Driver .....	17	Salesman .....	2
Druggist .....	1	Steam fitter .....	7
Doctor .....	1	Seater .....	1
Dealer .....	1	Sailmaker .....	1
Electrician .....	5	Student .....	1
Engineer .....	18	Tinner .....	32
Florist .....	5	Tailor .....	20
Farmer .....	8	Tile setter .....	6
Fireman .....	73	Plasterer .....	48
Foreman .....	2	Porter .....	9
Filer .....	1	Plumber .....	25
Gardener .....	6	Polisher .....	1
Glazier .....	1	Paper hanger .....	3
Gas fitter .....	1	Whitewasher .....	11
Harness maker .....	6	Wire-worker .....	1
Horseshoer .....	11	Strainer .....	1
Huckster .....	15	Billposter .....	1
House cleaner .....	1	Cornice maker .....	1
Hostler .....	6	Teamster .....	1
Iron worker .....	15	Typesetter .....	1
Instrument maker .....	1	Upholsterer .....	6
Cigar maker .....	3	Undertaker .....	1
Cabinetmaker .....	1	Watchman .....	1
Lather .....	3	Waiter .....	27
Lineman .....	1	Woodworker .....	1
Lawyer .....	3	Pattern maker .....	1
Lithographer .....	1	Gilder .....	1
Leather worker .....	1	Telegrapher .....	1
Laundress .....	842		
Musician .....	1	Total .....	4,307
Machinist .....	25		

Amount of produce raised on farm and estimated cost of same during fiscal year 1905.

Articles.	Quantity.	Cost.	Total.
Apples.....bushels..	10	\$0.75	\$7.50
Asparagus.....bunches..	433	.10	43.30
Beans:			
String.....bushels..	138	.80	110.40
Lima.....do.....	98	1.25	122.50
Beets.....do.....	194	.50	97.00
Beets.....bunches..	9,154	.03	274.63
Beef.....pounds..	1,423	.08	113.84
Cabbage.....heads..	4,458	.05	222.90
Cantaloupes.....	1,566	.04	62.64
Carrots.....bushels..	280	.50	140.00
Celery.....bunches..	7,558	.05	377.90
Corn.....dozen..	815	.15	122.50
Cucumbers.....do.....	196	.12	23.52
Eggplants.....do.....	8	.20	1.60
Hay.....tons.....	5	15.00	75.00
Kale.....bushels..	290	1.00	290.00
Leeks.....dozen..	1,402	.06	112.16
Lettuce.....heads..	5,654	.02	103.08
Milk.....gallons..	11,198	.20	2,239.60
Onions.....bunches..	4,028	.02	80.56
Onions.....bushels..	237	1.00	237.00
Parsley.....bunches..	8,994	.02	179.98
Parsnips.....bushels..	267	.50	133.50
Pease, green.....do.....	4	1.25	5.63
Pears.....do.....	40	1.25	50.00
Pork.....pounds..	7,621	.10	762.10
Radishes.....bunches..	2,457	.02	49.14
Strawberries.....boxes..	1,590	.08	127.20
Tomatoes.....bushels..	623	.50	301.50
Turnips.....do.....	238	.40	95.20
Veal.....pounds..	1,021	.10	102.10
Eggs.....dozen..	195	.20	39.00
Total.....			6,702.98

Statement showing number of inmates, officers, and horses employed in work on streets, farm, and in shops during fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

	Days work.		
	Men.	Officers.	Horses
On Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, NE., between East Capitol and A, B, and C streets.....	10,738	839	627
At Rock Creek Park.....	3,759	900	229
At Brightwood, Anacostia, Brookland, North Capitol, Bates, Fort Reno, Sixteenth streets, NW., etc.....	3,029	671	.....
At Good Hope Hill.....	760	116	116
Cleaning debris from markets, etc.....	527	134	268
Shoveling snow about District schoolhouses.....	137	22	10
Grading at smallpox hospital.....	80	13	8
Paving at hospital, laying gutters, etc.....	63	18	16
On farm.....	7,577	1,062	.....
Detailed in laundry at female workhouse.....	2,078	40	(a)
Excavation for new wing of male workhouse.....	485	50	61
Detailed in shops on grounds of institution.....	14,689	.....	.....
Detailed at almshouse:			
Men.....	1,417	.....	.....
Women (regularly).....	1,940	.....	.....
Women (extra).....	437	.....	.....
Detailed at hospital:			
Men.....	672	.....	.....
Women (regularly).....	2,765	.....	.....
Women (extra).....	257	.....	.....

a Extra.



Articles of clothing, etc., made in tailor shop and sewing room during fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Articles.	Number.	Articles.	Number.
Aprons.....	170	Overalls.....	54
Bed ticks.....	139	Pillowcases:	
Chemises.....	214	Bleached.....	356
Coats:		Unbleached.....	586
Prison.....	180	Pillow ticks.....	102
Jeans.....	40	Sheets.....	775
Melton.....	44	Shirt waists.....	59
Denim.....	2	Shirts:	
Pants:		White.....	441
Prison.....	489	Hickory.....	562
Jeans.....	87	Women's.....	24
Melton.....	92	Skirts.....	162
Denim.....	4	Table covers.....	3
Vests:		Towels, crash.....	280
Prison.....	206	Underbodies.....	3
Jeans.....	52	Washstand covers.....	3
Melton.....	50	Bolster cases.....	2
Denim.....	2	Bureau covers.....	2
Gowns, denim.....	112	Baby dresses.....	20
Drawers:		Wrappers.....	58
Men.....	17	Belts for wrappers.....	6
Women.....	100	Shrouds.....	48
Dresses.....	165	Suspenders.....	14
Dress skirts.....	18	Hickory sleeves and cuffs.....	24
Head handkerchiefs.....	6	Panholders.....	10
Nightgowns.....	184	Mats.....	23
Bath robes.....	30	Hickory jackets.....	3
Napkins.....	40		
Operating sleeves.....	12	Total.....	6,876
Clothes bag.....	1		

Articles mended in tailor shop and sewing room.

Articles.	Number.	Articles.	Number.
Hickory shirts.....	1,293	Tablecloth.....	5
Drawers.....	735	Pieces (hospital).....	174
Undershirts.....	681	Stockings.....	1,287
Top shirts.....	494	Vests.....	30
Pieces (workhouse).....	4,908		
Pants.....	4	Total.....	9,611

Statistical tables (almshouse).

Number of inmates July 4, 1904.....	215
Received.....	167
Total.....	382
Discharged.....	104
Died.....	35
	139
In almshouse July 1, 1905.....	243

COLOR AND SEX.

White male.....	58
White female.....	31
Colored male.....	87
Colored female.....	67
Total.....	243

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Color and sex.	Single.	Married.	Total.	Read and write.		Total.
				Can.	Can not.	
White male.....	45	13	58	46	12	58
White female.....	19	12	31	20	11	31
Colored male.....	48	39	87	38	49	87
Colored female.....	43	24	67	22	45	67
Total.....	155	88	243	126	117	243

NATIVITY.

State or country.	Number.	State or country.	Number
Alabama.....	1	Vermont.....	1
Arkansas.....	1	West Virginia.....	1
Connecticut.....	1		
District of Columbia.....	42	FOREIGN.	
Georgia.....	1	Canada.....	1
Illinois.....	1	England.....	5
Louisiana.....	1	Germany.....	3
Maryland.....	47	Ireland.....	20
New York.....	6	Italy.....	1
New Jersey.....	1	Nova Scotia.....	1
North Carolina.....	5	Poland.....	1
Ohio.....	1	Sweden.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	4	Switzerland.....	1
Maine.....	1		
South Carolina.....	3	Total.....	243
Virginia.....	91		

OCCUPATION.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Laborer.....	78	Peddler.....	1
Servant.....	48	Laundress.....	6
Housekeeper.....	3	Nurse.....	2
Clerk.....	11	Chair caner.....	1
Sailor.....	2	Engineer.....	1
Molder.....	1	Baker.....	1
Seamstress.....	3	Farmer.....	1
Domestics.....	4	Teacher.....	1
Lineman.....	2	Wireworker.....	1
Saleswoman.....	1	Coachman.....	1
Plasterer.....	2	Bricklayer.....	1
Barber.....	1	Pressman.....	1
Cook.....	9	Waiter.....	1
Carpenter.....	7	Soldier.....	1
Watchman.....	1	Sexton.....	1
Painter.....	1	Machinist.....	1
Shoemaker.....	1	Bookkeeper.....	1
Merchant.....	1	No occupation.....	36
Tailors.....	3	Blacksmith.....	3
Stonecutter.....	1		
Dressmaker.....	1	Total.....	243

REPORT OF VISITING PHYSICIAN.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF.

*Consulting board.*—Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder, Dr. W. P. Carr, Dr. W. S. Bowen, Dr. J. Tabor Johnson, Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, Dr. H. S. Dye, Dr. Swan M. Burnett, Dr. F. T. Chamberlain, Dr. George M. Kober.

*Visiting physician.*—D. Percy Hickling, M. D.

*Resident staff.*—Dr. T. J. Sullivan, resident physician; Dr. John Constas, senior intern; Dr. M. Y. Nunez, junior intern; C. A. Simpson, resident student; Dr. F. H. Jett, Ph. D., pharmacist and clerk; Miss S. C. Francis, superintendent nurses.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August, 1905.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the medical and surgical work at the Washington Asylum for the year ending June 30, 1905. Also, such recommendations that, in my judgment, are necessary for the care and treatment of patients in the hospital department as the occasions seem to require. The statistics of the medical work connected with the almshouse and workhouse departments of the institution, as well as those of the hospital department, were compiled by Doctor Jett from the records of the institution.

It will probably be of interest to those who have observed the growth of the hos-

pital department to know that for the last ten years the increase in the number of patients treated has been as follows:

Fiscal year ending June 30—		Fiscal year ending June 30—	
1896 .....	769	1901 .....	1,404
1897 .....	767	1902 .....	1,257
1898 .....	901	1903 .....	1,542
1899 .....	1,258	1904 .....	1,560
1900 .....	1,259	1905 .....	1,909

During the past year there have been treated in all departments of the institution 4,266 patients, an increase of 697 patients over last year; of this number 770 were treated in the almshouse, 1,587 at the workhouse, and 1,909 in the hospital.

In the hospital department 1,909 cases is an increase of 240 over last year; of this number 877 were discharged cured, 392 improved, and 228 unimproved, and 299 died, 43 of whom died within forty-eight hours after admission, and 113 remained under treatment. The highest number of patients under treatment in the hospital on any one day was 147, and the number of prescriptions compounded 20,164. It will be seen by the above figures the large number of patients which are required to be treated at the Washington Asylum hospital, and a glance at the number of diseases and surgical operations tabulated in the statistical portion of this report will give some idea of the responsibility connected with this department.

The work of the resident staff and nurses has been on the whole satisfactory and the results obtained considering the class of patients and their conditions is remarkably good.

In noting the improvements of the past year, the refitting of the kitchen, the finishing of the porches, and the increase in the nursing force were all badly needed and have contributed materially to the efficiency of the department.

In making recommendations for the continuance and improvement of the medical work of the institution I consider it my duty to call attention to the urgent necessity for better quarters for the detention and temporary treatment for the insane. Last year there were 116 cases examined and cared for a greater or less period of time, while this year the number has increased to 133, and from the present outlook there will be a large increase next year. Under present conditions we are often required to keep insane cases in the same room with sick prisoners, and the facilities for treating these cases is very poor indeed. It has often been necessary to move insane cases to the Government Hospital for the Insane when their physical and mental condition is such that they are not able to stand the journey between the two institutions without detriment. While I do not believe that cases of insanity should be sent to this institution, yet while they are sent here and we are compelled to take them I believe that we should be provided with proper facilities for their care. I would therefore recommend that \$10,000 be appropriated for a suitable building for the temporary care and treatment of these cases.

There has been a large increase in the number of tuberculosis cases from 182 recorded in the last report to 232 in the present report. This has been due probably to two causes: First, that the other hospitals in the city usually refuse to take cases of pulmonary tuberculosis for treatment, and second, the fact that the tent system of treatment is now being used at this institution. It will doubtless be remembered that about eight months ago, owing to the interest created by the Associated Charities of this city calling to the public attention the ravages that this disease was making, Mr. Phipps, Doctor Reeves, and a generous lady donated enough money to erect four tents for the care and treatment of tuberculosis at the Washington Asylum. The use of these tents has resulted in great good by enabling us to remove this contagious disease from the general wards and thus protecting the other patients from infection. There are at the present time (September 16, 1905), 21 cases of tuberculosis being treated in the tents. All were advanced cases when admitted, with clearly defined physical symptoms—fever, loss of weight, cough, and bacilli in abundance. Four of these patients have been in the tent but one week, too soon to expect any result. Of the 17 remaining 8 have not improved; they continue to cough, lose weight and the fever continues; 7 have improved, the cough materially lessened, good appetites, and they have gained some in weight, but still have the bacilli present in their expectorations. In 2 the disease is arrested or cured, cough has stopped, weight increased, and the germ has disappeared from the sputum. This is a result which is highly gratifying when it is realized that in the ordinary ward treatment none of these cases recover or even materially improve.

The tents which are now in use are only temporary structures and one is at the present time urgently in need of repairs. It should also be remembered that these tents are without plumbing, bathing, or heating facilities of any kind, also that their structures are such that it is difficult to serve hot meals or to protect them from flies or storms. As in the case of insane patients I do not advocate in any manner the placing of the tuberculosis hospital or the treating of these cases at this institution, yet so long as we are compelled to admit these cases we should be given the proper means to take care of them. I would therefore urgently recommend that \$12,000 be appropriated and made immediately available for the erection of more permanent quarters, which would provide for the care of all the tuberculosis cases which we are compelled to admit into this hospital.

The porches have added much to the comfort and health of the patients, as well as to the general sanitary condition of the wards. I would recommend that \$500 be appropriated to partially protect them by glass sashes from the weather, so that they can be used for a longer period during the year. The plumbing in wards 1, 2, and 5 needs repairing; the present condition is bad and unsanitary and should be replaced. This could probably be done for less than \$1,000.

I would respectfully repeat my recommendation for an office boy and a special-diet fund for the hospital patients for reasons given on previous occasions.

The nursing arrangements with the Washington Home for Incurables was not satisfactory and has been discontinued. This leaves the training school without financial support from the Washington Asylum. I sincerely hope that means may be found to continue this system of nursing at the hospital.

In closing I would strongly urge that the name given to the hospital department be changed so as to avoid the use of the word asylum. An asylum is so foreign to the hospital idea that it is, in my judgement, a positive harm to the work of this department, being repugnant alike to patients and employees; it is also very confusing to visitors and to letters sent to the institution.

With a high appreciation for your many acts of kindness, I am, very sincerely,

D. PERCY HICKLING, M. D.,  
1304 Rhode Island avenue.

#### ALL DEPARTMENTS.

##### *Condensed statement showing medical and surgical work of all departments of the institution during the year.*

Patients treated:	
Almshouse department.....	770
Hospital department.....	1,909
Workhouse department.....	1,587
Total.....	4,266
Patients cured:	
Almshouse department.....	515
Hospital department.....	877
Workhouse department.....	1,001
Total.....	2,393
Patients improved:	
Almshouse department.....	165
Hospital department.....	392
Workhouse department.....	511
Total.....	1,068
Patients unimproved:	
Almshouse department.....	89
Hospital department.....	228
Workhouse department.....	75
Total.....	392

#### HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

##### *Condensed statement showing the medical and surgical work of the hospital department during the year.*

Patients in hospital July 1, 1904.....	123
Patients admitted during the year.....	1,704
Births during the year.....	53
Total number to be accounted for.....	1,880



# REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 491

Patients discharged cured .....	848
Patients discharged improved .....	392
Patients discharged unimproved .....	228
Patients who have died .....	299
Patients in hospital June 30, 1905 .....	113

Total..... 1,880

Daily average for the year.....	112
Patient days .....	41,144
Lowest number on any day .....	91
Highest number on any day.....	147
Deaths twenty-four hours after admittance .....	28
Deaths forty-eight hours after admittance .....	15
Mental examinations.....	133
Transferred to Government Hospital for Insane.....	83
Births.....	41
Still births .....	5
Prescriptions compounded .....	20,164

## Deaths:

Almshouse department .....	None.
Hospital department.....	298
Workhouse department.....	1

Total..... 299

## Sex and color classification:

White males .....	653
White females .....	203
Colored males.....	610
Colored females.....	443

Total..... 1,909

## Authorities for admission:

Board of Charities .....	1,071
Police Department.....	126
Other institutions.....	59
Male Workhouse.....	188
Female Workhouse .....	84
Almshouse .....	153
Superintendent of Washington Asylum .....	11
Emergency .....	97
Patients in hospital July 1, 1904 .....	120

Total..... 1,909

## NATIVITY OF PATIENTS TREATED.

### NATIVE.

District of Columbia .....	501
Alabama .....	10
California .....	8
Connecticut.....	2
Delaware .....	4
Florida .....	5
Georgia .....	15
Illinois.....	9
Indiana .....	4
Indian Territory .....	1
Kansas.....	1
Kentucky .....	5
Louisiana .....	2
Maine.....	4
Maryland .....	330
Massachusetts.....	9
Michigan .....	2
Minnesota .....	2
Missouri.....	5
Mississippi .....	2
New Jersey.....	10
New York.....	52
North Carolina .....	26
Ohio .....	10
Pennsylvania.....	48
South Carolina.....	15
South Dakota .....	1
Tennessee.....	10
Texas .....	3
Vermont .....	3

### NATIVE—continued.

Virginia.....	423
West Virginia.....	14
Wisconsin.....	1
Unknown .....	68

Total native .....

1,605

### FOREIGN.

Austria.....	3
Bulgaria .....	2
Canada .....	2
England .....	31
Greece .....	7
Germany.....	31
Ireland .....	84
Italy .....	22
Mexico.....	2
Norway .....	1
Russia.....	6
Scotland .....	4
Sweden .....	2
Switzerland .....	3

Total foreign..... 184

Total native..... 1,605

Number in hospital July 1, 1904..... 120

Grand total .....

1,909

*Surgical operations performed.*

No.	Disease.	Operation.	Result.
3	Necrosis of ischiam .....	Erasion .....	Improved.
1	Stricture of rectum .....	Proctotomy .....	Cured.
1	Necrosis of phalanx .....	Amputation .....	Do.
5	Tubercular adenitis (cervicle) .....	Excision .....	Do.
2	Urethral caruncle .....	do .....	Do.
4	Endometritis .....	Curettement .....	Do.
2	Tubercular knee .....	Erasion .....	Improved.
1	Cyst of knee .....	Removed .....	Cured.
1	Caries of metacarpal bones .....	Erasion .....	Improved.
1	Ununited fracture (ulna) .....	Bone ferrule .....	Do.
4	Varicose veins .....	Excision .....	2 cured, 2 improved.
1	Rectocele .....	Posterior colporrhaphy .....	Cured.
1	Necrosis of os calcis .....	Erasion .....	Improved.
1	Bursitis .....	Excision .....	Cured.
12	Phimosis .....	Circumcision .....	Do.
1	Osteo-sarcoma (skull) .....	Excision .....	Unimproved.
1	Intercranial sarcoma .....	Removal .....	Died.
1	Fracture of skull .....	Exploratory .....	Cured.
1	Floating kidney .....	Nephropexy .....	Improved.
6	Inguinal hernia .....	Radical cure .....	Cured.
2	Double hernia .....	do .....	Do.
2	Tubercular knee .....	Resection .....	Improved.
1	Chronic osteo-myelitis .....	Removal of sequestrum .....	Do.
7	Enlarged inguinal glands .....	Removal .....	Cured.
2	Lacerated perineum .....	Perineorrhaphy .....	Do.
1	Lacerated cervix .....	Trachelorrhaphy .....	Do.
1	Stricture of urethra .....	Internal urethrotomy .....	Do.
1	Hypertrophy of prostate .....	Prostatectomy .....	Do.
1	Necrosis of nasal bones .....	Erasion .....	Do.
4	Salpingitis .....	Salpingo-ophorectomy .....	Do.
2	Pelvic abscess .....	Drainage .....	Do.
2	Varicose veins .....	Circular operation .....	Do.
1	Dislocation carpo-metocarpal of thumb .....	Open reduction .....	Do.
1	Gangrene of first phalanx .....	Amputation .....	Do.
1	Hemorrhoids .....	Ligation and excision .....	Do.
1	Tubercular knee .....	Amputation .....	Do.
1	Lipoma of arm .....	Removal .....	Do.
3	Suppurating inguinal glands .....	Curettement and drainage .....	Do.
2	Tubercular hip .....	Erasion .....	Improved.
5	Gangrene of toes .....	Amputation .....	Cured.
4	Carbuncle .....	Excision .....	Do.
1	Hydrocele .....	Injection .....	Improved.
1	Retroperitoneal sarcoma .....	Exploratory .....	Died.
1	Fibroma of breast .....	Excision .....	Cured.
1	Retroversion of uterus .....	Ventral suspension .....	Do.
1	Gunshot wound of shoulder .....	Exploratory .....	Improved.
2	Appendicitis .....	Drainage .....	Cured.
1	Fibroid uterus .....	Hysterectomy .....	Do.
1	Gangrene of leg .....	Amputation .....	Do.
1	Hypertrophy of vulva .....	Plastic operation .....	Do.
1	Gunshot wound of arm .....	Removal of shot .....	Do.
2	Tubercular peritonitis .....	Laparotomy .....	Improved.
1	Necrosis of femur .....	Erasion .....	Do.
1	Fistula in ano .....	Removal .....	Do.
2	Cystocele .....	Perineorrhaphy .....	Cured.
1	Gunshot wound of arm .....	Amputation .....	Improved.
1	Abscess of hip .....	Drainage .....	Do.
1	Gunshot wound of pelvis .....	Removal of bullet .....	Cured.

*Medical and surgical cases treated.*

Disease.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Re- main- ing.
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.						
<i>General diseases.</i>										
Typhoid .....	1		1		2	2				
Influenza .....	6	2	6	4	18	16	2			
Pulmonary tuberculosis .....	50	17	102	44	213		42	23	120	28
Tubercular peritonitis .....		1	1	1	4		1	1	2	
Tubercular hip .....			1		1			1		
Tubercular knee .....			1	2	3	1	2			
Intestinal tuberculosis .....		1		1	2				2	
Tubercular arthritis .....	2	2	3	2	9		6			3
Spondylitis .....				1	1				1	
Osteo-myelitis .....				1	1		1			
Heat exhaustion .....			1		1	1				
Adenitis .....			5		5	1	2			2
Syphilis:										
Second .....	17	9	18	18	60	1	40	1		20
Tertiary .....	3	2	5	1	11		5	1	2	3
Acute rheumatism .....	9		12	5	26	12	14			
Chronic rheumatism .....	6	2	7	5	20		14	1		5
Malaria .....	8		5		13	13				
Parotitis .....			2		2	2				
Diabetes mellitis .....			1		1				1	
Measles .....			1		1		1			
Peritonitis .....			1		1		1			
Acute alcoholism .....	26	13	16	4	59	35	22	2		
Chronic alcoholism .....	23	4	9	2	38	10	24	1	3	
Lumbago .....		1	1	1	3	1	2			
Morphinism .....	6	4	1		11	1	5	4	1	
Cocaine habit .....	7		4		11	3	8			
Exophthalmic goiter .....		1		1	2		2			
Senile debility .....	9	8	20	5	42		10	1	26	5
Congenital syphilis .....	1	1	1	1	4				4	
Lupus vulgaris .....				1	1		1			
Smallpox .....			1		1		1			
Malingering .....	4	1	3	1	9			9		
<i>Diseases of the nervous system and special sense.</i>										
Locomotor ataxia .....	8				8		4	4		
Epilepsy .....	8	2	14	6	30		20	7		3
Hemiplegia .....	1	1	2	6	10		5	5		
Paraplegia .....	1		1	4	6		5	1		
Paralysis agitans .....	2		1		3		3			
Neurasthenia .....		4	1		5		3	2		
Hysteria .....		4		4	8	2	6			
Neuralgia .....	4		1		5	2	2	1		
Delirium tremens .....	13		12	5		27	2		2	
Sciatica .....		1			1		1			
Sarcoma of brain .....			1		1				1	
Bell's palsy .....			1		1		1			
Bulbar paralysis .....	1				1		1			
Spinal meningitis .....			1		1				1	
Chorea .....		1		1	2	1		1		
Iritis .....				2	2	2				
Conjunctivitis .....	1		2		3	2	1			
Ophthalmia neonatorum .....			2	1	3	3				
<i>Mental diseases.</i>										
Delusional insanity .....	7		4		11			11		
Mania .....	7	3	10	3	23	2	1	20		
Melancholia .....	3	1		3	7		1	6		
Dementia .....	8	6	10	12	36			36		
Paresis .....	4		1		5			5		
Paranoia .....	6	1	2	4	13			13		
Post epileptic .....	1		1		2			2		
<i>Diseases of the circulatory sys- tem.</i>										
Mitral insufficiency .....	13	5	31	18	69		31	4	26	6
Aortic iusufficiency .....	5	4	26	6	41		17		22	2
Mitral stenosis .....			1		1		1			
Aortic stenosis .....	1				1				1	
Angina pectoris .....	1				1		1			
Aneurism aorta .....				1	1			1		
Anæmia .....		2			2		2			
Cerebral hemorrhage .....	4	4	12	6	26	1	7		16	2

*Surgical operations performed.*

No.	Disease.	Operation.	Result.
3	Necrosis of ischiam .....	Erasion .....	Improved.
1	Stricture of rectum .....	Proctotomy .....	Cured.
1	Necrosis of phalanx .....	Amputation .....	Do.
5	Tubercular adenitis (cervicle) .....	Excision .....	Do.
2	Urethral caruncle .....	do .....	Do.
4	Endometritis .....	Curettement .....	Do.
2	Tubercular knee .....	Erasion .....	Improved.
1	Cyst of knee .....	Removed .....	Cured.
1	Caries of metacarpal bones .....	Erasion .....	Improved.
1	Ununited fracture (ulna) .....	Bone ferrule .....	Do.
4	Varicose veins .....	Excision .....	2 cured, 2 improved.
1	Rectocele .....	Posterior colporrhaphy .....	Cured.
1	Necrosis of os calcis .....	Erasion .....	Improved.
1	Bursitis .....	Excision .....	Cured.
12	Phimosis .....	Circumcision .....	Do.
1	Osteo-sarcoma (skull) .....	Excision .....	Unimproved.
1	Intercranial sarcoma .....	Removal .....	Died.
1	Fracture of skull .....	Exploratory .....	Cured.
1	Floating kidney .....	Nephropexy .....	Improved.
6	Inguinal hernia .....	Radical cure .....	Cured.
2	Double hernia .....	do .....	Do.
2	Tubercular knee .....	Resection .....	Improved.
1	Chronic osteo-mylitis .....	Removal of sequestrum .....	Do.
7	Enlarged inguinal glands .....	Removal .....	Cured.
2	Lacerated perineum .....	Perineorrhaphy .....	Do.
1	Lacerated cervix .....	Trachelorrhaphy .....	Do.
1	Stricture of urethra .....	Internal urethrotomy .....	Do.
1	Hypertrophy of prostate .....	Prostatectomy .....	Do.
1	Necrosis of nasal bones .....	Erasion .....	Do.
4	Salpingitis .....	Salpingo-ophorectomy .....	Do.
2	Pelvic abscess .....	Drainage .....	Do.
2	Varicose veins .....	Circular operation .....	Do.
1	Dislocation carpo-metocarpal of thumb .....	Open reduction .....	Do.
1	Gangrene of first phalanx .....	Amputation .....	Do.
1	Hemorrhoids .....	Ligation and excision .....	Do.
1	Tubercular knee .....	Amputation .....	Do.
1	Lipoma of arm .....	Removal .....	Do.
3	Suppurating inguinal glands .....	Curettement and drainage .....	Do.
2	Tubercular hip .....	Erasion .....	Improved.
5	Gangrene of toes .....	Amputation .....	Cured.
4	Carbuncle .....	Excision .....	Do.
1	Hydrocele .....	Injection .....	Improved.
1	Retroperitoneal sarcoma .....	Exploratory .....	Died.
1	Fibroma of breast .....	Excision .....	Cured.
1	Retroversion of uterus .....	Ventral suspension .....	Do.
1	Gunshot wound of shoulder .....	Exploratory .....	Improved.
2	Appendicitis .....	Drainage .....	Cured.
1	Fibroid uterus .....	Hysterectomy .....	Do.
1	Gangrene of leg .....	Amputation .....	Do.
1	Hypertrophy of vulva .....	Plastic operation .....	Do.
1	Gunshot wound of arm .....	Removal of shot .....	Do.
2	Tubercular peritonitis .....	Laparotomy .....	Improved.
1	Necrosis of femur .....	Erasion .....	Do.
1	Fistula in ano .....	Removal .....	Do.
2	Cystocele .....	Perineorrhaphy .....	Cured.
1	Gunshot wound of arm .....	Amputation .....	Improved.
1	Abscess of hip .....	Drainage .....	Do.
1	Gunshot wound of pelvis .....	Removal of bullet .....	Cured.



*Medical and surgical cases treated.*

Disease.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Re- main- ing.
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.						
<i>General diseases.</i>										
Typhoid .....	1		1		2	2				
Influenza .....	6	2	6	4	18	16	2			
Pulmonary tuberculosis .....	50	17	102	44	213		42	23	120	28
Tubercular peritonitis .....		1	1	1	4		1	1	2	
Tubercular hip .....			1		1			1		
Tubercular knee .....			1	2	3	1	2			
Intestinal tuberculosis .....		1		1	2				2	
Tubercular arthritis .....	2	2	3	2	9		6			3
Spondylitis .....				1	1				1	
Osteo-myelitis .....				1	1		1			
Heat exhaustion .....			1		1	1				
Adenitis .....			5		5	1	2			2
Syphilis:										
Second .....	17	9	18	18	60	1	40	1		20
Tertiary .....	3	2	5	1	11		5	1	2	3
Acute rheumatism .....	9		12	5	26	12	14			
Chronic rheumatism .....	6	2	7	5	20		14	1		5
Malaria .....	8		5		13	13				
Parotitis .....			2		2	2				
Diabetes mellitis .....			1		1				1	
Measles .....			1		1		1			
Peritonitis .....			1		1		1			
Acute alcoholism .....	26	13	16	4	59	35	22	2		
Chronic alcoholism .....	23	4	9	2	38	10	24	1	3	
Lumbago .....		1	1	1	3	1	2			
Morphinism .....	6	4	1		11	1	5	4	1	
Cocaine habit .....	7		4		11	3	8			
Exophthalmic goiter .....		1		1	2		2			
Senile debility .....	9	8	20	5	42		10	1	26	5
Congenital syphilis .....	1	1	1	1	4				4	
Lupus vulgaris .....				1	1		1			
Smallpox .....			1		1		1			
Malingering .....	4	1	3	1	9			9		
<i>Diseases of the nervous system and special sense.</i>										
Locomotor ataxia .....	8				8		4	4		
Epilepsy .....	8	2	14	6	30		20	7		3
Hemiplegia .....	1	1	2	6	10		5	5		
Paraplegia .....	1		1	4	6		5	1		
Paralysis agitans .....	2		1		3		3			
Neurasthenia .....		4	1		5		3	2		
Hysteria .....		4		4	8	2	6			
Neuralgia .....	4		1		5	2	2	1		
Delirium tremens .....	13		12	5		27	2		2	
Sciatica .....		1			1		1			
Sarcoma of brain .....			1		1				1	
Bell's palsy .....			1		1		1			
Bulbar paralysis .....	1				1		1			
Spinal meningitis .....			1		1				1	
Chorea .....		1		1	2	1		1		
Iritis .....				2	2	2				
Conjunctivitis .....	1		2		3	2	1			
Ophthalmia neonatorum .....			2	1	3	3				
<i>Mental diseases.</i>										
Delusional insanity .....	7		4		11			11		
Mania .....	7	3	10	3	23	2	1	20		
Melancholia .....	3	1		3	7		1	6		
Dementia .....	8	6	10	12	36			36		
Paresis .....	4		1		5			5		
Paranoia .....	6	1	2	4	13			13		
Post epileptic .....	1		1		2			2		
<i>Diseases of the circulatory sys- tem.</i>										
Mitral insufficiency .....	13	5	31	18	69		31	4	26	6
Aortic iusufficiency .....	5	4	26	6	41		17		22	2
Mitral stenosis .....			1		1		1			
Aortic stenosis .....	1				1				1	
Angina pectoris .....	1				1		1			
Aneurism aorta .....				1	1			1		
Anæmia .....		2			2		2			
Cerebral hemorrhage .....	4	4	12	0	26	1	7		16	2

*Medical and surgical cases treated—Continued.*

Disease.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Re- main- ing.
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.						
<i>Diseases of the circulatory system—Continued.</i>										
Lymphangitis .....			1		1				1	
Varicose veins.....	4	1	2	1	8	4	2			2
Hemorrhoids .....	4	2	2	6	14	5	7			2
<i>Diseases of the respiratory system.</i>										
Laryngitis.....			2		2	2				
Emphysema .....	1	2	1	1	5		3	1	1	
Syphilis of lung .....	1				1		1			
Acute tonsilitis .....	5	1		4	10	9	1			
Broncho-pneumonia .....	2		1		3				3	
Lobar pneumonia.....	2	2	3	4	11	4	1		6	
Pleurisy .....	1	1		1	3	1	2			
Asthma .....	6	1	3	1	11	2	8	1		
Acute bronchitis.....	12	2	4	6	24	16	8			
Chronic bronchitis.....	13	6	6	4	29	2	22	2		3
Pharyngitis .....	1				1	1				
Pleurodynia .....	1		1		2		2			
<i>Diseases of the digestive system.</i>										
Acute gastritis .....	9	3	4	4	20	14	5	1		
Chronic gastritis .....	2	1			3	1	2			
Chronic constipation .....	1	2	5	9	17	7	10			
Acute diarrhea .....	7	4	7	7	25	18	7			
Chronic diarrhea .....	6		3	1	10		6	1		3
Appendicitis .....	2		1		3	1	2			
Inguinal hernia .....	5		4		9	5	1	3		
Femoral hernia.....			2		2			2		
Acute indigestion.....	6	5	2	1	14	14				
Jaundice .....	1	2	3		6	3	3			
Intestinal obstruction .....				1	1				1	
Fistula in ano.....	3				3	1	2			
Ischio-rectal abscess .....			2		2		2			
Atrophic cirrhosis of liver .....	8	1	4		13		9	1	1	2
Hypertrophic cirrhosis of liver .....	2		1		3		2		1	
Stricture of rectum .....				1	1		1			
Tænia saginata .....	1		1		2	2				
Prolapse of rectum.....	1		1		2	1		1		
<i>Diseases of the genito-urinary system.</i>										
Chronic interstitial nephritis.....	15	2	24	11			21	4	22	5
Chronic parenchymatous nephritis .....	5		7	3	15		7	1	5	2
Acute nephritis .....			1	3	4	2	1		1	
Gonorrhea .....	14	3	12	4	33	11	19	3		
Stricture of urethra .....	6		1		7	3	4			
Phimosis .....	8		6		14	3	9			2
Paraphimosis .....	1		1		2		2			
Cystitis .....	4			1	5		3	2		
Chancroids .....	10	3	8	11	32	13	15	4		
Fibroid uterus .....				5	5	3		2		
Urethral caruncle.....		1			1	1				
Endometritis .....				3	3		3			
Procidentia .....				2	2			2		
Ovaritis .....		5		5	10	3	4	3		
Antiversion .....		1		2	3		3			
Retroversion.....		2		1	3		2	1		
Vaginitis .....		4		3	7	4	3			
Orchitis .....	7		2		9	4	4	1		
Uremia .....	1	1	8	3	13	5	4	2	2	
Incontinence .....	2		4		6		6			
Varicocele .....	1				1			1		
Pyonephrosis .....			1		1				1	
Epididymitis .....	1				1		1			
Enlarged prostate.....	3		4		7	2	2	3		
Salpingitis .....		1		2	3	1	2			
Vesico-vaginal fistula .....		1			1	1				
Rectocele .....		1		2	3	1	2			
Cystocele .....					1	1	1			
Bubo .....	6	1	6	3	16	7	9			
Floating kidney .....				1	1		1			

*Medical and surgical cases treated—Continued.*

Disease.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Re- main- ing.
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.						
<i>Diseases of the skin and cellu- lar tissue and puerperal con- ditions.</i>										
Pregnancy .....		10		48	58	41				5
Abortion .....				6	6	5	1			
Prematurity .....			3		3				3	
Lacerated cervix .....		1		2	3		3			
Puerperal septicemia .....				1	1		1			
Retained placenta .....				2	2	1	1			
Inanition .....		1	1		2		1		1	
Carbuncle .....	6	1	2		9	5	3	1		
Erysipelas .....	4	1	2	1	8					
Leucoderma .....			1		1		1			
Gangrene of foot .....			3		3		2			
Frostbite .....	1		2	1	4	3	1			
Dermatitis .....	1		1		2		2			
Eczema .....	1		3		4	3	1			
Psoriasis .....	1				1		1			
Chronic leg ulcer .....	11	4	11	9	35	7	23	1	2	2
Abscess .....	4		4	1	9	4	5			
Mammitis .....				1	1		1			
Symmetrical gangrene .....	1				1				1	
Sycosis .....			1		1	1				
Carcinoma:										
Uterus .....				7	7		1	2	4	
Stomach .....			1		1				1	
Rectum .....		1		1	2				2	
Breast .....		1		4	6			2	3	
Lower jaw .....	2			2	4			3	1	
Liver .....	1				1				1	
Pediculosis .....	5		6	2	13	13				
Scabies .....	4				4	3	1			
Urticaria .....	1		1		2	2				
Fibroma of breast .....		1			1	1				
Moluscus fibrosum .....	1				1		1			
Epithelioma of nose .....	1				1		1			
Retroperitoneal sarcoma .....	1				1				1	
<i>Diseases of bone.</i>										
Bursitis .....				1	1	1				
Fracture:										
Colless .....			1		1	1				
Femur .....	1		1		2	1			1	
Tibia .....	4				4	7		1		
Metatarsal .....	1				1	1				
Rib .....	4				4	3	1			
Patella .....			1		1		1			
Skull .....			4	1	5	1	1	2	1	
Nasal bones .....	3				3	1	2			
Ulna .....			4	2	6	4	2			
Ulna and radius .....			2		2	1	1			
Radius .....	1				1	1				
Fibula .....	1		3		4	4				
Humerus .....			3		3	3				
Clavicle .....	2				2	2				
Inferior maxilla .....			2		2	2				
Contusions .....	6	1	6	1	14	5	9			
Lacerations .....	7		9	2	18	4	13	1		
Incised wounds .....	4	2	1	1	8	7	1			
Sprains .....	5	2			7	4	3			
Burns .....	3		3	2	8	3	2	3		
Gunshot wounds .....	2		3		5	2	2			
Stab wounds .....	2		6	1	9	9				
Opium poisoning .....	1	1	1		3	3				
Strychnine poisoning .....	1				1	1				
Carbolic poisoning .....		1			1	1				
Arthritis .....	2	1	2		5	1	2			2
Dislocation:										
Clavicle .....	1				1	1				
Hip .....		1		1	2	2				
Thumb .....			1		1	1				
Rhus poisoning .....	1				1	1				
Necrosis of bone .....		1	4	1	6	1	3			2
Infected wounds .....	9		5	3	17	10	7			
Mastoid abscess .....	2				2	1	1			

*Medical and surgical cases treated—Continued.*

## WORKHOUSE.

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Transferred.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
General diseases.										
Erysipelas .....	1				1	1				1
Influenza .....	6	3	3	2	14	8				6
Malaria .....	10	9	7	6	32	32				9
Pulmonary tuberculosis .....	6	2	10	8	26		12			7
Syphilis:										
Secondary .....	16	8	18	14	56		50	6		14
Tertiary .....	2	2	4	2	10		6	4		
Morphinism .....	2	3	2	2	9		9			2
Cocainism .....	1	2		2	5		3			2
Alcoholism:										
Acute .....	40	22	32	18	112	80	16			20
Chronic .....	28	12	15	7	62		19			26
Rheumatism:										
Acute .....	6	4	4	2	16		16			16
Chronic .....	14	6	11	5	36		28			3
Pneumonia, croupous .....	1				1	1				1
Lumbago .....	6	7	2	5	20	6	11			3
Parotitis .....	1	1	1	3		3				3
Diseases of the respiratory system.										
Bronchitis:										
Acute .....	18	22	20	16	76	69	7			2
Chronic .....	5	3	3	1	12		9	1		3
Asthma .....	2	1	3	2	8	2	6			4
Coryza .....	18	8	10	7	43	39	4			
Tonsillitis .....	5	1	2		8	7				6
Diseases of nervous system.										
Hemiplegia .....	2		3	1	6			3		
Epilepsy .....	10	4	14	5	33		6	10		20
Dementia .....	1	1	2		4			4		4
Delusional insanity .....	4	2	3	1	10		1			9
Hysteria .....		14		12	26	6	9			11
Neurasthenia .....	2	2	1		5		3			
Melancholia .....	2	1		3	6		2			2
Mania .....	3	2	3	2	10		4			6
Otitis media .....	3	5	1	1	10			6		6
Iritis .....	4	2	2	1	9					7
Mitral disease .....	5	3	8	4	20		11			5
Diseases of digestive system.										
Stomatitis .....	4	2	8	4	18	15				1
Gastritis:										
Acute .....	12	6	7	5	30	20				1
Chronic .....	30	16	18	8	72		26			9
Diarrhea .....	33	17	20	16	86		49			6
Jaundice .....	1				1		1			1
Pharyngitis .....	22	10	16	8	56	6	8			2
Constipation .....	20	30	32	56	138	60	4			4
Hernia, inguinal .....										
Hernia, femoral .....		1			1			1		1
Odontalgia .....	90	40	42	28	200	200				
Diseases of genito-urinary system.										
Cystitis .....	15		20	2	37	8	20			9
Chancroids .....	25	12	52	22	111	80	13			18
Gonorrhea .....	60	10	75	35	180	125	50	5		
Stricture of urethra .....	3		8		11		7	1		3
Phimosis .....	8		15		23	4	12			7
Lacerated cervix .....				6	6		5			1
Uterine displacements .....		2		10	12		8			4
Endometritis .....		10		15	25		15			10
Dysmenorrhea .....		6		30	36		25	4		7
Nephritis:										
Acute .....	1	1	2		4				1	3
Chronic .....	20		8		28		15	7		6
Pregnancy .....		3		5	8			8		
Abortion .....				1	1					1
Post-abortion .....				3	3					3



*Medical and surgical cases treated—Continued.*

## WORKHOUSE—Continued.

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Transferred.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
<i>Diseases of old age.</i>										
Senile dementia.....	6	2	3	.....	11	.....	.....	8	.....	3
<i>Workhouse skin diseases.</i>										
Dermatitis .....	6	.....	5	2	13	11	2	.....	.....	.....
Tinea circinata .....	2	.....	6	4	12	8	3	2	.....	.....
Scabies .....	5	.....	4	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pediculosis .....	12	.....	15	3	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sycosis .....	2	.....	5	.....	7	6	.....	.....	.....	1
Psoriasis .....	2	.....	1	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Multiple fibromata .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Eczema .....	10	2	15	4	31	15	12	4	.....	.....
<i>Diseases due to external violence.</i>										
Fractures:										
Ulna .....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pott's .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Scapula .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Radius and ulna .....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Finger (first phalanx) .....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rib .....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Olecranon .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Nasal bones .....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Sprained wrist .....	3	1	2	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sprained ankle.....	2	.....	5	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Wounds.</i>										
Lacerated.....	3	.....	8	2	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incised .....	12	.....	10	6	28	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Punctured .....	3	.....	8	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contused.....	12	3	25	6	46	46	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burns .....	2	1	6	3	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....

## ALMSHOUSE.

<i>Diseases of digestive system.</i>										
Stomatitis.....	8	6	10	6	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gastritis:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acute.....	12	6	6	12	36	30	2	.....	.....	4
Chronic.....	4	11	2	8	25	.....	16	.....	.....	9
Constipation.....	14	26	20	30	90	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diarrhea:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acute.....	22	14	26	19	81	81	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chronic.....	7	1	6	4	18	.....	6	.....	.....	12
Hernia, inguinal.....	8	.....	14	.....	22	.....	9	13	.....	.....
Dysentery.....	2	1	1	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
<i>Diseases of genito-urinary system.</i>										
Nephritis (chronic).....	7	3	9	4	23	.....	7	4	.....	12
Cystitis.....	2	2	7	.....	11	3	4	.....	.....	4
Prostate, enlarged.....	7	.....	12	.....	19	.....	6	4	.....	9
Stricture, urethral.....	3	.....	5	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Hydrocele.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Incontinence.....	6	1	11	2	20	9	5	.....	.....	6
Endometritis.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
<i>General diseases.</i>										
Malaria.....	6	3	2	5	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Influenza.....	6	3	2	3	14	4	4	.....	.....	6
Syphilis:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Secondary.....	4	.....	4	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Tertiary.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	3	1	8	2	14	.....	3	7	.....	4
Alcoholism:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acute.....	8	8	3	1	13	9	2	.....	.....	2
Chronic.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Senility.....	8	6	7	11	32	.....	12	11	.....	9

Medical and surgical cases treated—Continued.

ALMSHOUSE—Continued.

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Transferred.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
<i>External violence.</i>										
Sprains:										
Ankle.....	3		3		6	6				
Wrist.....	2		2	1	5	5				
Back.....	1				1		1			
Wounds:										
Incised.....	2			1	3	3				
Contused.....	6	1	3	1	11	11				
Lacerated.....	2	1	4	1	8	8				
Burns.....	1	2		2	5	5				
<i>Diseases of nervous system.</i>										
Locomotor ataxia.....	5				5			5		5
Hemiplegia.....	2	3	1	4	10			10		3
Hysteria.....		2		3	5		5			2
Neurasthenia.....		3			3		2			1
Neuralgia.....	3	2		4	9	7	1			1
Neuritis.....				2	2					2
Melancholia.....		2	1	2	5					5
Delusional insanity.....		1	1	1	3					3
Senile dementia.....	2	1	1	2	6					6
<i>Diseases of special senses.</i>										
Conjunctivitis.....	4	2	2	3	11	7	2			2
Iritis.....	1		2							3
Otitis media.....	1	1	1	2			3			2
Eczema.....	3	2	4	5	14	9	5			
Gangrene of foot.....	1	1	4	1	7					7
<i>Diseases of the circulatory system.</i>										
Mitral insufficiency.....	4	2	4	4	14		6			8
Aortic insufficiency.....	2	1	3	1	7		2			5
Arterio sclerosis.....	10	5	14	8	37			30		7
Angina pectoris.....	1		2		3		2			1
Aortic aneurism.....				1						1
Hemorrhoids.....	7	3	9	5	24	2	11			11
Varicose veins.....	4	2	8	3	17	2	4	5		4
Anæmia.....	2	4		4	10		8			2
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1		1		2					2
<i>Diseases of respiratory system.</i>										
Bronchitis:										
Acute.....	10	6	12	8	36	36				
Chronic.....	16	6	15	7	44	22	6			12
Coryza.....	30	15	28	26	99	99				
Laryngitis.....	3	2	5	1	9	6	3			
Tonsillitis.....	7	3	8	5	23	15	3			5
Asthma.....	4	2	6	5	17		11			6
Pleurisy.....	2	1	1		4		2			2
Pneumonia, lobar.....	2			1	3					3

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES.

SIR: I present herewith the seventh annual report of the nursing department of this institution:

The nursing staff is as follows:

Superintendent.....	1
Supervising nurses (day).....	2
Supervising nurses (night).....	1
Dietitian.....	1
Graduate nurses for tubercular patients.....	2
Total.....	7

## Pupil nurses:

In school July 1, 1904 .....	18
Accepted during year .....	8
Probationers in school .....	1
Total .....	27
Sent to Emergency Hospital .....	8
In school July 1, 1905 .....	19
Grand total .....	26

The class of 1905, seven in number, graduated on May 26 as members of the Capital City School of Nursing, these young women being the first to receive the diploma of this school.

To Miss Wetmore we are indebted for the use for the evening, of the Washington Club, the entire first floor of which was thrown open, making a most attractive place in which to have the exercises and the reception which followed.

The appointment of graduate nurses to care for the large number of tubercular patients in this institution has been a help to the school, for the constant exposure to this disease of pupils too young in the work to fully appreciate the grave danger to themselves and others around attending the least carelessness on their part in the nursing care of these patients was, it is believed, one reason why pupils who might desire to enter this school would seek elsewhere the training without the attending risk.

During the latter part of the year the pupils have been supplied with goods for uniforms and aprons, and while this does not add greatly to the running expenses of the institution, it means much to the individual nurse.

We owe our warmest expression of appreciation and thanks to the corps of lecturers for the valuable time and instruction given to the pupils, to the superintendent of the institution for his very hearty cooperation in the work of the school, and to the visiting physician for all professional services so kindly rendered to the members of the nursing staff.

Respectfully submitted.

S. C. FRANCIS, *Superintendent of Nurses.*

L. F. ZINKHAN,  
*Superintendent Washington Asylum Hospital.*

## Graduate nurses.

Name.	Present location.
<i>Class of 1902.</i>	
Miss Katharine O. Smith .....	Private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Miss Harriet Lafferty .....	Nurse, Emergency Hospital, Frederick, Md.
Miss Mary Lewis .....	District nurse, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Wm. Hudson (Miss K. J. Johnstone) .....	Private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Miss Amelia Laurason .....	District nurse, Wilmington, N. C.
<i>Class of 1903.</i>	
Miss Elizabeth H. Hay .....	Nurse, Emergency Hospital, Boston, Mass.
Miss Annie Frisby .....	Private nurse, Charlestown, W. Va.
Miss Elizabeth Milton .....	Private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Miss Janet Jefferson .....	Private nurse, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Miss Grace Knettle .....	Nurse, City Hospital, Ithaca, N. Y.
Miss Lula B. Anderson .....	Head nurse, Emergency Hospital, Washington, D. C.
Miss Ida M. Burling .....	Private nurse, Ithaca, N. Y.
Miss Miriam E. M. Smith .....	District nurse, Ottawa, Canada.
<i>Class of 1904.</i>	
Miss Minna Meier .....	Private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Miss Belle Winter .....	Private nurse, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Miss A. Grace Henicle .....	Do.
Miss Sara A. Sheldon .....	Night supervisor, Washington Asylum Hospital, Washington, D. C.
<i>Class of 1905.</i>	
Miss Ethel L. Chisholm .....	Head nurse, Washington Asylum Hospital, Washington, D. C.
Miss Jesse R. Chisholm .....	Private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Miss Lillian L. Rinker .....	Nurse, City Hospital, Ithaca, N. Y.
Miss Maud Williamson .....	Private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Miss Maud Odell .....	Still in school.
Miss Mary E. Smith .....	Do.
Miss Emma Gardner .....	Do.

*Donations.*

- August 3, 1904: Four dozen bananas—Mr. Ladd.
- October 9, 1904: Clothing for infants—Mrs. Tryon.
- October 27, 1904: Flowers for wards—National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild.
- October 30, 1904: Clothing for children—Mrs. Tryon.
- October 29, 1904: Overcoat for patient in tubercular tent—through Miss Van Dorn.
- November 1, 1904: Overcoat for patient in tubercular tent—Mrs. Tryon.
- November 6, 1904: Heavy clothing for men in tubercular tents—through Mrs. Tryon.
- November 13, 1904: One dozen long flannel gowns for white women in tubercular tent; clothing for men—Mrs. Tryon.
- November 24, 1904: Fruit and cakes for all patients—Fourth Presbyterian Church.
- December 25, 1904: Candy for all patients—Miss Otis Franz and friends.
- December 26, 1904: Oranges, apples, and bananas for all patients—St. Vincent de Paul Society, through Mr. Roach and Father Maguire.
- December 27, 1904: Two overcoats for men in tubercular tents—Mr. L. F. Zinkhan.
- January 24, 1905: Annual treat, ice cream and cake for all patients—Fourth Presbyterian Church, through Miss Van Dorn.



## REPORT OF THE REFORM SCHOOL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 16, 1905.*

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with law, I submit, on behalf of the Reform School of the District of Columbia, a report covering the operations of the school during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, giving detailed information as to the inmates, the amounts received from the sale of surplus farm products and from the various industries carried on at the school for the instruction of the boys, the disposition made of those sums, an itemized statement of the receipts and payments of the treasurer of the school, and an inventory of all personal property belonging to the institution.

During the year covered by the report, such necessary repairs for the proper care and preservation of the buildings and personal property belonging to the school, as the amount of the appropriation available for the purpose would permit, have been made.

The character of the work in the school room, the manual training school, and instructions given in the various shops, as well as in outdoor work, have been in every way up to the usual standard.

The figures accompanying this report show that there were in the school, June 30, 1904, 318 boys, and that there remained in the school, June 30, 1905, 290. There were received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, 178, and discharged 206.

Very respectfully,

CECIL CLAY,  
*President, Board of Trustees.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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*Statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.*

Total number of boys received since the opening, January 13, 1870 .....	3,447
Average age of boys received since the opening .....	14
<hr/>	
Number of boys in school June 30, 1904 .....	318
Total number received during the year:	
By commitment from the police court of the District of Columbia .....	128
By commitment from the supreme court of the District of Columbia .....	4
By commitment from the United States courts .....	17
By paroled boys returned .....	28
By escaped boys returned .....	1
<hr/>	
Total number during the year .....	178
<hr/>	
Total number during the year .....	496
<hr/>	
Number of boys discharged during the year:	
By order of the board of trustees (honor) .....	38
By order of the board of trustees (emergency) .....	97
By pardon of the President of the United States .....	3
By expiration of sentence (United States courts) .....	35
By order of court .....	8
By death .....	4
By escapes and still absent .....	21
<hr/>	
	206

502 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Number remaining in school June 30, 1905.....	290
Maximum number during the year.....	322
Minimum number during the year.....	290
Average number of boys during the year.....	304
Average age of boys received during the year (years).....	15
Time in which honorable discharge may be secured (years).....	2
Possible reduction by good time allowance (months).....	4
<hr/>	
Number received on first commitment.....	151
Number received on second commitment.....	19
Number received on third commitment.....	8
<hr/>	
Total.....	178
<hr/>	
Record as to personal habits before commitment:	
Number having kept bad company.....	127
Number having a doubtful record.....	38
Number having a doubtful record, but coming from good home.....	13
<hr/>	
Total.....	178
<hr/>	
Number having smoked cigarettes.....	66
Number having used tobacco other than cigarettes.....	39
Number who did not use tobacco in any form.....	73
<hr/>	
Total.....	178
<hr/>	
Number who used intoxicants prior to commitment.....	27
<hr/>	
Employment prior to commitment:	
Number not employed in any way.....	78
Number employed part of the time.....	75
Number attending school regularly.....	18
Number attending school a part of the time.....	7
<hr/>	
Total.....	178
<hr/>	
Causes of commitment:	
Passing counterfeit money.....	1
Assault.....	6
Robbery.....	2
Larceny.....	82
Disorderly conduct.....	4
Embezzlement.....	1
Incorrigibility.....	30
Vagrancy.....	1
Housebreaking.....	3
Violation of revenue laws.....	1
Violation of United States postal laws.....	14
Carrying deadly weapons.....	1
Destroying private property.....	1
Forgery.....	1
Turning in false fire alarm.....	1
Returned from escape.....	1
Returned from parole.....	28
<hr/>	
Total.....	178
<hr/>	
Religious associations of boys before commitment:	
Parents attended Baptist Church services.....	81
Parents attended Methodist Church services.....	23
Parents attended Catholic Church services.....	31
Parents attended Christian Church services.....	11
Parents attended Presbyterian Church services.....	2
Parents attended Episcopalian Church services.....	3
Parents attending no church services.....	37
<hr/>	
Total.....	178
<hr/>	

## Nationality of boys received during the year:

American.....	169
German .....	3
Irish .....	4
English.....	2
Total .....	178

## Parental relations when received:

Number having both parents living.....	58
Number having both parents living, but separated.....	37
Number having lost father by death.....	23
Number having lost mother by death.....	27
Number having lost both parents by death.....	33
Total .....	178

## Educational standing of boys when received:

Number who did not know the alphabet.....	29
Number who knew the alphabet only.....	25
Number who could read in the primer.....	27
Number who could read words of short syllables.....	39
Number who could read in the third reader.....	58
Total .....	178

Number who had no knowledge of penmanship.....	48
Number who could write name only.....	36
Number who could write imperfectly.....	50
Number who could write fairly well.....	44

Total ..... 178

Number who had never studied arithmetic.....	58
Number who had done practical examples in addition.....	70
Number who had advanced to division.....	31
Number who had done practical examples in fractions.....	19

Total ..... 178

Number who had never attended school ..... 29

Two hundred and six boys were discharged, paroled, etc., during the year.  
Their standing when admitted and also when dismissed was as follows:

## When received:

Class A.....	25
Class B.....	54
Class C.....	61
Class D.....	66
Total .....	206

## When dismissed:

Class A.....	111
Class B.....	73
Class C.....	22
Class D.....	0
Total .....	206

NOTE.—Class A includes those who can read and write with ease; class B includes those who can read and write only with effort; class C includes those who know only letters of the alphabet; class D includes those who do not know letters of the alphabet.

There have been received from various sources and turned over monthly to Mr. Samuel W. Curriden, treasurer of the school, the following amounts:

From gains in the paper-box factory.....	\$2, 459. 68
From sales from the greenhouse.....	472. 23
From sales of surplus farm products.....	7. 84
From miscellaneous sources.....	141. 19

3, 080. 92

I. D. PORTER, *Superintendent.*

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1905.

SIRS: I have the honor to submit with this my report in detail of my receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the Reform School of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, last:

## RECEIPTS.

From appropriation for salaries.....	\$16,552.00
From appropriation for support of inmates.....	26,000.00
From appropriation for repairs.....	1,000.00
From Department of Justice, for support of inmates.....	11,554.25
	<hr/>
	55,106.25

## DISBURSEMENTS.

For pay roll:		
General .....	\$9,069.53	
Teachers .....	5,699.99	
Watchmen .....	1,608.75	
	<hr/>	\$16,378.27
For support, etc.:		
Groceries .....	4,706.26	
Butter, etc.....	1,439.03	
Ice, etc.....	435.71	
Flour and feed .....	4,902.62	
Fresh meats.....	3,189.57	
Dry goods, clothing .....	4,115.59	
Leather, etc.....	1,321.67	
Gas .....	1,211.60	
Fuel .....	3,536.32	
Houseware, etc .....	2,008.54	
Seed, stock, etc.....	778.77	
Harness and repairs .....	131.95	
School books, etc.....	736.51	
Medicines, etc .....	286.61	
Medical attendance.....	572.00	
Dental services, etc.....	25.57	
Transportation .....	1,091.38	
Conveyance .....	68.65	
Blacksmithing .....	77.21	
Telephone service .....	153.33	
Repairs, ordinary .....	1,649.26	
Repairs, extraordinary .....	4,158.29	
Compensation.....	893.00	
Sundries.....	1,055.15	
	<hr/>	38,544.59
		<hr/>
		\$54,922.86
Leaving on hand unexpended.....		183.39

I have also received from the superintendent of the school during the year, being income derived from the labor of inmates, sale of farm products, etc., the sum of \$3,080.92. In accordance with law, I have paid the same into the Treasury of the United States—\$1,011.49 to the credit of the District of Columbia, being one-half of the receipts from July 1, 1904, up to March 3, 1905, and \$2,069.43 to the credit of the United States, being one-half of the receipts from July 1, 1904, up to March 3, 1905, and all the receipts from March 3, 1905, to June 30, 1905.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL W. CURRIDEN, *Treasurer.*

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES.



**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE REFORM SCHOOL  
FOR GIRLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 15, 1905.*

SIR: We have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the school for the year ending June 30, 1905.

The last report shows that there were in the institution during the year ending June 30, 1904, a larger number of inmates than during any previous year. During the present year this number was temporarily reduced by binding out to service those inmates whose record, in the opinion of the superintendent and teachers of the school, justified such action on the part of the board of trustees. A number of those so bound out, however, have been returned to the school, and, with the additional inmates committed, the school buildings have been taxed to their utmost capacity, and it seems imperative that an additional school building, or an enlargement of the present building, should be immediately provided for. We recommended an appropriation of \$50,000 for this purpose in our last report, and we again urge the necessity of such an appropriation.

The increased number of inmates necessitates an increase of the appropriation for maintenance. Heretofore the amount appropriated for this purpose has been \$10,000. This amount should be increased to \$12,000, and it will be almost impossible to get along during the next fiscal year with a less amount.

The estimates for the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and the reports of the superintendent and treasurer and visiting physician accompany this report.

Respectfully,

CHAPIN BROWN,  
*President Board of Trustees.*

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

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**REPORT OF TREASURER.**

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith report in detail of my receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the Reform School for Girls, District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905:

Total appropriation:	
Salaries.....	\$8,405.00
Maintenance.....	10,000.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$18,405.00

*Disbursements.*

For salaries .....	\$7, 918. 34	
Meats .....	1, 187. 43	
Groceries, including flour .....	1, 631. 43	
Butter .....	236. 35	
Vegetables .....	4. 70	
Dry goods .....	646. 82	
Shoes .....	411. 60	
Medical attendance, drugs, etc .....	215. 50	
House furnishings .....	123. 02	
Fuel .....	1, 652. 36	
Books and stationery .....	109. 46	
Stable expenses, ncluding feed, horseshoeing, repairs to harness, vehicles, etc .....	928. 67	
Lighting .....	131. 85	
Hardware .....	142. 23	
Labor .....	718. 24	
Printing .....	28. 00	
Oils, cement, etc .....	29. 35	
Lumber .....	52. 48	
Repairs .....	1, 148. 39	
Unclassified expenses .....	573. 14	
		<hr/> \$17, 889. 36
Balance .....		<hr/> 515. 64
Unclassified expenses (specified):		
Typewriting .....	117. 97	
Garden supplies, seeds, implements, etc .....	120. 84	
Postage .....	52. 00	
Car tickets .....	25. 00	
Expense vouchers, contracted in official business, authorized by the board of trustees .....	71. 44	
Board of wards of the school at hospital .....	25. 00	
Ice .....	5. 00	
Hack hire .....	12. 00	
Repairing sewing machines .....	10. 10	
Advertising .....	42. 78	
Spectacles .....	6. 40	
Fire apparatus .....	82. 81	
Patterns .....	1. 80	
Total .....		<hr/> 573. 14

Respectfully submitted.

ANNA T. DEAN, *Treasurer.*The BOARD OF CHARITIES,  
Washington, D. C.

## REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

### BOARD OF VISITORS.

GEORGE W. EVANS. JOHN J. DARBY, M. D.  
WILLIAM T. PIERSON.

### STAFF.

W. A. WARFIELD, M. D., *Surgeon in Chief.*  
WM. H. HUGHES, M. D., *First Assistant Surgeon and Executive Officer.*

### CONSULTANTS.

*Medical.*—F. J. SHADD, M. D.; ROBERT REYBURN, M. D.  
*Surgical.*—NEIL F. GRAHAM, M. D.  
*Obstetrical.*—THOMAS C. SMITH, M. D.  
*Gynecological.*—J. TABOR JOHNSON, M. D.

### VISITING STAFF.

#### *Medical.*

*January, February, March.*—S. R. WATTS, M. D.; NEIL D. GRAHAM, M. D.  
*April, May, June.*—F. E. MAXCY, M. D.; GEO. W. CABANISS, M. D.  
*July, August, September.*—ROBT. W. BROWN, M. D.; THOS. MARTIN, M. D.  
*October, November, December.*—S. R. WATTS, M. D.; NEIL D. GRAHAM, M. D.

#### *Surgical.*

*January, February, March.*—E. A. BALLOCH, M. D.  
*April, May, June.*—WM. A. JACK, JR., M. D.  
*July, August, September.*—WM. A. JACK, JR., M. D.  
*October, November, December.*—E. A. BALLOCH, M. D.  
*Necroscopist.*—D. S. LAMB, M. D.

#### *Obstetrical.*

*January, February, March, April.*—N. R. JENNER, M. D.  
*May, June, July, August.*—E. D. WILLISTON, M. D.  
*September, October, November, December.*—JNO. R. FRANCIS, M. D.  
*Genito-urinary.*—ALBERT RIDGELEY, M. D.

#### *Internes.*

CHAS. F. GREEN, M. D. W. W. JONES, M. D.  
S. S. THOMPSON, M. D. B. HUGHES, M. D.

### OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

#### *Medical.*

*Monday.*—D. W. PRENTISS, M. D. *Thursday.*—D. W. PRENTISS, M. D.  
*Tuesday.*—C. A. TIGNOR, M. D. *Friday.*—HENRY FREEMAN, M. D.  
*Wednesday.*—S. R. WATTS, M. D. *Saturday.*—ALBERT RIDGELEY, M. D.

#### *Eye and ear.*

*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.*—E. O. BELT, M. D.; M. O. DUMAS, M. D.

#### *Nose and throat.*

*Wednesday, Saturday.*—J. J. RICHARDSON, M. D.; R. W. WALKER, M. D.

SARAH L. TUFFS, *Directress of Training School.*  
H. S. POPE, PHAR. D., *Pharmacist.* PHILIP LEE, *Assistant Pharmacist.*  
ANNIE C. KING, *Matron.* HARRY CARDOZO, *Clerk.*

WASHINGTON, *August 28, 1905.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the annual report of the Freedmen's Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

A summary of the work accomplished during the year shows an increase over the preceding one. This excess is more noticeable on the surgical side, and at the same time the volume of medical service taxed the capacity of the hospital to the limit and a considerable number was refused admission because of a lack of accommodation, this being especially true of obstetrical cases. It is a pleasure here to note that, with this increased demand upon the hospital, the officials and employees, with few exceptions, have been untiring in their efforts to render faithful and efficient service in the performance of their duty, thus sharing in the general good accomplished by the hospital as a whole.

The statistical tables appended hereto show in classified detail the number of patients treated during the period covered by this report. Two thousand nine hundred and eighteen were admitted, 187 were born in the hospital, and 114 were remaining July 1, 1904, making a total of 3,219 under care during the year; 3,066 were discharged, leaving 153 in the hospital July 1, 1905, as against 114 the preceding year. Of the number discharged, 1,997 were cured, 424 were improved, 191 unimproved, 66 not treated, and 201 died.

The percentage of deaths was 6.21 of the cases treated, an increase of 0.10 over the preceding year. This increase, though small, is undoubtedly due to the large number of moribund cases admitted. Fifty-two were received in this condition, as against 35 the preceding year; 34 died within twenty-four hours after admission and 18 within thirty-six hours. Deducting from the number of deaths the cases brought to the hospital in a dying condition, and beyond medical and surgical aid, the percentage of mortality would be 4.62.

In the surgical department, where the work was the heaviest, 899 operations were performed, which was 415 more than last year. From this department 728 were discharged as cured, 135 improved, 12 unimproved, and 24 died.

In the out-patient department 6,597 received treatment, divided as follows: Medical, 4,190; surgical, 1,310; gynecological, 470; eye and ear, 468; nose and throat, 159.

The whole number of in and out patients that received the benefits of the hospital was 9,816, which is 511 more than the previous year.

During the latter part of the year a nose and throat clinic was established in connection with the out-patient department, in charge of Dr. J. J. Richardson, whose services as a member of the visiting staff are especially valuable.

The most important event affecting the management of the hospital occurred when Congress, by the sundry civil act, approved March 3, unified the management under the Department of the Interior, in accordance with the recommendation contained in your last annual report.

Although it has been only two months since the change became operative the wisdom of the act has been clearly demonstrated, and it is further emphasized by the lack of embarrassment which so fre-



quently proceeded from a dual control of the hospital, and the facility with which supplies are now received.

In compliance with the act above referred to, patients from the District of Columbia are now admitted to the hospital on a contract basis. The hospital receives from the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia \$1.10 per day for the care and treatment of all persons over 12 years of age, 65 cents per day for those under 12 years, and 40 cents per day for those born in the hospital, Congress having appropriated \$25,500 for the same. This sum will not be sufficient to care for the District of Columbia patients throughout the present year if the rate of admissions continues as high as during July and August.

February 10 the ambulance and shed were destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about \$800. It appeared for a short while that the hospital would be without an ambulance service, but through the kindness of Mr. George S. Wilson, secretary of the Board of Charities, an ambulance was loaned to the hospital until a new one could be secured, which is now being built and will be ready for use in a few weeks.

A high standard has been maintained in the training school for nurses under the supervision of Miss Sarah L. Tuffs, who has spared no pains in her efforts to reach the highest attainable degree of excellence.

In addition to the practice at the bedside and the regular course of lectures, the class was given a special course in domestic science at Howard University.

It is respectfully recommended that the number of internes be increased from four to six. The present number was adopted in 1898, and since the work of the hospital has increased to such an extent that the services of four internes are entirely inadequate to meet the demands of the service.

The most important changes among the officials of the hospital during the year were as follows: Miss Sarah L. Tuffs was appointed directress of nurses, vice Mrs. Sara I. Fleetwood, resigned. May 17, Mrs. M. C. Dismond was appointed matron (temporarily), vice Miss Annie C. King, resigned. May 20, S. S. Thompson, M. D., was appointed assistant surgeon (temporarily), vice William H. Hughes, M. D., dismissed. May 24, John H. Rhodes was appointed steward (temporarily), vice R. B. Stewart, dismissed.

Respectfully submitted.

W. A. WARFIELD,  
*Surgeon in Chief.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Statistical summary.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Remaining July 1, 1904.....					114
Admissions.....	284	37	1,443	1,154	2,918
Births.....	1	2	88	96	187
Total under care.....	285	39	1,531	1,250	3,219
Discharged:					
Recovered.....					1,997
Improved.....					424
Unimproved.....					191
Not treated.....					66
Died.....					201
Births.....					187
Total.....					3,066
Remaining July 1, 1905.....					153
Operations.....	45	3	430	421	899
Results of operations:					
Recovered.....					728
Improved.....					135
Unimproved.....					12
Died.....					24
Emergencies.....	150	14	416	179	759
Out-patients:					
Medical.....	72	18	2,141	1,959	4,190
Surgical.....	90	57	885	278	1,310
Gynecological.....		13		457	470
Total.....	162	88	3,026	2,694	5,970
Eye.....	8	4	181	191	384
Ear.....	7		45	32	84
Nose and throat.....	1		84	74	159
Total out-patients.....	178	92	3,336	2,991	6,597
Prescriptions, out-patients.....					8,448
Total patients treated in hospital and out-patients.....					9,816

Table showing number treated, discharges, diagnosis, and number remaining.

Diseases.	Remaining July 1, 1904.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1905.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.								
Abscess:													
Cervical.....				2		2	2					2	
Axillary.....				3	4	7	6				1	7	
Foot.....				2		2	2					2	
Lumbar.....				3	1	4	2		1			3	1
Pudendal.....					2	2	2					2	
Pelvic.....					3	3	1				1	2	1
Ischio-rectal.....				5	4	9	7	1				8	1
Scalp.....				1		1	1					1	
Hand.....		2		6	1	9	8	1				9	
Periurethral.....				3		3	2	1				3	
Submaxillary.....				8	6	14	10	2	1			13	1
Tubo ovarian.....					3	3	3					3	
Mammary.....				1	2	3	3					3	
Leg.....				1		1	1					1	
Abortion.....					28	28	26	2				28	
Adenitis:													
Cervical.....	1			4	8	13	10	3				13	
Inguinal.....	6	2		26	5	39	30	2	1	3		36	3
Adhesions of tarsus.....				1		1						1	
Adenoids.....				1	3	4	2	2				4	
Alcoholism:													
Acute.....		22		22	5	49	20	25	4			49	
Chronic.....		12		3		15	5	10				15	
Aneurism, popliteal.....				1		1	1					1	
Atrophy of optic nerve.....				1		1							

Table showing number treated, discharges, diagnosis, and number remaining—Continued.

Diseases.	Remaining July 1, 1904.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1905.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.								
Adenomata of breast					1	1	1					1	
Ankyloglossia				1		1	1					1	
Ankylosis of elbow				1		1	1					1	
Anaemia, pernicious		2		1	3	6	2	3			1	6	
Asphyxiation		1		1		2	2					2	
Appendicitis:													
Acute				2	4	6	5					5	1
Chronic				1	1	2	1					1	1
Amenorrhea					21	21	15	3	3			21	
Asthma:													
Bronchial		1		7	5	13	6	2		1	4	13	
Cardiac		1		2	5	8	4	2	1		1	8	
Arthritis				11		11	8	2				10	1
Apoplexy		2		5		7	2	4	1			7	
Aphasia					1	1		1				1	
Bronchitis:													
Acute	5	2		20	9	36	30	5	1			36	
Chronic	3	1	1	9	1	15	8	6				14	1
Capillary		1				1						1	
Balanitis				2		2	2					2	
Bunion	1				1	2		1	1			2	
Burns:													
Arm		1		1	1	3	3					3	
Face				1	2	3	2	1				3	
Body				2	1	3	2				1	3	
Leg		1		3		4	2				1	3	1
Hand	1					1	1					1	
Congestion of lung				3		3					3	3	
Cholera infantum				1	1	2	1				1	2	
Calculus:													
Vesical		1		1	1	3	3					3	
Renal				1		1	1					1	
Cholelithiasis				3	1	4	2				1	3	1
Carcinoma:													
Breast	1				2	3		2	1			3	
Stomach	1	1			4	6		4	1	1		6	
Uterus	1				13	14	4	2	4		1	11	3
Intestines					1	1			1			1	
Mouth				1		1					1	1	
Carbuncle				1	1	2	1					1	1
Cataract	3	1		4	7	15	12	2				14	1
Cellulitis:													
Finger		3				3	2					2	1
Hand		5		11	3	19	17	2				19	
Arm		2		5		7	6		1			7	
Leg				3	3	6	6					6	
Cerebral hemorrhage		2		14	4	20	4	3	2		10	19	1
Chancroids				9	3	12	8	4				12	
Cirrhosis of liver		1		1		2		1				1	1
Conjunctivitis		1		2	2	5	5					5	
Cholecystitis				4	1	5	3	2				5	
Chondromata of knee, suppurat-													
ing				1		1					1	1	
Concussion of brain		1		3		4	3					3	1
Condylomata					2	2	2					2	
Constipation:													
Acute				3	1	4	1	3				4	
Chronic		1		8	3	12	8	2	2			12	
Coryza				3	1	4	4					4	
Cystitis:													
Acute	1			2	2	5	3	1			1	5	
Chronic		1		1	1	3	2		1			3	3
Cysts:													
Dermoid of ovary					2	2	2					2	
Ovarian					7	7	6					6	1
Cicatrix				3	3	6	4	1		1		6	
Dephalalgia				2	3	5	4	1				5	
Crematitis		1				1	1					1	
Debility, senile	3	5		1	1	10		6	2		1	9	1
Diphtheria				3	2	5					5	5	
Dementia				2	3	5		2		3		5	
Diabetes mellitus		1				1			1			1	
Diarrhea:													
Acute		7		1		8	8					8	
Chronic			1		1	2	1	1				2	

Table showing number treated, discharges, diagnosis, and number remaining—Continued.

Diseases.	Remaining July 1, 1904.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1905.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.								
Dysentery, acute .....				1		1	1					1	
Dysmenorrhea .....			1		32	33	20	10	2	1		33	
Dyspepsia:													
Acute .....		2		1	3	6		6				6	
Chronic .....				1		1		1				1	
Eclampsia, puerperal .....					9	9					8	8	1
Eczema .....				4	1	5	2	1	1			4	1
Empyema .....				5		5	3				2	5	
Elongated prepuce .....				4		4	4					4	
Elongated uvula .....					1	1	1					1	
Erysipelas .....				1	1	2	1				1	2	
Endocervicitis .....					2	2	1	1				2	
Endometritis:													
Acute .....			1		3	4	2	1				3	1
Chronic .....					2	2		1	1			2	
Epistaxis .....	1			2		2	3					3	
Epididymitis .....				8		8	5	2	1			8	
Enteritis:													
Acute .....		1		3	3	7	6	1				7	
Chronic .....		1				1		1				1	
Epilepsy .....	4	1		11	5	21	3	2	8	5	1	19	2
Epulis .....				1		1	1					1	
Ectopic gestation .....					1	1	1					1	
Fever:													
Typhoid .....	3	1		32	16	52	29				15	44	8
Malaria, intermittent .....		5		10	3	18	15	3				18	
Malaria, remittent .....				3	2	5	4					4	1
Malaria, tertian .....		3			8	11	8	1			2	11	
Scarlet .....				1		1	1					1	
Fistula:													
Vesical .....		1				1	1					1	
Thoracic .....					1	1	1					1	
In ano .....				10	3	13	12	1				13	
Urethral .....		1		8		9	4					4	
Fibrocystic ovary .....					9	9	8					8	1
Fibroid uterus .....	2				21	23	20					20	3
Foreign body in—													
Ear .....		1			4	5	5					5	
Eye .....		1		2		3	3					3	
Esophagus .....				3	2	5	5					5	
Nose .....				1		1	1					1	
Fracture of—													
Nose .....		1		2		3	2	1				3	
Skull .....				4		4	4					4	
Clavicle .....				2		2	2					2	
Inferior maxilla .....				1		1	1					1	
Fibula .....					1	1	1					1	
Fibula and tibia .....		2		7		9	9					8	1
Tarsus .....		1				1	1					1	
Humerus .....			1	2	1	4	3					3	1
Radius and ulna .....				3	2	5	5					5	
Radius .....				2	1	3	3					3	
Femur .....		2				2	1					1	1
Phalanx .....				5		5	4	1				5	
Ribs .....				9		9	9					9	
Frostbite of—													
Feet .....				15		15	12	3				15	
Hands .....		1		1		2	1	1				2	
Furuncle .....				5	1	6	6					6	
Floating cartilage of knee .....				1		1	1					1	
Floating kidney .....					1	1	1					1	
Gastritis:													
Acute .....				5	9	14	10	1	1		2	14	
Chronic .....				1	6	7		6	1			7	
Gastroenteritis .....		2		10	2	14	9	2	2			13	1
Gastralgia .....				1	7	8	6	1	1			8	
Gout .....				1		1							1
Gangrene of—													
Foot .....				1	2	3	2				1	3	
Testicle .....				1		1					1	1	
Glaucoma .....					1	1		1				1	
Gonorrhea:													
Acute .....		3		5	4	12	7	2				9	3
Chronic .....		2		4	2	6	6	2				8	
Genu valgum .....				1		1	1					1	



Table showing number treated, discharges, diagnosis, and number remaining—Continued.

Diseases.	Remaining July 1, 1904.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1905.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.								
Hematoma of knee.....				1		1	1					1	
Hepatitis.....		1		6	1	8	6	2				8	
Hematuria.....				2		2	2					2	
Hemorrhoids:													
Internal.....	3			2		5	5					5	
External.....				16	8	24	20	4				24	
Hemicrania.....				2	1	3		1	2			3	
Heat exhaustion.....				6		6	5					5	1
Hernia:													
Inguinal.....				13	3	16	11			2		13	3
Inguinal strangulated.....		1		2		3	3					3	
Umbilical.....				1	3	4	2			2		4	
Heart diseases:													
Aortic insufficiency.....				3	1	4			2		1	3	1
Mitral insufficiency.....	3	6		17	16	42		4	20		15	39	3
Mitral stenosis.....				2	1	3		1	1		1	3	
Pericarditis.....					3	3					2	2	1
Dilatation.....				1		1					1	1	
Hypertrophy of—													
Tonsils.....					1	1	1					1	
Prostate.....		1		1		2		2				2	
Hysteria.....				2	15	17	6	8	2	1		17	
Hemiplegia.....				2		2							2
Inanition.....				6		6		1			5	6	
Infants admitted with mother.....				4	2	6				5		5	1
Ingrown toe nail.....				2	1	3	3					3	
Intestinal obstruction.....				1	1	2	1				1	2	
Iritis.....				4	1	5	5					5	
Incontinence and infiltration of urine.....		3				3	2				1	3	
Influenza.....				18	2	20	18				2	20	
Infants remaining.....	8			4		12				4		4	8
Insanity.....					1	1				1		1	
Keratitis.....		1	1	1	1	4	2	1				3	1
Keloid.....				1		1	1					1	
Lacerated cervix uteri.....					3	3	3					3	
Lacerated perineum.....					20	20	16	3		1		20	
Laryngitis:													
Acute.....					2	2	2					2	
Chronic.....				1		1		1				1	
Lipoma of—													
Hand.....					3	3	3					3	
Leg.....				1	1	2	2					2	
Back.....					2	2	2					2	
Neck.....				1	1	2	2					2	
Lumbago.....		3		5	10	18	6	8	2	1		17	1
Locomotor ataxia.....				1		1					1	1	
Luxation:													
Shoulder.....		1		2		3	3					3	
Clavicle.....	1			1		2	2					2	
Wrist.....		1		1	2	4	2	2				4	
Elbow.....					2	2	2					2	
Femur.....	1			1		2	2					2	
Knee.....	1			4		5	4	1				5	
Mastitis.....					1	1							1
Mania, acute.....		1		1	1	3				3		3	
Meningitis:													
Acute cerebral.....	3			2		5	2	2				4	1
Cerebro-spinal.....				1		1					1	1	
Melancholia.....	1					1			1			1	
Menorrhagia.....			1		10	11	8	2				10	1
Myalgia.....					10	10	6	2	1	1		10	
Necrosis of jaw.....				1		1		1				1	
Necrosis of femur.....				1		1							1
Nævus.....		1				1		1				1	
Nephritis:													
Interstitial, acute.....	1	2	1	9	2	15					14	14	1
Interstitial, chronic.....			1	7		8	1	1			5	7	1
Parenchymatous, acute.....				3	1	4	3				1	4	
Parenchymatous, chronic.....				3	4	7	3	4				7	
Neuralgia:													
Intercostal.....				1		1							1
Facial.....	1			2	6	9	3	5				8	1
Neurasthenia.....		1		1	2	4		2				2	2
Opacity of cornea.....				1		1		1				1	
Osteitis.....				1		1							1

Table showing number treated, discharges, diagnosis, and number remaining—Continued.

Diseases.	Remaining July 1, 1904.	Admitted.				Total.	Discharged.						Total.	Remaining July 1, 1905.
		White.		Colored.			Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.									
Osteomyelitis of—														
Tibia .....				1	1	2	1	1				2		
Femur .....				1		1	1					1		
Ovaritis:														
Acute .....	4				9	13	8	2				10	3	
Chronic .....					5	5	2	1	1			4	1	
Orchitis:														
Acute .....				1		1	1					1		
Chronic .....				3		3	2	1				3		
Gonorrheal .....														
Otitis media .....				2	2	4	3					3	1	
Odontalgia .....				1	2	3	3					3		
Onychia .....				1		1	1					1		
Ophthalmia neonatorum .....				2	2	4	4					4		
Pannus .....		1				1		1				1		
Papillomat .....		1		7	3	11	10	1				11		
Pharyngitis .....		5		2	3	10	8	2				10		
Paronychia .....				2	3	5	4	1				5		
Paralysis agitans .....				2		2			1		1	2		
Paraplegia .....				3	1	4		1	2			3	1	
Prolapsus recti .....				1		1							1	
Prolapsus uteri .....					6	6	1					1	5	
Peritonitis:														
Acute .....				2	9	11	6	2			3	11		
Tubercular .....				2	1	3		2			1	3		
Phlebitis .....					1	1	1					1		
Phlegmasia alba dolens .....					1	1	1					1		
Phimosis .....	4	1		1		6	6					6		
Pleurisy:														
Acute .....				7	3	10	9	1				10		
Tubercular .....				1	1	2		1	1			2		
With effusion .....				1	1	2	2					2		
Pneumonia:														
Lobular .....				29	11	40	37				3	40		
Lobar .....	2			12	2	16					14	14	2	
Placenta prævia .....					2	2	1				1	2		
Poisoning:														
Carbolic acid .....		1	2		1	4	3				1	4		
Chloroform .....				1		1					1	1		
Tobacco .....				1		1	1					1		
Cocaine .....					2	2	2					2		
Mercurial .....				1	1	2					2	2		
Pregnancy .....	17		3		223	243	187		41			228	15	
Premature birth .....					5	5					5	5		
Puerperium .....			1		7	8	8					8		
Prostatitis, chronic .....				4		4		2	1		1	4		
Pyosalpinx .....	2				18	20	16	2				18	2	
Pott's disease of spine .....				3	2	5		2	1	1	1	5		
Rape .....			1			1	1					1		
Retention of urine .....				3	1	4	2	2				4		
Retained placenta .....					14	14	13					13	1	
Retroverted uterus .....					10	10	6	2				8	2	
Ruptured eyeball .....				1		1	1					1		
Rheumatism:														
Acute articular .....	7	12	3	39	37	98	60	15	13	10		98		
Chronic articular .....		3	2	13	6	24	12	3	2			17	7	
Subluxation of—														
Ankle .....		4	1	5	1	11	8	1				9	2	
Clavicle .....				4		4	2	2				4		
Knee .....				2		2	1	1				2		
Fingers .....		2		1		3	3					3		
Syphilis:														
Primary .....		2			2	4	3	1				4		
Secondary .....	3	3	2	32	24	64	44	14				58	6	
Tertiary .....		1		12	7	20	12	7			1	20		
Talipes varus .....				1		1		1				1		
Tonsillitis:														
Acute .....				6	9	15	14					14	1	
Follicular .....				7	5	12	12					12		
Phlegmonous .....				1		1	1					1		
Chronic .....					1	1		1				1		
Tuberculosis:														
General .....				2		2					2	2		
Acute miliary .....				10	4	14			3		10	13	1	
Pulmonary .....	5	2		40	16	63		10	24		25	60	3	

Table showing number treated, discharges, diagnosis, and number remaining—Continued.

Diseases.	Remaining July 1, 1904.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1905.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.								
Tuberculosis—Continued.													
Intestinal, congenital.....				1		1					1	1	
Knee-joint.....		1		6	8	15		7	5		2	14	1
Elbow.....	1			1		2		2				2	
Hip-joint.....				3	4	7		2	4		1	7	
Sternum.....				1		1		1				1	
Tetanus.....				1	1	2	1				1	2	
Rheumatism:													
Acute muscular.....	1			18	5	24	16	2				18	6
Chronic muscular.....				3	1	4	1		2			3	1
Rubeola.....					1	1	1					1	
Ruptured intestine.....				1		1					1	1	
Sarcoma of nose.....				1		1			1			1	
Sarcoma of intestines.....				1		1					1	1	
Salpingitis:													
Acute.....	2				3	5	5					5	
Chronic.....					3	3	3					3	
Sepsis, puerperal.....					2	2	2					2	
Scald.....				2	2	4	4					4	
Sciatica.....				3	1	4		1	3			4	
Strabismus, internal.....				3		3	2	1				3	
Synovitis of—													
Knee.....	4	1		3	2	10	6	1		1		8	2
Ankle.....				1		1		1				1	
Stomatitis.....				1		1	1					1	
Septicemia.....				2	2	4					4	4	
Stricture of—													
Urethra.....	2			11		13	7	5				12	1
Rectum.....					2	2		1		1		2	
Subinvolution of uterus.....					4	4	2	2				4	
Spinal sclerosis.....				1		1					1	1	
Subluxation of—													
Elbow.....				2	1	3	3					3	
Shoulder.....				5	2	7	7					7	
Wrist.....				3	1	4	4					4	
Urethra, ruptured.....				6		6	5				1	6	
Ulcer of—													
Foot.....				1	1	2	1					1	1
Leg.....				3	1	4	2	1				3	1
Varicose of leg.....				1	4	5	3	1	1			5	
Uremia.....				3	3	6	6					6	
Vaginitis.....					2	2	2					2	
Varicose veins.....					4	4	4					4	
Varicella.....					1	1				1		1	
Vertigo.....				1	1	2	1					1	1
Wounds:													
Infected.....		2		34	21	57	45	12				57	
Contused—													
Face.....		3		9	2	14	14					14	
Foot.....		4	1	16	4	24	21	3				24	
Hand.....		8	1	19	1	29	22	7				29	
Back.....		1	1	13	2	17	15	1	1			17	
Abdomen.....				5	2	7	6	1				7	
Leg.....		8	1	22	4	35	32	3				35	
Scalp.....		1	1	5		7	1	6				7	
Arm.....		5		15	3	23	18	5				23	
Chest.....		5		5	2	12	10		1	1		12	
Incised—													
Arm.....		1		7	2	10	10					10	
Hand.....		1	1	28	10	40	36	4				40	
Face.....		3		12	1	16	10	3		3		16	
Foot.....			1	8	2	11	10	1				11	
Leg.....				2		2	2					2	
Scalp.....				3	1	4	4					4	
Lacerated—													
Arm.....		3	1	17	3	24	20	4				24	
Face.....		11	2	42	10	65	52	12	1			65	
Foot.....		4	1	9	2	16	16					16	
Hand.....		18	1	83	7	109	92	10		7		109	
Leg.....		1		10	1	12	12					12	
Scalp.....		15	2	55	14	86	80	6				86	
Gunshot—													
Back.....				2		2	2					2	
Mouth.....				1		1	1					1	
Arm.....				1	1	2	2					2	
Foot.....	1			3	1	5	4	1				5	

Table showing number treated, discharges, diagnosis, and number remaining—Continued.

Diseases.	Remaining July 1, 1904.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1905.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.								
Wounds—Continued.													
Gunshot—Continued.													
Leg.....	1			6	1	8	6	2				8	
Hand.....				2	1	3	3					3	
Scalp.....					1	1	1					1	
Chest.....		1		1		2	2					2	
Thigh.....				2		2	2					2	
Abdomen.....				1		1	1					1	
Punctured—													
Foot.....		3		7		10	10					10	
Face.....				3		3		3				3	
Leg.....				1		1	1					1	
Hand.....		3		3	1	7	5	2				7	
Total .....	114	284	37	1,443	1,154	3,032	1,997	424	191	66	201	2,879	153

## Operations and results.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Amputation .....	Tubercular osteo-mylitis of leg....			1	3	4	2	2		
	Tuberculosis of kneejoint.....				1	1				1
	Burn of leg to third degree .....			1		1	1			
	Compound comminuted fracture of leg.			3		3	3			
	Gangrene of toes .....			1	1	2	2			
	Old stump.....			1		1	1			
	Compound comminuted fracture of humerus.			1		1				1
	Gangrene of fingers .....			4		4	4			
	Senile gangrene of leg .....			1	2	3	2			1
	Crushed legs .....	1				1				1
	Gangrene of foot .....			2		2	2			
	Fibro-cystic degeneration of breast.				2	2	2			
Arthrectomy.....	Tuberculosis of knee .....			2	2	4	3	1		
Arthrotomy, dissection of capsular ligament.	Chronic synovitis of knee.....			1	2	3	2	1		
Appendectomy .....	Appendicitis .....			5	4	9	8	1		
Aspiration .....	Tubercular arthritis with effusion.				1	1		1		
Appendectomy .....	Appendicitis, suppurative.....				3	3	2			1
Bassini's .....	Strangulated inguinal hernia.....			2	1	3	3			
	Inguinal hernia.....			6		6	6			
Barker's .....		1		1	1	3	3			
Cholecystotomy.....	Cholecystitis and gallstones.....			1	2	3	2	1		
Colpotomy, posterior.....	Pelvic abscess.....				5	5	4			1
Cystotomy, suprapubic .....	Stricture of urethra .....			2		2	2			
Cystotomy, perineal .....	Stricture of urethra in filtration of urine.			2		2	1			1
Curettage .....	Chronic endometritis .....				20	20	20			
	Septic endometritis .....				15	15	13	2		
	Retained placenta .....				14	14	14			
	Indolent ulcer of leg .....			2	4	6	2	4		
Curettage and cauterization.	Gumma of nose and necrosis.....				1	1			1	
Curettage and drainage...	Carcinoma of cervix uteri.....				3	3		2	1	
	Empyema and cellulitis of chest wall.	1		1		2	1	1		
	Necrosis of tibia .....			2		2	2			
	Necrosis of ischium .....			1		1		1		
	Tubercular abscess of thigh.....			1		1			1	
	Cellulitis of thigh .....			2		2	2			
	Necrosis of alveola process.....				1	1	1			
Circumcision .....	Phimosis .....	1		32		33	33			
Castration .....	Tubercular testicles .....			2		2		2		
	Gangrene of testicles.....			1		1				1



## Operations and results—Continued.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Celiotomy:										
Exploratory incision..	Gunshot wound of intestines.....			1		1	1			
Appendectomy and oöphorectomy.	Appendicitis and cystic degeneration of ovary.				5	5	5			
Salpingectomy.....	Pyosalpinx .....				8	8	8			
Salpingo-oöphorectomy.	Tubo-ovarian abscess.....				4	4	4			
	Pyosalpinx and cystic degeneration of ovary.				15	15	15			
	Salpingitis and dermoid cyst .....				6	6	6			
	Hydro-pyosalpinx and cystic ovary.				5	5	5			
	Ectopic pregnancy .....				2	2	2			
Oöphorectomy.....	Cystic degeneration of ovary .....				9	9	9			
Oöphorectomy and ventral suspension.	Cystic ovary and retroversion .....				5	5	5			
Ventral suspension...	Retroversion of uterus .....				4	4	4			
Ventral fixation .....	Prolapsed uterus, complete .....				2	2	2			
Hysterectomy .....	Fibroid of uterus.....				6	6	6			
	Fibroid of uterus, multinodular .....				8	8	8			
Hystero-salpingo-oöphorectomy.	Fibroid of uterus, pyosalpinx and cystic ovary, unilateral.				8	8	8			
	Fibroid of uterus, pyosalpinx and cystic ovary, bilateral.				11	11	10			1
Myomectomy.....	Fibroid of uterus.....				7	7	7			
Myo-salpingo-oöphorectomy.	Fibroid of uterus and cystic ovary.				3	3	3			
Oöphorectomy.....	Fibro-cystic ovary.....				9	9	9			
Exploratory incision..	Intestinal obstruction.....			1	1	2				2
	Tubercular peritonitis .....			1	2	3		1		2
Extirpation.....	Subperitoneal fibroid .....				2	2	2			
Cauterization .....	Carcinoma of cervix uteri.....				3	3		2	1	
Dilatation .....	Stricture of oesophagus.....				1	1		1		
Dilatation and incision...	Stricture of rectum .....			1	3	4	3	1		
Excision .....	Hemorrhoids, internal.....			6	2	8	8			
	Hemorrhoids, external.....			17	11	28	28			
	Fistula in ano .....			19	8	27	26	1		
	Sarcoma of inferior maxillary.....			1		1		1		
	Condylomata.....			1	2	3	3			
	Varicocele.....			2		2	2			
	Epulis .....			1	1	2	2			
	Nasal polypus .....			1		1	1			
	Ingrowing toe nail.....			1	2	3	3			
	Varicose veins, unilateral.....				7	7	4	3		
	Varicose veins, bilateral .....				4	4	2	1	1	
	Perineal fistula.....			1		1	1			
	Keloid .....			2		2	1	1		
	Old cicatrix .....		1			1	1			
	Gumma, syphilitic .....			1		1		1		
	Fistula, abdominal, post operative.				2	2	2			
Excision and suture .....	Recto-vaginal fistula .....				2	2	1		1	
Excision and curettement.	Necrosis of tarsal bones .....			1		1	1			
Excision and cauterization.	Condylomata.....			1	1	2	2			
	Carbuncle .....			2	1	3	3			
Extirpation.....	Inguinal adenitis .....			28	15	43	40	2	1	
	Inguinal adenitis, suppurating .....			4	2	6	4	2		
	Axillary adenitis, tubercular .....			3	5	8	6	2		
	Cervical adenitis .....			13		13	13			
	Submaxillary .....			3		3	2	1		
	Sebaceous cyst of scalp.....	1		5	4	10	10			
	Sarcoma of parotid gland .....			1		1		1		
	Angioma of submaxillary gland .....			1		1	1			
	Lipoma of shoulder .....			3	5	8	8			
	Lipoma of ear .....	1				1		1		
	Adenoma of breast.....				3	3	3			
	Fibroid tumor of lip.....				1	1	1			
	Chondroma of knee .....			1		1	1			
Halstead's operation.....	Carcinoma of breast.....				4	4		3		1
	Inguinal hernia .....			3		3	3			
Incision.....	Cellulitis of hand.....			4	4	8	4	4		
	Cellulitis of leg.....			5		5	5			
	Cellulitis of foot.....			6		6	6			
Incision and drainage....	Gonorrhoeal synovitis .....			3		3	2	1		
	Ischiorectal abscess .....			5	4	9	9			
	Abscess of breast .....				6	6	6			
	Abscess of chest wall.....			1		1	1			
	Abscess of thigh.....			1		1	1			

## Operations and results—Continued.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Incision and drainage ....	Abscess of back .....			2		2	2			
	Abscess of scrotum .....			2		2	2			
	Suppurating arthritis, elbow .....			1		1		1		
	Perinephritic abscess .....			1		1	1			
	Pleurisy with effusion .....			1		1	1			
	Empyema .....	1		1		2	2			
	Suppurating arthritis, knee .....			2		2	1	1		
	Tubercular abscess of hip .....			2		2			2	
	Psoas abscess .....			2	3	5		3	1	1
Incision and curettage ....	Chronic synovitis .....			1	1	2	2			
	Chronic ulcer of leg .....			1	4	5	3	2		
	Carbuncle of neck .....			2	1	3	3			
	Post auricular abscess .....	1				1	1			
Laminectomy .....	Fracture of the fifth cervical vertebra.			1		1				1
	Dislocation of tenth and eleventh vertebrae.				1	1				1
Ligation .....	Popliteal aneurism .....			1		1				1
Myer-Halstead's operation	Varicose veins .....			1	5	6	5	1		
	Carcinoma of breast .....				2	2		2		
Osteotomy .....	Genu valgus .....			1	2	3	2	1		
	Osteo-sarcoma .....			1		1		1		
Paracentesis, abdominal ..	Hydroperitoneum .....			2	1	3		2	1	
Perineorrhaphy .....	Lacerated perineum .....				19	19	16	3		
Prostatectomy .....	Enlarged prostate .....			2		2	1			1
Palmar's operation .....	Cirrhosis of liver .....			1		1		1		
Plastic operation .....	Cicatricial deformity of face .....			1	4	5	2	3		
Resection .....	Tubercular osteo-myelitis of humerus.			2		2	1	1		
Reduction .....	Osteo-myelitis of inferior maxillary.			1		1				1
	Fracture of humerus .....			2		2	2			
	Fracture of ribs .....			2		2	2			
	Fracture of both legs, compound .....			1		1				1
Radical cure .....	Fracture of tibia .....			2		2	2			
	Inguinal hernia, bilateral .....			3	2	5	5			
	Inguinal hernia .....			5	1	6	6			
Radical cure and appendectomy.	Inguinal hernia, strangulated .....	1		2		3	3			
	Inguinal hernia and suppurating appendicitis.			1		1				1
	Ventral hernia .....				2	2	2			
Resection of ribs .....	Varicocele .....			8		8	8			
	Empyema .....				1	1	1			
Resection of hip-joint .....	Tuberculosis .....			1		1			1	
Sequestrotomy .....	Sequestrum of tibia .....			4	2	6	6			
Schede's operation .....	Varicose veins .....				4	4	3	1		
Skin grafting .....	Extensive burns .....			2	1	3	3			
Splenectomy .....	Enlarged spleen .....			1		1				1
Suturing .....	Lacerated scalp .....	14	1	42	14	71	50	21		
	Lacerated hand .....	8		20	6	34	24	10		
	Lacerated leg .....			8	2	10	8	2		
	Incised scalp .....	12		29	15	56	30	26		
	Incised hand .....	2		14	10	26	21	5		
	Incised leg .....			2	1	3	3			
Trephining .....	Depressed fracture of skull .....			3	1	4	4			
Trachelorrhaphy .....	Laceration of cervix uteri .....				3	3	3			
Tenotomy .....	Contracted tendons .....			2		2	2			
Urethrotomy, external .....	Stricture of urethra .....	1		7		8	6	1		1
Urethrotomy, internal .....	do .....			5		5	5			
Total .....		45	3	430	421	899	728	135	12	24

*Obstetrical record.*

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Forceps cases.	Placenta praevia.	Lacerations.	Postpartum hemorrhage.	Presentations.						Podalic version.	Multigravida.	Primigravida.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						Head.	Face.	Breech.	Shoulder.	Hands.	Feet.			
July.....			5	3	8			1		8							2	6
August.....			9	2	17		1	2	1	16	1					1	10	7
September.....		1	7	3	11	1		1		11							4	7
October.....			5	9	14	1		2		13					1		6	8
November.....		1	4	6	11	1		1		10				1			7	4
December.....			5	5	10	1				9		1					6	4
January.....			8	7	15	1		1	1	14		1					5	9
February.....			5	9	14		1			14							5	9
March.....			10	10	20	1				19			1				10	10
April.....			7	13	20			2		20							5	15
May.....	1		12	10	23			1		22		1				1	9	14
June.....			11	13	24	1		2		22	1				1		11	13
Total.....	1	2	88	96	187	7	2	13	2	178	2	3	1	1	2	2	81	106

*Emergencies.*

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
July.....	23	2	54	17	96	February.....	5		21	12	38
August.....	16		40	11	67	March.....	6	2	31	19	58
September.....	15	2	51	22	90	April.....	8	2	21	10	41
October.....	16	1	33	18	68	May.....	14	1	26	16	57
November.....	7	3	43	20	73	June.....	17	1	46	13	77
December.....	11		31	15	57	Total.....	150	14	416	179	759
January.....	12		19	6	37						

*Table showing number of refusals.*

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
July.....		2	8	4	14	February.....	3		11	7	21
August.....			6	3	9	March.....			5	4	9
September.....			4	2	6	April.....	1	1	9	4	15
October.....	1		4	5	10	May.....			7	14	21
November.....			5	1	6	June.....	1	1	1	6	9
December.....			5	3	8	Total.....	8	4	74	56	142
January.....	2		9	3	14						

*Out-patient department.*

Diagnosis.	Medical.				Surgical.				Gyneco- logical.		Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		W.	C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Asthma:											
Bronchial .....	4		25	23							52
Cardiac.....			14	8							22
Adenitis:											
Cervical .....					1	3	30	10			44
Inguinal.....							38	6			44
Submaxillary .....							1	1			2
Acne vulgaris.....			16	1							17
Ataxia, locomotor.....			3								3
Ascarides lumbricoides.....		1	4	8							13

## Out-patient department—Continued.

Diagnosis.	Medical.				Surgical.				Gyneco- logical.		Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		W.	C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Appendicitis .....							2				2
Arthritis .....			3	1							4
Amenorrhœa .....	5		10	5							20
Abscess:											
Lumbar .....							1				1
Inguinal .....							8				8
Alveolar .....							1	2			3
Axillary .....					1			2			3
Angina pectoris .....			1	3							4
Burn:											
Face .....							2				2
Foot .....								1			1
Bronchitis:											
Acute .....	5	2	218	301							526
Chronic .....	2	1	160	124							287
Capillary .....			15	18							33
Balanitis .....							4				4
Bursitis, knee .....								2			2
Constipation .....	8	2	130	185							325
Coryza .....			18	6							24
Cellulitis, pelvic .....										6	6
Chorea .....			6	2							8
Chancroid .....					2		50	8			60
Chancre .....					3		36	5			44
Cephalalgia .....		3	29	60							92
Catarrh:											
Nasal .....			7	3							10
Acute gastric .....	1		35	49							85
Chronic gastric .....			60	32							92
Cystitis:											
Acute .....			89	64							153
Chronic .....			18	11							29
Condylomata .....								16			16
Cholera infantum .....			8	2							10
Chilblain .....							17	1			18
Diarrhœa:											
Acute .....	6		62	44							112
Chronic .....			10	5							15
Debility, senile .....			17								17
Diabetes, mellitus .....	1										1
Dysentery:											
Acute .....	1		8	4							13
Chronic .....			2	1							3
Dysmenorrhœa .....									1	69	70
Epilepsy .....			30	19							49
Enteritis .....			15	10							25
Eczema:											
Papulosum .....	1		34	10							45
Pustular .....			20	8							28
Erysipelas .....			2								2
Enterocolitis .....			4								4
Epistaxis .....			9	2							11
Erythema .....			3	1							4
Endocervicitis .....										18	18
Endometritis .....									1	29	30
Epididymitis .....							8				8
Fever:											
Typhoid .....			5	3							8
Intermittent, malarial .....	1	1	89	68							159
Remittent, malarial .....			29	42							71
Frostbite .....					1		14				15
Gonorrhœa .....					28	4	280	39			351
Gastritis .....			12	62							74
Gastralgia .....	1		8	15							24
Gleet .....					2		15				17
Goiter, exophthalmic .....				2							2
Gastroenteritis .....			1	5							6
Hysteria .....		1		11							12
Hernia:											
Inguinal .....							3				3
Umbilical .....								1			1
Hyperæmia, cerebral .....			2								2
Hemiplegia .....	1		8								9
Hemorrhoids:											
External .....					1		12	5			18
Internal .....							5	1			6
Herpes zoster .....			2								2
Hæmaturia .....			6								6



*Out-patient department—Continued.*

Diagnosis.	Medical.				Surgical.				Gyneco- logical.		Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		W.	C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Hæmoptysis .....			1								1
Heart:											
Pericarditis.....	1		14	1							16
Endocarditis.....			2								2
Hypertrophy of.....			39	1							40
Aortic stenosis.....			2								2
Aortic insufficiency.....			15	2							17
Mitral stenosis.....			3								3
Mitral insufficiency.....			23	10							33
Insomnia.....			8	3		1					12
Jaundice, catarrhal.....	1		12	1							14
Leucorrhœa.....									5	107	112
Lumbago.....	4		19	10							33
La grippe.....	5	1	47	82							135
Myalgia.....	1		32	68							101
Metritis.....										8	8
Menopause.....										19	19
Metrorrhagia.....									1	49	50
Meningitis:											
Cerebral.....			17	2							19
Spinal.....			2								2
Menorrhagia.....									1	32	33
Miscarriage.....										12	12
Neurasthenia.....	1	5	70	89							165
Nephritis:											
Acute.....	2		38	19							59
Chronic.....	1		29	9							39
Neuralgia:											
Acute.....			19	28							47
Chronic.....			10	6							16
Neuritis:											
Acute.....			18	9							27
Chronic.....			6	15							21
Ovaritis:											
Acute.....									3	46	49
Chronic.....										14	14
Orchitis:											
Acute.....					1	29					30
Chronic.....						6					6
Pleurisy:											
Acute.....			5	9							14
Chronic.....			3								3
Pleurodynia.....			6	3							9
Parametritis.....										3	3
Pertussis.....			1	3							4
Pyosalpinx.....										6	6
Pneumonia.....			9	2							11
Phimosis.....							7				7
Ptyalism, mercurial.....				1							1
Peritonitis.....			1								1
Pruritus.....										2	2
Rachitis.....				2							2
Rheumatism:											
Acute muscular.....	8		36	40							84
Chronic muscular.....	6	1	92	102							201
Acute articular.....			120	63							183
Chronic articular.....	1		40	21							62
Syphilis:											
Primary.....					19	2	46	23			90
Secondary.....					28	12	246	110			396
Tertiary.....					3		12	4			19
Sciatica.....	1		2								3
Stomatitis.....			1	3							4
Subluxation:											
Shoulder.....							1				1
Wrist.....							1				1
Ankle.....							2				2
Tonsillitis:											
Acute.....			36	19							55
Chronic.....			15	8							23
Follicular.....			8	14							22
Tuberculosis.....	3		84	56							143
Tinea tonsurans.....			5	3							8
Torticollis.....				1							1
Urticaria.....			1	4							5
Ulcer:											
Chronic of leg.....			2	12							14
Varicose of leg.....				15							15

*Out-patient department—Continued.*

Diagnosis.	Medical.				Surgical.				Gyneco- logical.		Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored		W.	C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Uterus:											
Carcinoma of.....										6	6
Retroversion.....									1	14	15
Anteversio.....										3	3
Vulvitis.....										6	6
Vertigo.....			1	5							6
Vaginitis.....										8	8
Varicose veins.....							1	6			7
Wounds, incised:											
Head.....							12	3			15
Hand.....							10	2			12
Arm.....							4	6			10
Leg.....							2	10			12
Foot.....							3	6			9
Wounds, contused:											
Head.....							8	1			9
Hand.....							1	6			7
Leg.....							2	1			3
Total .....	72	18	2,141	1,959	90	57	885	278	13	457	5,970

*Eye and ear—out-patient.*

Diagnosis.	Eye.					Ear.				
	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Astigmatism.....			6	4	10					
Abcess of lid.....			1		1					
Atrophy of optic nerve.....		1	4		5					
Blepharitis.....			3	2	5					
Ceruminous deposits.....						4		8	5	17
Conjunctivitis:										
Catarrhal.....	4	1	30	82	117					
Phlyctenular.....	1	1	10	22	34					
Purulent.....			6	4	10					
Cataract:										
Senile.....			5	3	8					
Traumatic.....			4	1	5					
Soft.....			3	2	5					
Catarrh:										
Acute aural.....						1		8	4	13
Chronic aural.....								5	3	8
Naso-pharyngeal.....						1		11	8	20
Chalazion.....			8	10	18					
Ecchymosis, eye.....			4	2	6					
Epiphora.....			5	3	8					
Furuncle, upper lid.....			1	2	3					
Foreign body in eye.....	1		2	3	6					
Foreign body in ear.....								1	1	2
Glaucoma.....			2	1	3					
Hordeolum.....			5	4	10					
Hypermetropia.....			8	5	13					
Iritis.....			20	12	32					
Keratitis.....		1	10	6	17					
Kerato-iritis.....			4	3	7					
Myopia.....			8	4	12					
Nystagmus.....	1			1	2					
Opacity, corneal.....			6	4	10					
Ophthalmia, purulent.....			2	3	5					
Occlusion of lachrymal duct.....			1		1					
Pannus.....	1				1					
Presbyopia.....			12	4	16					
Pterygium.....			2	1	3					
Otitis media.....						1		12	11	24
Strabismus, internal.....										
Strabismus, external.....										
Ulcer, corneal.....			8	3	11					
Total.....	8	4	181	191	384	7		45	32	84

*Nose and throat—out-patients.*

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abscess, retropharyngeal			2		2	Perforated septum			2		2
Abscess, peritonsillar			1	2	3	Rhinitis				2	2
Adenoids			2	5	7	Tonsillitis:					
Eczema, anterior nares			1		1	Acute			14	12	26
Ethmoiditis			2	4	6	Subacute			12	6	18
Hypertrophy of tonsil			4	10	14	Follicular			8	12	20
Hypertrophy of turbinated bones			2	1	3	Uvula:					
Pharyngitis:						Elongated			2	1	3
Acute	1		16	8	25	Ulcerated			2		2
Subacute			8	6	14	Total	1		84	74	159
Chronic			6	5	11						

*Occupation of patients.*

Occupation.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Occupation.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Agent	4		3		7	Junk dealer	2		2		4
Baseball player	5				5	Laborer	80		891		971
Baker	4				4	Laundress		3		72	75
Barber						Mechanic	2		2		4
Bartender	3		4		7	Machinist	2		3		5
Bellman			7		7	Messenger	3		14		17
Blacksmith	3		2		5	Milkman	4		2		6
Bookkeeper	3		2	1	6	Miner			1		1
Bookbinder	1				1	Minister			4		4
Bootblack			9		9	Motorman	5				5
Brick mason	5		3		8	Musician			4	2	6
Butcher	2		3		5	Newsboy	9		45		54
Butler			6		6	No occupation	11		43	20	74
Cabin boy			1		1	Nurse				21	21
Carpenter	6		8		14	Painter	3		12		15
Chambermaid		6		20	26	Physician	1		3		4
Clerk	4	3	9		16	Plasterer	4		3		7
Coachman	1		5		6	Pharmacist			2		2
Cook			8	40	48	Plumber	6		1		7
Collector	3				3	Policeman	12		2		14
Conductor	3				3	Printer	7		2		9
Domestic		10		845	855	Pressman	3				3
Driver	3		16		19	Paperhanger	2		4		6
Dressmaker		1		21	22	Pupil	16	5	92	78	191
Electrician	2				3	Sailor	4		3		7
Engineer	2		3		5	Seamstress		7		12	19
Expressman	1		7		8	Student	3	1	16	10	30
Farmer	3		22		25	Soldier	18		4		22
Fireman	1		7		8	Switchman	2				2
Florist	1		3		4	Tailor	3		2		5
Gardener	2		4		6	Telegrapher				1	1
Grocer	2				2	Teacher			4	7	11
Hod carrier			38		38	Tinner	4		2		6
Hostler			12		12	Tilesetter	3				3
Huckster	1		15		16	Waiter			44		44
Ice man	2				2	Watchman	2		18		20
Ironworker	1				1	Unknown	3	1	14	4	22
Confectioner	1				1						
Janitor			3		3	Total	284	37	1,443	1,154	2,918
Jockey			4		4						

Nativity of patients.

Nativity.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Nativity	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Alabama.....	1		7	3	11	Pennsylvania.....	4	10	7		21
Alaska.....	1				1	Rhode Island.....		1		1	2
Arkansas.....			2	1	3	South Carolina.....		1	19	15	35
California.....	2		1		3	Tennessee.....			5	2	7
Connecticut.....	2	1	1	1	5	Texas.....			8	2	10
Delaware.....	2		5		7	Vermont.....	1				1
District of Columbia..	62		692	612	1,366	Virginia.....	26	4	216	288	534
Florida.....	2		4	2	8	West Virginia.....	4	1	22	9	36
Georgia.....	1		14	5	20	Wisconsin.....		1			1
Illinois.....	2		3	1	6	Washington.....	1				1
Indian Territory.....	1		1		2	Africa.....			2		2
Indiana.....	1		4		5	British India.....	1				1
Kansas.....	1		5		6	Canada.....	2		2	1	5
Kentucky.....	1		4	2	7	China.....	6				6
Louisiana.....			4	2	6	Cuba.....			7	1	8
Maine.....	2				2	England.....	8	1			9
Maryland.....	19	5	320	165	509	Germany.....	6	2			8
Massachusetts.....	1		2	2	5	Ireland.....	30				30
Michigan.....	1				1	Italy.....	40				40
Minnesota.....	1	1			2	Jamaica.....			14	2	16
Mississippi.....	1		8	3	12	Manila.....	1				1
Missouri.....	3		4		7	Porto Rico.....			2	2	4
Montana.....	9		2		11	Russia.....	2				2
Nebraska.....	2				2	Scotland.....	2				2
New Hampshire.....	1	1		1	3	Spain.....	3				3
New Jersey.....	2		4	1	7	Switzerland.....		2			2
New Mexico.....	1			1	2	Wales.....	1	1			2
New York.....	9	2	12	4	27	Unknown.....	3		3	2	7
North Carolina.....			29	20	49						
Ohio.....	11	3	8	3	25	Total.....	284	37	1,443	1,154	2,918
Oregon.....	1				1						

Number admitted each year for the past thirty years.

Year ending June 30—	Num-ber.	Year ending June 30—	Num-ber.	Year ending June 30—	Num-ber.
1875.....	190	1886.....	1,923	1897.....	2,815
1876.....	319	1887.....	2,017	1898.....	2,355
1877.....	500	1888.....	1,997	1899.....	2,374
1878.....	519	1889.....	2,074	1900.....	2,427
1879.....	642	1890.....	2,392	1901.....	2,414
1880.....	819	1891.....	2,373	1902.....	2,408
1881.....	892	1892.....	2,331	1903.....	2,677
1882.....	1,102	1893.....	2,422	1904.....	2,907
1883.....	1,373	1894.....	2,801	1905.....	2,918
1884.....	1,509	1895.....	2,476		
1885.....	1,794	1896.....	2,596		



APPENDIX.

REPORT OF TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

SIR: I submit herewith a report of the Freedmen's Hospital Training School for Nurses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905. This school, which was organized in 1894, has a term of two years, including lectures by the members of the medical and surgical staffs of the hospital.

During the past year lectures on massage were given by a former graduate, Miss Annie Combs.

Practical ward instruction, invalid cooking, and obstetrical nursing were given by the directress.

The health of the nurses has been excellent, and a high standard of discipline has been maintained to the general good of the school.

The graduating exercises were held at Andrew-Rankin Memorial Chapel May 10, 1905, at which time Dr. John Gordon, president of Howard University, presented diplomas to 16 graduates. The address of the evening was delivered by Rev. M. W. Clair.

The usual number of lectures were delivered during the year by the following lecturers:

W. A. Warfield, M. D .....	Gynecology and Abdominal Nursing.
Wm. H. Hughes, M. D .....	General Surgery.
Sarah L. Tuffs .....	Dietetics.
W. C. McNeill, M. D .....	Materia medica.
Wm. A. Jack, jr., M. D .....	Physiology.
H. W. Freeman, M. D .....	Anatomy.
N. R. Jenner, M. D .....	Obstetrics.
Jno. R. Francis, M. D .....	Diseases of Children.
E. O. Belt, M. D .....	Diseases of Eye and Ear.
Albert Ridgeley .....	Bacteriology and Urinalysis.
Annie Combs .....	Massage.
Applications received during the year .....	158
Applicants taken on probation .....	20
Accepted .....	17
Dismissed .....	1
Graduated .....	16
Probationers not accepted .....	3
Resigned .....	2

Graduates of 1905.

Miss Julia Emily Scott, New Haven, Conn.	Miss Ida E. Long, Newark, N. J.
Miss Mary T. Williams, Ware Neck, Va.	Miss Olivia Taliaferro, Anacostia, D. C.
Miss Alpha E. Brooks, Institute, W. Va.	Miss Margaret Braxton, Salem, Va.
Miss Daisy M. Williams, Sherman, Tex.	Miss Mary J. Maston, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Miss Julia E. Holmes, Concord, N. C.	Miss Hattie E. Henderson, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Berta M. Kidd, Chillicothe, Mo.	Miss Stella Teabout, Richfield Springs N. Y.
Miss Jessie C. Terry, Houston, Tex.	Miss Annabel Wilson, Baltimore, Md
Miss Marion M. Carter, Washington, D. C.	
Miss Roxanna M. Jefferson, Bristol, Tenn.	

SARAH L. TUFFS, *Directress of Nurses.*

Dr. W. A. WARFIELD,  
*Surgeon in Chief, Freedmen's Hospital.*

*List of graduates, their present occupation and whereabouts.***1904.**

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Baker, Hattie E .....	Private nurse .....	Darlington, S. C.
Blackwell, W. Lucille .....	Did not complete term .....	Newbern, N. C.
Carter, Mary E .....	Private nurse .....	Harrisburg, Pa.
Carter, Elizabeth V .....	do .....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Grant, Anna E .....	do .....	Savannah, Ga.
Gilmore, Mary E .....	do .....	Leavenworth, Kans.
James, Aleathia D .....	do .....	Rochelle, Fla.
Jeffries, Emma M .....	do .....	Redbank, N. J.
Jones, Violet .....	do .....	Hartford, Conn.
Lewis, Louzetta .....	do .....	Montgomery, Ala.
Richardson, Effie V .....	do .....	Washington, D. C.
Thomas, Marie E .....	do .....	Richmond, Va.

**1903.**

Browne, E. M .....	Private nurse .....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Baltimore, Mary E .....	do .....	Charlestown, W. Va.
Christie, Sarah E .....	do .....	Chester, Pa.
Coates, Maiella E .....	do .....	Washington, D. C.
Hargrave, L. S .....	do .....	Do.
Johnson, L. D .....	do .....	Warrenton, N. C.
Johnson, Nellie V .....	do .....	Abbeville, S. C.
Latney, Carrie L .....	do .....	Washington, D. C.
Love, Ellen V .....	do .....	Lumberton, N. C.
Rollins, Clara A .....	do .....	Washington, D. C.
Rutherford, Anna L .....	do .....	Harrisburg, Pa.
Valentine, J. L .....	do .....	Jacksonville, Fla.
Yarborough, S. V. S .....	do .....	Columbus, Ga.
Purcell, E. J .....	do .....	Brunswick, Ga.
Sharp, Carrie M .....	do .....	Marion, Va.

**1902.**

Adams, Ella C .....	Private nurse .....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Boone, Bessie I .....	do .....	
Baker, Vera L .....	Head nurse, State Hospital .....	Goldsborough, N. C.
Booth, Mary S .....	Private nurse .....	Bath, Me.
Delisse, Augusta V .....	do .....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dias, Frances C .....	do .....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Johnson, Gertrude B .....	do .....	Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mason, Corinna .....	Now Mrs. Phillips .....	Springfield, Mass.
Nichols, Florence L .....	Private nurse .....	Newark, N. J.
Rogers, Amanda .....	do .....	Indianapolis, Ind.
Roper, Maggie A .....	do .....	Galveston, Tex.
Thompson, Rachel A .....	Later, Mrs. Thomas .....	Deceased.

**1901.**

Allen, Margaret A .....	Private nurse .....	Washington, D. C.
Barks, Susan C .....	do .....	Bedford, Pa.
Campbell, B. N .....	do .....	Montgomery, Ala.
Dey, Mary L .....	do .....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hackley, Mamie E .....	Now Mrs. Ash .....	Do.
Hanson, Carrie L .....	Private nurse .....	Baltimore, Md.
Harrell, Catherine S .....	do .....	Washington, D. C.
Hunter, Bessie .....	do .....	Do.
Jackson, Eliza A .....	do .....	Richmond, Va.
Jones, Mary J .....	do .....	Washington, D. C.
Powell, Gussie D .....	do .....	Richmond, Va.
Rhone, Charlotte S .....	do .....	Newbern, N. C.
Robinson, Frances A .....	do .....	Do.
Thomas, Bertha J .....	do .....	Washington, D. C.
Walcott, Louisa M .....	do .....	Rock Hill, S. C.
Whitley, Florence A .....	do .....	Newbern, N. C.

*List of graduates, their present occupation and whereabouts—Continued.*

## 1900.

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Clarke, Mary F.....	Private nurse.....	Richmond, Va.
Hamilton, Priscilla.....	do.....	Montgomery, Ala.
Hawkins, Nannie E.....	do.....	Charlotte, N. C.
Hunton, Mary A.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Johnson, Hattie B.....	do.....	Mount Pleasant, N. C.
Lewis, Eva P.....	do.....	Manassas, Va.
Moody, Annie L.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Mickens, Macella C.....	do.....	Pittsburg, Pa.
Middleton, Haga H.....	do.....	Charleston, S. C.
Smith, Cora V.....	do.....	Camden, N. J.
Winfield, Laura.....	do.....	Ware, Mass.

## 1899.

Banks, Effie P.....	Private nurse.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
Brown, Agnes M.....	do.....	Meyersdale, Pa.
Coleman, Georgia A.....	do.....	Atlanta, Ga.
Dismond, S. Matthew.....	Head nurse, Provident Hospital.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Francies, Bertha A.....	Private nurse.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Hairston, Lula C.....	Nurse, Slater School.....	Winston, N. C.
Hankins, Mintha C.....	Private nurse.....	Cleveland, Ohio.
Hendricks, Eliza R.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Henry, Lillian M.....	do.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hoge, Carrie M.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Keemer, Jessie E.....	Now Mrs. Robinson.....	Providence, R. I.
McEwen, Irene O.....	Now Mrs. Green.....	Pensacola, Fla.
Rich, Anna.....	Private nurse.....	Hartford, Conn.
Scott, Helen V.....	Now Mrs. Cole.....	Swansboro, Ga.
Thompson, Isabella.....	Private nurse.....	New Orleans, La.
Wilson, Emma C.....	do.....	Montgomery, Ala.
Williams, Almira E.....	do.....	Lansingburg, N. Y.

## 1898.

Bannister, Carrie J.....	Private nurse.....	Washington, D. C.
Bennett, Florence R.....	do.....	Baltimore, Md.
Cabannis, Martha E.....	Head nurse, Richmond Hospital.....	Richmond, Va.
Carter, Edith M.....	do.....	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Davis, Annie M.....	do.....	Shelbyville, Tenn.
Ennis, Sarah J.....	Now Mrs. Brooks.....	Washington, D. C.
Gaines, Mary R.....	Head nurse, Providence Hospital.....	Baltimore, Md.
Geder, Isabella.....	Private nurse.....	Binghamton, N. Y.
Hurlong, Mary A.....	do.....	Asheville, N. C.
King, Carrie M.....	Now Mrs. Foreman.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
Robinson, Amelia A.....	Private nurse.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Russell, Ruby E.....	do.....	Charlottesville, Va.
Stanton, Priscilla.....	Now Mrs. Todd.....	Pittsburg, Pa.
Sumby, Lillie May.....	Private nurse.....	Washington, D. C.
Valentine, J. Ella.....	do.....	Lebanon, Ind.
Whitson, Clara E.....	do.....	Rhinecliff, N. Y.

## 1897.

Caldwell, Amanda J.....	Now Mrs. Darrell.....	Dallas, Tex.
Combs, Annie.....	Massage specialist.....	Washington, D. C.
Green, Lucille.....	Now Mrs. Tibbs.....	St. Paul, Minn.
Griffin, G. Josephine.....	Private nurse.....	Washington, D. C.
Haithcock, Ada.....	do.....	Do.
King, Annie C.....	Now Mrs. Hughes.....	Richmond, Va.
Rollins, Willie M.....	Now Mrs. Frazier.....	Washington, D. C.
Smith, S. May.....	Head nurse, Tuskegee Institute.....	Tuskegee, Ala.
Thomas, Annie M.....	Private nurse.....	Washington, D. C.
Thompson, Della R.....	Now Mrs. Davis.....	Vienna, Va.
Underhill, Katherine P.....	Now Mrs. Wm. Moten.....	Washington, D. C.
Webb, Eva.....	Private nurse.....	Do.
Warner, Florence A.....	do.....	Springfield, Mass.
Young, Lola E. M.....	do.....	Greenville, S. C.

*List of graduates, their present occupation and whereabouts—Continued.*

1896.

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Ashton, Luci V .....	Superintendent of nurses, Douglas Hospital....	Kansas City, Mo.
Blackburn, N. L .....	Private nurse.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Burke, Julia .....	Now Mrs. Phillips .....	Jacksonville, Fla.
Fleetwood, Sara I.....	Private nurse.....	Washington, D. C.
Foust, Isabella L.....	do .....	Winston, N. C.
Gibson, Katherine C.....	Bureau of Engraving and Printing .....	Washington, D. C.
Green, Anna N .....	.....	Deceased.
Owens, Laura A .....	Private nurse.....	Washington, D. C.
Pierce, Letitia .....	Now Mrs. Blair.....	Kansas City, Mo.
Ricks, Antoinette M.....	Now Mrs. Demby .....	Do.
Robinson, Annie B .....	Superintendent and matron, Good Samaritan Hospital.	Charlotte, N. C.
Shorter, Sarah A .....	Private nurse.....	Washington, D. C.
Simms, Annie A .....	Now Mrs. Johnson.....	Winburne, Pa.
Smith, Gertrude .....	Now Mrs. Thorn.....	Washington, D. C.
Tyler, Elizabeth .....	Private nurse.....	Northampton, Mass.

## CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION SENT APPLICANTS.

The Freedmen's Hospital Training School for Nurses is established to give a two years' course of training to women who desire to enter the profession of nursing.

Applicants may be received at any time during the year when there is a vacancy. Those wishing to obtain this course of instruction must apply to the surgeon in chief of the Freedmen's Hospital, and printed instructions will be furnished respecting the personal information to be given by applicants. Letters of application should be accompanied by a statement from a clergyman, testifying to good moral character, and from a physician, certifying to sound health and unimpaired faculties. Applicants must be between 21 and 35 years of age, of at least average height and physique, and must give satisfactory evidence of a general fitness of disposition and temperament for the work of nursing. It has been the practice of the hospital to appoint only unmarried colored women (this term includes widows). Upon the recommendation of the superintendent of the nurses and the approval of the surgeon in chief, they will be received one month on probation. During the month of trial and previous to being accepted as a pupil in the school, the applicant must be prepared for an examination in reading, penmanship, simple arithmetic, and English dictation. The examination is to test the applicant's ability to read aloud well, to write legibly and accurately, to understand arithmetic as far as fractions and per cent, and take notes of lectures. This amount of education is indispensable for a member of the school, but applicants are reminded that women of superior education and cultivation will be preferred.

During the probationary month board, lodging, and laundry work are provided by the school. The probationer provides her own dress.

The training-school authorities reserve the right to terminate the connection of a pupil with the school at any time in case of misconduct, inefficiency, or neglect of duty. Those who prove satisfactory are accepted as pupils after signing a written agreement to remain at the school for two years, including the probationary month, and during that time to obey the rules of the school and hospital and to be subordinate to the authorities governing the same. Pupils reside at the home and serve as assistants in various departments of the hospital for the full two years. They are also expected to perform any duty assigned to them by the superintendent of nurses.

After the month of probation pupils are required, when on duty, to wear the dress prescribed by the hospital, which is a blue gingham, simply made, with white apron and cap and linen collar and cuffs. Probationers are not allowed to wear this dress.

In addition to their board and lodging, and a reasonable amount of laundry work, the nurses will be provided with uniforms, the necessary note and text books, also \$5 per month. This sum is not given as pay for services rendered, it being considered that their education during that time is a full equivalent for their services.

The day nurses are on duty from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m., with an hour off for dinner and additional time for exercise or rest. The pupils have a right to one-half of Sunday and are often given a half day in the week. A vacation of two weeks is allowed each year during the summer. In sickness the pupils are cared for gratuitously, but the time lost must be made up.



The course of instruction is given by visiting and resident physicians and surgeons at the bedside of the patients and by the superintendent and head nurse. A regular course of lectures, recitations, and demonstrations is also given, with examinations at stated periods. When the full term of two years is ended, the nurses receive, if they pass the examination and are otherwise satisfactory, a diploma certifying to the course of training and practice.

*Course of training.*

The instruction includes:

- (1) The dressing of blisters, burns, sores, wounds; the application of fomentations, poultices, cups.
- (2) The administration of enemas and use of catheter.
- (3) The management of appliances for uterine complaints.
- (4) The best method of friction to the body and extremities.
- (5) The management of helpless patients; making beds, moving, changing, giving baths in bed, preventing and dressing bedsores, and managing positions.
- (6) Bandaging, making bandages and rollers, lining of splints.
- (7) The preparing, cooking, and serving of delicacies for the sick.

They will also be given instruction in the best practical methods of supplying fresh air, warming and ventilating sick rooms in the proper manner, and are taught to take care of rooms and wards, to keep all utensils perfectly clean and disinfected, to make accurate observations and reports to the physician of the state of the secretions, expectoration, pulse, skin, appetite, temperature of the body, intelligence as to delirium or stupor, breathing, sleep, condition of wounds, eruptions, formation of matter, effect of diet, or of stimulants, or of medicine, and to learn the management of convalescents.

The teaching will be given by visiting or resident physicians and surgeons at the bedside of the patients, and by the superintendent. Lectures, recitations, and demonstrations will take place from time to time, and examinations at stated periods.

When the full term of two years is ended, the nurses thus trained, on passing a satisfactory examination, each receive a diploma.

*Questions to be answered by candidates.*

- (1) Name in full.
- (2) Are you a single woman or widow?
- (3) If a widow, have you children; how many; their ages; how are they provided for?
- (4) Are you otherwise free from domestic responsibility so that you are not liable to be called away during the two years' course?
- (5) Your present occupation or employment.
- (6) Your former employment, if any.
- (7) Your age on last birthday.
- (8) Date and place of birth.
- (9) Height.
- (10) Weight.
- (11) In what schools and places were you educated? And state what your advantages have been.
- (12) Have you ever been in any other hospital or training school?
- (13) Are you strong and healthy, and have you always been so?
- (14) Are your sight and hearing good?
- (15) Have you any physical defects?
- (16) Have you any tendency to pulmonary complaint.
- (17) Have you ever had any uterine disease?
- (18) The names in full of two persons to be referred to, not relatives; and state how long each has known you; if previously employed, one of these must be the last employer.
- (19) Have you read and do you clearly understand the regulations?

*Contract signed by pupil nurses on entering the school.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., ———, 190—.

I, ———, the undersigned, do hereby agree to remain two years from date a pupil of the above-named institution, and promise during that time to obey the rules of school and hospital and to be subordinate to the authorities governing the same.

### REPORT OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

*Officers.*—Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. Army, retired, president; E. Southard Parker, Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, U. S. Navy, vice-presidents; Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D., secretary; John D. McChesney, treasurer.

*Directors.*—Hon. Thomas S. Martin, United States Senate; Hon. W. Godfrey Hunter, House of Representatives; Hon. L. F. Livingston, House of Representatives; Hon. Henry L. West, District Commissioner; F. H. Smith, 1408 New York avenue; A. S. Solomons, 1205 K street; Nathaniel Wilson, Pacific Building; Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D., 920 Twenty-third street; George Truesdell, Wyatt Building; Thomas R. Jones, 1216 Connecticut avenue; Surg. Gen. George M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, retired, The Highlands; Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., 1407 Massachusetts avenue; Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. Army, retired, 1773 Massachusetts avenue; Myron M. Parker, 1418 F street; E. Southard Parker, 615 Fifteenth street; Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, U. S. Navy, 909 Sixteenth street; John D. McChesney, Geological Survey; Daniel Moore Ransdell, 130 B street NE.; Surg. Gen. R. M. O'Reilly, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

*Committees.*—Executive: Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. Army, retired, president; Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D., secretary; John D. McChesney, treasurer; Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U. S. Navy; A. S. Solomons, Hon. H. L. West, E. Southard Parker. Rules: The president of the board (ex officio); Hon. Thomas S. Martin; Surg. Gen. George M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, retired; F. H. Smith. Expenditures: Hon. H. L. West, A. S. Solomons, E. Southard Parker. Audit: George Truesdell, Thomas R. Jones, Myron M. Parker. Personal property: Surg. Gen. George M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, retired; Surg. Gen. R. M. O'Reilly, U. S. Army; A. S. Solomons. Ways and Means: The treasurer (ex officio); Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U. S. Navy; Hon. H. L. West, Hon. L. F. Livingston, Daniel M. Ransdell. Annual report: The president of the board (ex officio); Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D.; John D. McChesney. Lady visitors: Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D.; Hon. W. Godfrey Hunter; Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U. S. Navy.

*Visiting committees for 1905-6.*—April, May, and June, 1905: Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. Army, retired; Right Rev. H. Y. Satterlee, D. D.; Thomas R. Jones, Hon. H. L. West, Myron M. Parker. July, August, and September, 1905: John D. McChesney, chairman; Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U. S. Navy; E. Southard Parker; Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D.; Surg. Gen. R. M. O'Reilly, U. S. Army. October, November, and December, 1905: F. H. Smith, chairman; Surg. Gen. George M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, retired; George Truesdell, Daniel Moore Ransdell, Hon. Thomas S. Martin. January, February, and March, 1906: Nathaniel Wilson, chairman; Hon. W. Godfrey Hunter, Hon. L. F. Livingston, A. S. Solomons.

*Medical board.*—Isaac S. Stone, M. D.; J. Wesley Bovée, M. D.; H. D. Fry, M. D.; John F. Moran, M. D.; J. O. Skinner, M. D. (ex officio).

*Hospital staff.*—Medical superintendent: J. O. Skinner, major and surgeon, U. S. Army, retired. Visiting surgeons: Isaac S. Stone, M. D.; J. Wesley Bovée, M. D., gynecologists in chief; H. D. Fry, M. D., John F. Moran, M. D., obstetricians in chief. Associates: G. Brown Miller, M. D., W. Sinclair Bowen, in gynecology; William M. Sprigg, M. D., Edward E. Morse, M. D., in obstetrics. Anesthetists: Truman Abbe, M. D.; Thos. F. Lowe, M. D. Pathologist: James Carroll, M. D. Assistant pathologist: Thomas S. D. Grasty, M. D. Ophthalmologist: D. K. Shute, M. D. Superintendent of nurses and principal of training school: Miss Georgina Daly. Matron: Miss M. G. Skinner. Typewriter: Miss Helen Mungen.

*House staff.*—C. R. K. Swetnam, M. D., resident physician; Joseph J. Mundell, M. D., first assistant resident physician; William H. Syme, M. D., second assistant resident physician; ———, third assistant resident physician (externe); Chas. S. Lawrence, pharmacist.

*Out-patient department (dispensary).*—J. O. Skinner, M. D., superintendent in charge; J. Lewis Riggles, M. D., Chas. M. Beall, M. D., dispensary physicians.

*Board of lady visitors.*—Mrs. Frederick L. Moore, president, 1680 Thirty-first street; Mrs. Nathaniel Wilson, vice-president, 912 Farragut square; Miss Anna B. Abbot,

secretary, 2926 P street; Mrs. W. N. Souther, treasurer, 911 Sixteenth street; Mrs. W. B. Bayley, 1805 Nineteenth street; Miss H. Woodward Blunt, 3032 Cambridge place; Mrs. C. Powell Grady, 1521 Twenty-ninth street; Mrs. W. H. Goddard, 1630 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, 2449 Eighteenth street; Mrs. Louis Kingsley, 1720 H street; Miss Viola W. Myer, 1627 L street; Mrs. de Meissner, 2928 P street; Mrs. Charles Poor, 1614 Twenty-first street; Mrs. John Poor, 1724 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. George Fort, 1525 Twenty-eighth street; Mrs. H. C. Wilkins, 1523 Twenty-eighth street; Mrs. Henry B. Brown, 1720 Sixteenth street; Mrs. P. L. Chapin, 1414 Twentieth street; Mrs. Richard Harlow, 1624 Twenty-first street; Mrs. McCleary, Stoneleigh Court; Mrs. C. G. Mitchell, 1730 K street; Mrs. Wm. B. Orme, 1623 Twenty-eighth street; Mrs. Harriet Stickney, 1755 N street.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 1, 1905.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual reports for Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, as follows:

Report of Medical Superintendent; report of Lady Visitors; report of School for Nursing, and report of Treasurer.

The general condition of the hospital and the great work accomplished during the year is shown in the report of the Medical Superintendent, from which it will be seen that a most commendable spirit of harmony and helpfulness prevails in the several departments of the hospital, and that the professional work during the year has been of such a superior character as would reflect the highest credit upon any institution of this kind and is characteristic of the skill, genius, and industry of the hospital staff so long and well known to their many appreciative patients.

In spite of the erection of new hospitals and of the great improvements in others previously established, all fully equipped with most expert modern apparatus, it will be noticed that Columbia maintains its high reputation for skill and attainments of its surgeons; the earnest and successful efforts of its able and untiring Medical Superintendent to add to the comfort of the sick; the tender, faithful, and efficient care exhibited to those committed to their charge by its accomplished Superintendent of Nurses and her splendid corps of young lady assistants, and that there is but slight change in the number of admissions, the number of births, and the number of surgical operations, while the percentage of death rate following surgical operations has been gradually reduced from nearly 12 per cent in the year 1899 to a slight fraction over 3 per cent in 1905.

Eight hundred and fifteen adult patients were admitted during the year, 248 being pay patients; the amount collected from pay patients was \$13,491.91.

The number of free patients admitted was 567, and by the 5th of June, 1905, the total Congressional appropriation of \$20,000 had been exhausted, so that at the close of the fiscal year there remained due to the hospital for this class of patients for this year the sum of \$1,379.20.

The number of surgical operations performed during the year was 480, being 6 more than during the years 1903 and 1904 and 258 more than in 1899.

The number of births was 358; the number of visits to the dispensary was 4,823, while the number of prescriptions compounded was 6,655.



During the fiscal year many repairs have been made to the main building and outbuildings; the roofs of the main building and outbuildings have been repainted, and gutters and downspouts overhauled and renewed where necessary; plastering has been repaired in rooms and corridors; new floor joist and flooring placed in nurses' dining room and sustaining posts placed in wards F and G, and corridors leading thereto.

The woodwork of the corridors of first, second, third, and fourth floors of main building has been painted and grained, and the outside of the laundry painted, under contract, and fifteen rooms have been repainted by the house force. The pharmacy has been overhauled, repainted, and grained. The hot-water system of the main building, and the smokestack of the low-pressure boiler have been overhauled and repaired. New galvanized boilers have been installed in the main building and cottage kitchens, and an auxiliary boiler placed in basement.

Considerable repairs have been made to the laundry, where still more improvements are demanded, in order that the work, now averaging from 1,600 to 2,000 pieces daily, shall not fall behind.

Other minor repairs have been made from time to time, and such repairs will annually become necessary in the main building which was erected about ninety years ago. This can be readily understood when it is recalled that the Government annually expends large sums in the repair and maintenance of the public buildings erected in past years.

The appropriation of \$2,000 made by the act of April 27, 1904, for repairs including new boilers, will be expended in installing one new boiler at a cost of about \$1,500, to be used in connection with the present old boiler, which has been in position for a number of years and which may become temporarily useless at any time, and in absolutely necessary repairs and painting so far as the remaining \$500 will admit.

Many repairs are still necessary to the main brick building, erected about the year 1812, and of the frame cottages, to which reference will be made in connection with the estimates submitted in this report.

The financial condition of the institution during the past year has been maintained, as nearly as possible, as heretofore, though it is with great regret that I report that owing to the fact that during the year 1903 and 1904 the appropriation of \$20,000 for indigent patients fell short by \$1,096 of the amount earned by the hospital, and the appropriation for 1904 and 1905 fell short by \$1,379.20 of the amount earned. At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, we lacked the sum of \$2,459.29 to fully settle all of our liabilities. I trust that the Board of Charities will appeal to Congress for a deficiency appropriation to pay off this amount justly due the hospital for the care and treatment of indigent patients. Debt is the bane of hospital work, but still when suffering women appeal at our doors for help in time of need and pain we can not, as Christian men, turn them away.

As stated in my last annual report, we are not running the hospital as a money-making institution. We will be more than satisfied if its annual income equals its annual expenses. Our efforts



are to avoid the fate following many of the hospitals in this country—that of carrying a burden of a heavy debt. Our earnest endeavor, our most devout wish, is that we may be able to aid in alleviating the suffering and in restoring to health those of the gentler sex when they are placed under our charge—when they are utterly unable to take care of themselves.

As shown in the schedule of relative cost of maintenance of patients given in the report herewith of the Medical Superintendent, the cost at our hospital, keeping in view the welfare of the sick, is less per diem than at most of the larger and important hospitals indicated in the schedule. Economy without parsimony is maintained in every branch of our institution. The cases brought this hospital are those peculiar to the female sex, often in the most acute state when the patient arrives, and the numerous gynecological operations demand not only consummate surgical skill, but also expensive instruments, antiseptics, sponges, lint, bandages, etc., while, as a rule, the condition of the patient after such operations requires the constant, faithful, untiring attention of the most skillful and experienced nurses.

Attention is invited to the report of Lady Visitors, who by their generous and thoughtful courtesies have added greatly to the welfare and happiness of our patients. Surely these noble women have acted as “ministering angels” to the sick, and have proven to us that Luther never made a truer statement than when he said “earth has nothing more tender than a woman’s heart when it is the abode of pity.”

The report of our able and indefatigable Superintendent of Nurses shows the great work now being accomplished in our training school for nurses. During the year a new charter has been obtained for the School of Nursing of Columbia and Children’s Hospitals, and the great work of preparing this splendid band of noble, true, self-sacrificing women, who are devoting their lives to this beautiful profession, has been most satisfactorily carried on. The faculty of the school is composed of some of the ablest surgeons and physicians in the country. The course of lectures embraces nearly every subject appertaining to the profession and the results have been eminently satisfactory.

Nine young ladies were graduated in May, 1905, and received diplomas indicating that they had satisfactorily accomplished the three years’ course of instruction and were thoroughly equipped, mentally and physically, for the noble work they had undertaken.

Of the 9 graduates 1 was from Massachusetts, 1 from Maryland, 4 from Virginia, 2 from the District of Columbia, and 1 from England.

The present senior class consists of 15 young ladies, who will graduate in May, 1906.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, are as follows:

First. For care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum by the Board of Charities, \$22,000. This sum, in the judgment of the Board of Directors and of the Medical Superintendent of the hospital, is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the institution, including the care of patients, the heating, lighting, and proper policing of building and ground.

Only so much of this sum as is earned by the hospital for the care of indigent patients can be paid to it, and any balance remaining reverts to the Treasury of the United States.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the amount due the hospital for the care of indigent patients was \$1,096.60 in excess of the appropriation of \$20,000, and during the year ending June 30, 1905, it was \$1,379.20 in excess of the appropriation, thus showing an indebtedness to the hospital for the two years of \$2,475.80. It would be an act of cruelty to refuse entrance to a woman who, while suffering from the pangs of childbirth or other serious illness, rings the hospital bell at night and pleads for admission. Such cases do occur, and our inviolable rule is not to turn away the applicant, but to admit her and report the case at once to the Board of Charities. Cases of this kind have occurred when we knew that the appropriation was exhausted, but the patient was promptly admitted and cared for until able to leave the hospital.

I earnestly beg that the Board of Charities will give its support in this estimate.

Second. For payment of amount due for care of indigent patients received from the Board of Charities during the month of June, 1904, after the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, was exhausted, \$1,096.60.

Third. For payment of amount due for the care of indigent patients received from the Board of Charities during month of June, 1905, after the appropriation of \$20,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, was exhausted, \$1,379.20.

The necessity for these two items is fully explained under item one, and the failure to receive the sum properly due was the cause of the hospital's inability to meet its financial obligations in full at the close of the present fiscal year. We have no endowment fund, and our receipts fell short of our expenses by \$2,459.29.

Fourth. For repairs rendered absolutely necessary from time to time to the hospital buildings, which are the property of the United States, \$2,000.

The main structure, built of brick about the year 1812, and the two frame cottages devoted to the obstetrical work, together with the other outbuildings, need constant repairs. At present, repairs estimated to cost \$3,860 are very necessary. With the \$2,000 now requested it is proposed to accomplish the following:

Retube the old high-pressure boiler .....	\$125
Install water standpipe with reel and hose in nurses' home for fire protection.....	200
Arrange heating system on ground floor of main building, dining rooms, reception room, laboratory, etc.....	350
Run water pipe to frame cottage, install standpipe, necessary hose, reel, etc., for fire protection .....	130
Repaint nurses' home throughout, inside.....	400
New range in main kitchen.....	170
New floors in halls and rooms of third floor of main building and in two wards and in babies' bath room in cottages.....	350
Repaint laundry, indigent patients' dining room, nurses' pantry and kitchen.	125
New extractor for laundry .....	150
Total .....	2,000

Fifth. For the preparation of detailed plans and specifications and commencing the construction of a new hospital upon the site

now owned by the United States, at a total cost not to exceed \$300,000, \$150,000 is requested for the next fiscal year, with authority to enter into contract for the entire work, at a cost not to exceed \$300,000. Amount now requested, \$150,000. /

The demands upon the hospital are annually increasing, and the limit of its capacity has been reached.

The main building is old and devoid to a large extent of those modern appliances now deemed absolutely necessary by the medical profession.

The institution can properly accommodate only 37 pay patients, 58 indigent patients, and 30 infants.

Thirty-eight years ago the hospital was incorporated by act of Congress, and in 1872 and 1875 Congress provided for the purchase of the original building, together with 40,000 square feet of ground, for the total sum of \$50,000, vesting the title in the United States for the use of the hospital, and declaring in the act "that no part of the real or personal property now held or hereafter to be acquired by said institution shall be devoted to any other purpose than a Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum without the consent of the United States."

For over a third of a century this splendid institution has accomplished in saving lives and alleviating the suffering of the weaker sex, a duty which appeals most forcibly to the men of the nation.

Its Medical Board consists of surgeons of high character and eminent ability. Its Medical Superintendent is a skillful and accomplished retired surgeon of the United States Army.

The roll of members of the Board of Directors of the hospital since its organization bears upon it the names of eminent citizens, and to-day includes one United States Senator, two members of the House of Representatives, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, a member of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, a bishop and another clergyman, distinguished lawyers, bankers, and others from civil life, the Surgeon-General of the United States Navy, the Surgeon-General of the United States Army, a retired Surgeon-General of the United States Army, and a retired Chief of Engineers of the United States Army.

The members of the Board are deeply interested in the great work intrusted to them, and, together with a board of about twenty-five Lady Visitors, give such time as they can spare from their other duties to this valuable and important charity.

The time has now come to broaden and extend the operations of the hospital in order that it may move forward and be a still greater credit to the national capital, and upon the splendid site at the junction of Pennsylvania avenue and Twenty-fifth and L streets NW., all the property of the United States, a building should at once be constructed which will be in consonance with its object and surroundings, will be an ornament to the city, and equipped with every modern appliance and convenience suitable for the care and relief of the women of the District of Columbia.

As president of the Board of Directors, as a native-born citizen of Washington, as a soldier of over half a century in the service of my country, again I plead for the women of the District of Columbia, and earnestly appeal to the Board of Charities to aid us in obtaining



the necessary appropriation required for this new building, and in placing the only hospital in Washington for the exclusive use of the female sex upon as high a plane as to structure and equipment as Garfield, Providence, and Freedmen's hospitals, all of which, I am informed, have received large appropriations from Congress in recent years.

The estimate submitted is for a building to cost not more than \$300,000, one-half of which the Board of Directors now requests, in order that detailed plans may be prepared at once and work commenced as soon as practicable.

It is proposed to construct the new building in sections, tearing down portions of the old buildings as the new sections are completed and ready for occupancy.

Sixth. For enlargement and improvement of the present nurses' home building, now on United States land, including preparation of detailed plans and specifications, \$15,000.

With the steady growth of the work of the hospital and the increase in the number of patients, it became necessary to increase our force of young lady nurses—at this time including the Superintendent of Nurses, 2 graduate nurses as assistants, and 25 nurses on duty and taking the course of instruction. Our nurses' home fails to accommodate the force employed, and we have been obliged for the past two years to rent additional quarters outside the grounds. This is specially hard both on the nurses and patients, the inconvenience and expense to the hospital being also a matter for grave consideration.

I earnestly appeal to the Board of Charities for its aid in this matter. Its members know full well the labors devolving upon the noble young women who give their brains, their strength, their sympathy, and often their health to their glorious work. Busy for twelve hours out of the twenty-four, they should be provided with proper comfort during the hours when they are permitted to rest from their serious, self-sacrificing duties.

I earnestly trust that the Board of Charities will again support the Hospital Board in its effort to elevate this important work and to make Columbia Hospital the greatest institution of its class in this country, and that it will submit the foregoing estimates to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, bearing its indorsement of the heartiest approval.

The following schedule shows the work accomplished at the hospital in the years 1899, 1903, 1904, and 1905:

	Year ending June 30, 1899.	Year ending June 30, 1903.	Year ending June 30, 1904.	Year ending June 30, 1905.
Admissions—adults.....	598	929	893	815
Daily average.....	36.02	70.64	59.25	76.87
Births.....	233	366	364	358
Amount collected from pay patients.....	\$3,601	\$14,195.19	\$12,249.71	\$13,491.91
Visits to dispensary.....	1,447	6,383	6,163	4,823
Surgical operations.....	222	423	474	480
Death rate, per cent.....	4.85	2.49	3.47	2.82
Death rate following operations, per cent....	11.71	4.02	4.85	3.12

In conclusion it gives me pleasure to express my high appreciation of the wonderful and skillful work accomplished by the Medical Board, the Visiting Surgeons and Associate Visiting Surgeons; the energy,



skill, judgment, and executive ability of the Medical Superintendent; the excellent and faithful work done by the House Staff; and the tender, sympathetic untiring care of the sick by the able, skillful, conscientious, unselfish Superintendent of Nurses and her splendid corps of well trained, well disciplined, earnest, faithful, refined and intelligent young lady nurses.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. WILSON,  
President Board of Directors  
*Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES,  
Washington, D. C.

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#### REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,  
*June 30, 1905.*

GENTLEMEN: It will be as gratifying to you to learn as it is for me to report that a commendable spirit of harmony and helpfulness prevails in the several departments of the hospital and that the professional work during the year has been of such a superior quality as would reflect credit on any institution of this kind and characteristic of that skill and industry of our staff, so well and long known to you and their many appreciative patients.

It is always a great pleasure and privilege to know that good and useful work of any kind is being done; it is a much greater one to realize that it is for the immediate benefit of suffering humanity and to be associated or connected in any way with its accomplishment.

It is this spirit and action which give to life its brightest and best, to both giver and receiver the choicest of blessings. Your liberal and progressive policy in authorizing the employment of competent anesthetists to further assist our staff in their delicate and difficult work again demonstrates your appreciation of their tasks and responsibilities and your desire to lighten their burdens when and where possible.

The statistical tables in the Appendix to this report embrace the work done in the hospital, including that of the Out-Patient Department (Dispensary), during the year and, by the classification adopted, enable them to be compared more satisfactorily with those representing work of this kind done in other hospitals and published in their annual reports.

#### CHANGES IN THE HOSPITAL AND HOUSE STAFFS.

During the past year the following changes have occurred in the personnel of the staffs:

*Resignations.*—Karl C. Corley, M. D., Resident Physician; J. W. Winston, M. D., Assistant Resident Physician.

*Expiration of term of service.*—Robert C. Ransdell, M. D., Resident Physician.

*Appointments.*—James Carroll, Pathologist; Trumann Abbe, M. D., and Thomas F. Lowe, M. D., Anesthetists; Joseph J. Mundell, M. D., and William H. Syme, M. D., Assistant Resident Physicians.

## TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The Nursing Department, including the Training School, has been very successfully and satisfactorily conducted under the zealous management of its Superintendent and Principal and her well-organized and disciplined Corps of Nurses, whom she has selected from among the applicants for admission with so much care and excellent judgment.

The qualifications and efficiency of our graduates are becoming so well known, both to practitioners and their patients in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, as to have made it impossible for us to answer during the year all the calls for nurses which have been made on our register.

The new charter of the Training School recently obtained under the provisions of "An Act to establish a code of laws for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, as amended by the acts approved June 30, 1902, promises much for the continued welfare and prosperity of the school.

The following nurses were graduated May 24, 1905:

ANNA BRUNNBAR.....	Massachusetts.
EMMA HATLEY CARTER.....	Virginia.
CATHARINE CECILIA CROWLEY.....	District of Columbia.
MARY BUCK IRWIN.....	Virginia.
JENNIE TOWNSEND MOORE.....	Maryland.
PRISCILLA SEWALL PAGE.....	District of Columbia.
KATHERINE ROTHWELL.....	England.
ROSE RICHARDSON.....	Virginia.
ANNA BEATRICE SPENCER.....	Virginia.

## STATISTICS.

(Including both adults and infants.)

There remained in the hospital June 30, 1904, 82 patients; of these, 50 were white and 32 colored. Admissions during the year, including infants, were 1,173, as against 1,257 last year. The total number treated, including infants, was 1,255, as against 1,331 last year; of these, 628 were white and 627 were colored. Discharges and deaths during the year were 1,176, as against 1,249 last year; of this number 588 were white and 588 were colored. There remained in the hospital July 1, 1905, 79 patients; of these, 40 were white and 39 colored.

In the Gynecological Department the admissions were 438, as against 488 last year; in the Obstetrical Department, 735, as against 769 last year. Number of births in the hospital was 193 males, 165 females; a total of 358, as against 364 last year. Of these births, 143 were white and 215 were colored.

The results of treatment have been 1,034 discharged as cured and improved, 64 as unimproved and not treated, and transferred to other hospitals, and 53 died. Of the deaths, 25 were white and 28 were colored. The number of days of hospital treatment was 28,057.55, as against 26,959.18 in 1904. The daily average under treatment was 76.87, as against 73.37 last year. The largest number of patients in the hospital on any one day was 124; the smallest number was 43.

## MORTALITY.

The percentage of mortality, exclusive of infants, has been 2.82 of the cases treated, as against 3.47 for last year; that for surgical operations exclusively 3.12, as against 4.85 for 1904.

This decrease in our mortality rate is particularly gratifying and further attests the skill of our staff, and but for the number of patients sent to us during the year who were either in an inoperative condition on account of the advanced stage of malignant disease or were practically moribund when admitted it would have been still less. Our death rate in eclampsia (puerperal convulsions) and toxemia (eclamp-togenic poisoning of pregnancy) was but 10 per cent. This serious class of diseases usually has a reported mortality of from 30 to 40 per cent, or even higher.

## OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

New cases treated during the year, 1,418. Total visits made, including revisits, 4,823. Number of prescriptions compounded, 6,655.

## EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES.

Our expenditures for the year, exclusive of the amount received from pay patients and a small Congressional appropriation for minor repairs, were \$21,379.20. Our receipts from the Board of Charities for maintenance of indigent patients were \$20,000, or \$1,379.20 less than we earned from them according to our contract with them.

For the year ending June 30, 1904, we earned for this kind of work and according to a contract with them for service for that year, \$21,096.60, and received but \$20,000. Our liabilities June 30, 1905, are \$2,459.29 in excess of funds available for their settlement.

If we had received, therefore, from the Board of Charities the amount earned from them, \$42,475.80, during the fiscal years 1904 and 1905, we would have no deficit now; on the contrary, there would be sufficient funds available to meet all of our liabilities up to and including June 30, 1905.

It is not right for any institution engaged in charitable work to be obliged to acknowledge even to itself that there is no fund available for the maintenance of indigent patients brought to it requesting and requiring more or less immediate relief, and yet this has been just the situation in which we have been placed, unfortunately, on a number of occasions by the exhaustion of the appropriations before the years for which they were made and for such contingencies had ended.

That we are conducting our affairs as economically as possible consistent with the proper care and treatment of those committed to our charge may be assumed, I think, from the following list of well-known hospitals, indicating the relative cost of maintenance per patient per diem:

Mount Sinai Hospital, New York (52d Annual Report, 1905).....	\$2. 51
Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston (91st Annual Report, 1904).....	2. 42
Presbyterian Hospital, New York (Annual Report, 1903).....	2. 31
Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio (Annual Report, 1904) .....	2. 28
Roosevelt Hospital, New York (33d Annual Report, 1904) .....	2. 25
Wesley Hospital, Chicago (Annual Report, 1904).....	1. 88
Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburg (Annual Report, 1904).....	1. 80



Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia (34th Annual Report, 1905) .....	\$1.74
New York Hospital, New York (Annual Report, 1904) .....	1.65
Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, Canada (11th Annual Report, 1904).....	1.61
Rhode Island Hospital, Providence (Annual Report, 1904) .....	1.57
Boston City Hospital, Boston, Mass. (40th Annual Report, 1904) .....	1.54
Brooklyn Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Annual Report, 1904) .....	1.51
Columbia Hospital for Women, Washington, D. C. (39th Annual Report, 1905):	
Exclusive of infants .....	1.46
Inclusive of infants .....	1.12
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia (153d Annual Report, 1905).....	1.48
Montreal General Hospital, Montreal, Canada (83d Annual Report, 1904)....	1.38
Bridgeport Hospital, Bridgeport, Conn. (Annual Report, 1904).....	1.36
Paterson General Hospital, Paterson, N. J. (Annual Report, 1904) .....	1.35
Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (30th Annual Report, 1904) .....	1.19
Bellevue Hospital, New York (Annual Report, 1903).....	1.41
Gouverneur Hospital, New York (Annual Report, 1903).....	1.96
Harlem Hospital, New York (Annual Report, 1903).....	2.28
Fordham Hospital, New York (Annual Report, 1903).....	2.12

After a careful consideration of this subject and my experience here during the fiscal years 1904 and 1905, in connection with the appropriations of Congress annually for the maintenance of indigent and emergency patients sent to this hospital, I am constrained to believe that if under existing law an additional class, such as is met with in all charitable hospital work and known as "part-pay patients," could be established and the funds so collected placed to the credit of the appropriation to which they pertain, it would have a twofold advantage, in that it would further extend the benefits of the appropriation to those in actual need of assistance and at the same time foster and encourage a proper spirit of self-dependency among those able in part and willing not infrequently to help themselves, which is, unfortunately, so often forgotten or ignored by those zealously engaged in charitable work. The danger of pauperizing a community is to be avoided as well as the pauperization of the heart.

We have no fund from which to make good the difference between the amount earned and that received from the Board of Charities for the fiscal years 1904 and 1905, i. e., \$2,475.50, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that some means for our reimbursement in this amount may be provided.

Charitable institutions are not expecting or expected to make money, but it is their purpose and duty to avoid deficits when practicable.

I do not know that the hospital problem, as it exists to-day in New York and which applies equally as well to other cities, can be more concisely and correctly stated than in the following editorial relative to this question of the New York Medical Record, December 31, 1904:

Hospital Saturday and Sunday fell this year on December 24 and 25, and collections for the support of the hospitals were taken up at the services on those days in most of the synagogues and churches in New York. In addition to this, employers of labor and the various trades, through their unions, have been asked to contribute to the fund, in return for which the hospitals will provide for treatment, if necessary, for any member of a contributing union or for anyone recommended by a contributing employer. Last year the amount contributed by the churches was \$15,672, and by the collections made in the trades and professions and upon the various exchanges through auxiliary committees and by means of subscription lists enough was realized to bring the grand total to \$75,670—less than \$3,000 more than is needed to make up the deficit in one hospital alone of the fifty in this borough.

A year ago Mr. Frank Tucker, vice-president of the Provident Loan Association, called attention to the fact that 20 of the private hospitals in this borough were running at an aggregate annual deficit of nearly half a million dollars, a condition which clearly can not continue indefinitely. Assuming that this deficit is unavoid-



able and can not be reduced by any economies consistent with the proper conduct of the hospitals, either the charitably disposed must respond with much greater liberality than in the past to the appeals of the hospital managers or the hospitals must close their doors. To meet the difficulty Mr. Tucker has suggested that an endowment fund of \$10,000,000 be raised, the income of which should go to supplement the incomes of the hospitals in this borough. This suggestion he renews in an article in *Charities* of December 17, in which he reviews the report of the Presbyterian Hospital, which shows a deficit for the year past of \$72,936, in spite of the fact that the institution received and applied toward maintenance \$45,603 in legacies. Mr. Tucker shows that the hospital has been meeting about the same deficit for some years past, drawing on its endowment fund, with the result that out of a total of \$651,600 received in endowments \$370,000 has been spent, leaving only \$281,600 to meet deficits in the future. With an average annual deficit of \$70,000, it is pointed out, a radical change in the hospital's policy must take place within four years unless it receives some unusual gift or legacy.

This condition, he says, is not peculiar to the Presbyterian Hospital, but is common to the greater number of private and quasi-private hospitals in the city. He asks where the remedy is to be found, and concludes that relief must come from some hitherto untried measure entirely distinct from the present methods of raising money. Taking the Presbyterian Hospital as a type of all the others, it is shown that the management is economical, every effort is made to collect a fair charge from patients who are able to pay, the managers give liberally themselves, and use every legitimate influence to induce others to contribute, and yet there is an annual deficit of over \$70,000. Where is the remedy to be found? Mr. Tucker again answers the question by urging "the raising of a large endowment fund, the income to be used in supplementing the present incomes of the group of New York hospitals which find themselves in the same financial condition as the Presbyterian, the fund to be administered by an independent board of men and women selected for their knowledge of social conditions."

We would not say or do anything to discourage the raising of a ten-million-dollar fund for the support of the hospitals, and we wish Mr. Tucker a full measure of success in his endeavor to secure it, but any relief which such a measure would afford could only be temporary. Unless hospital managers have less of human nature in their composition than other men, the existence of this large sum earning interest for their benefit would not stimulate them to the practice of greater economy, and the probability is that the income from the fund would soon be found inadequate to meet the growing financial wants of the beneficiary hospitals.

The problem will never be solved in this or any other way which takes no account of medical public opinion. What the hospitals need more than endowments, and more than annual subscriptions, and without which they will always be in financial straits, is the sympathetic approval and moral support of the medical profession. These they unfortunately have not. The great majority of practicing physicians in this city to-day are, if not actively antagonistic, at least coldly indifferent to the welfare of the hospitals under private management, and would view with complacency the closing of their doors in consequence of lack of funds. These medical men do not deny the good done by a hospital such as the Presbyterian to the sick poor, or the educational advantages it offers to the young graduate on the house staff, but they regard it (we speak of the Presbyterian Hospital only as a type, and because Mr. Tucker made its financial needs the text of his appeal for a guarantee fund), whether rightly or wrongly, as a close corporation run in the interests of the select few comprising its visiting staff, and working injury to the great mass of practitioners whose patients it takes away. It must be admitted that there is some foundation for this general antagonism to the nonmunicipal hospitals among the profession, and there is no doubt that the hospitals are themselves in great measure to blame for the existence of this feeling. A more liberal policy toward the general practitioner, who would often gladly secure for his patient the benefit of hospital care if it were not that he must thereby of necessity lose the "case," and a stricter compliance on the part of the hospital authorities with the ethical rule which governs the transfer of a patient from the care of one practitioner to that of another in private life, would go far to modify medical public opinion which is now by no means friendly to the hospitals under private management in this city.

This condition of affairs has already occasioned so much alarm and anxiety among officials, contributors, and others engaged in humanitarian work in New York that recently they met, on the invitation of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, to confer on the best means of relief.

One suggestion at this meeting was that there should be established a sort of clearing house to handle the situation more effectually.

This system—centralized energy and effort, as it were—has many things of course to recommend it, but it will no doubt be antagonized by other interests more or less conflicting, professional and otherwise.

Another opinion which was advanced emphasized the importance of obtaining more help from the city for the hospitals, Mr. Isaac Walloch, president of the Sinai Hospital, one of the best equipped hospitals in the United States or elsewhere, contending that private hospitals had a right to demand municipal assistance, on the ground that men and women engaged in charitable work made better citizens and supplemented the work of the city by raising money for the care of the sick and furnishing a field for medical education. Referring to endowments, which can not always be depended upon, he said, "It would require an endowment of \$7,500,000 to maintain Mount Sinai on its present basis."

According to Mr. Walloch's views, therefore, relative to the necessities of Mount Sinai on the endowment plans, it would seem that \$10,000,000 endowment advocated by Mr. Frank Tucker, vice-president of the Provident Loan Association, would not, by its income only, suffice, with their own incomes, to prevent deficits in the other hospitals of the city, which seem to be occurring with more or less regularity.

The wise and judicious policy of our Board of Directors is in accord with the opinions expressed in the editorial quoted, and unless supported by generous and continued endowments a similar one will have to be adopted eventually by all beneficiary hospitals who hope and expect to remain in business.

#### SUNDAY SONG SERVICE.

Song service has been held regularly every Sunday afternoon, excepting during the extremely warm weather, by our faithful and earnest Board of Lady Visitors, and every effort made to assist them in their praiseworthy work which is so much appreciated.

#### DONATIONS.

During the year the following articles have been contributed, by the Board of Lady Visitors, to the "supply box" and have been applied, as requested, to meet the wants of free patients on leaving the hospital: Lady visitor, 2 baby skirts; Mrs. Goddard, 18 baby blankets; lady visitor, 9 baby shawls, 12 baby dresses; lady visitor, 30 baby shawls, 14 flannel wrappers; Mrs. Poor, 8 baby shawls; Mrs. Jackson, 4 baby slips; Mrs. Grady, 2 combination suits; lady visitor, 4 gowns, 4 pairs stockings; Mrs. McCleary, magazines, 2 baby shawls.

The following donations to the hospital have been made by those not connected with the hospital, for the use of free patients, either during their stay or on leaving, according to the discretion of the Superintendent of Nurses: National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, flowers; October 3, 1904, Mrs. Mathison, 8 slips, 4 flannel petticoats, 7 baby shawls, 6 doylies, 13 napkins, 5 pillow slips; October 20, 1904, National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, flowers; October 22, 1904, Mrs. Mathison, 2 flannel shirts, 5 shawls, 7 baby slips; November 3, 1904, Propagating Gardens, flowers; November 8, 1904, National

Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, flowers; November 21, 1904, J. C. Ergood Company, figs and raisins; November 23, 1904, Havenner & Co., 13½ pounds crackers; November 23, 1904, Peter Messina, 1 bunch bananas; December 1, 1904, Needlework Guild of America, 6 pairs stockings, 5 flannel shirts, 6 pairs drawers, 2 slips, 3 baby shirts; January 18, 1905, National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, flowers, oranges, 3 dozen glasses of jelly; February 11, 1905, Mrs. Smallwood, violets and magazines; March 7, 1905, Mrs. Merritt, roses and lilies of the valley; March 31, 1905, Mrs. Mathison, 4 towels, 8 baby dresses, 3 pillowcases, 6 baby shirts, 10 baby shawls; April 4, 1905, Mrs. Merritt, flowers; April 12, 1905, National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, flowers; May 13, 1905, Mrs. Smallwood, magazines; May 15, 1905, National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, flowers; May 1, 1905, Christian Endeavor Society of the First Baptist Church, magazines; June 5, 1905, Mrs. Samuel Herrman, flowers; June 23, 1905, B. R. Mason, 9 boxes macaroni, 1 bag buckwheat, 8 packages figs; Mrs. Wilson, flowers.

#### REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The principal repairs during the year were in connection with the roofs of main and outbuildings, nurses' dining room, a number of private rooms, the hot-water system of main building and pharmacy, and have been needed for some time. There has been recently awarded a contract for an additional high-pressure boiler, which, when installed, will greatly improve our boiler system and increase our heating facilities. In consequence of insufficient accommodations for our nurses at the nurses' home we have been obliged for the past two years to rent additional quarters for them outside of the grounds. Besides the inconvenience to the nurses and hospital is the expense of this arrangement, and I earnestly recommend that provision be made for an addition to the nurses' home, at a cost not to exceed \$15,000.

There are a number of repairs within the main building which are needed at once and should be done as soon as possible. There should also be installed in the nurses' home and cottage additional facilities for fighting fire until the arrival of the fire department.

For these purposes at least \$2,000 should be provided, and when it is remembered that this is an old building, built in 1812, and constantly requiring repairs of some kind, it must be conceded that this estimate will scarcely suffice for our immediate necessities in this respect for the ensuing year.

In connection with this reference to the age and condition of the building and its imperfect and inconvenient arrangement for hospital purposes I respectfully invite attention to that part of my last annual report on this subject for such action as may be, in your judgment, deemed appropriate.

It is most unfortunate that the hospital is still without improved and increased facilities in the form of a new building of modern construction and equipment for such charitable and educational work, work so general in its benefits and far-reaching in its results, as that which is being done here, in view of the fact that its urgent necessity has been made so manifest by our President and Board of Directors and has been so apparent for years to every other friend of progress, development, and afflicted womanhood. We appreciate greatly the always considerate and courteous manner in which your wishes and



directions in our work have been conveyed to us and feel that any measure of success attained in the affairs of the hospital during the year must be attributed to the force, direction, and elevation which your encouragement and support have given to our thought and purpose.

Very respectfully,

J. O. SKINNER, M. D., *Superintendent.*

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS, COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

#### REPORT OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

SIR: I herewith submit the report of the Training School for Nurses connected with the hospital for the year ending June 30, 1905:

Superintendent .....	1
Graduate nurses .....	2
Night supervisor .....	1
Instructor in food and dietetics .....	1

#### Pupils:

Seniors .....	3
Intermediates .....	10
Juniors .....	10
Probationers .....	2

Total .....	25
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Special nursing: Number of calls from Washington and places outside District of Columbia for graduates .....	511
Number of nurses June 30, 1904 (including probationers) .....	26
Number received during year .....	11
Number resigned during year .....	5
Number dismissed during year .....	0
Number graduated during year .....	3
Number probationers not accepted .....	4
Number nurses remaining June 30, 1905 .....	25

The following lectures were given during the year:

#### LECTURES.

##### INTERMEDIATE AND JUNIOR LECTURES.

*Physiology* (Dr. George N. Acker).—1. The skin and its secretions: Functions of the skin, introduction of medicine through skin. 2. The heart: Blood corpuscles, the circulation of the blood and lymphatics. 3. The respiratory organs: Air. 4. The alimentary canal: Food and drink. 5. The urinary organs. 6. The nervous system.

*Anatomy* (Dr. J. F. Moran).—1. Bones. 2. Joints. 3. Vascular system. 4. Digestive system. 5. (a) Genito-urinary system; (b) topographical anatomy.

*Materia medica* (Dr. Frank Leech).—1. General therapeutics: Administration of medicines, weights and measures, pharmaceutical preparations. 2. Disease medicines: Restoratives, digestants, fats and oils, acids, alkalies, waters, bitters, hematics, antiseptics. 3. Symptom medicines: Antispasmodics, antipyretics, anæsthetics, hypnotics, narcotics, etc. 4. Cardiac stimulants and sedatives: Diaphoretics, emetics, expectorants, diuretics, cathartics, etc. 5. Topical remedies: Caustics, vesicants, rubefacients, etc.

*Emergencies* (Dr. J. R. Wellington).—1. Hemorrhage, asphyxia, foreign body, fainting, apoplexy, epileptic attacks, hysteria, infantile convulsions, intoxication, sunstroke, freezing, burns, sprains, frac-



tures, insect bites, etc. 2. Urinary analysis: Method of collecting and measuring, color, sediment, reaction, tests for albumen and sugar.

## SENIOR CLASS LECTURES.

*Fevers* (Dr. J. R. Wellington).—1. Causes of fever in general: Ranges of temperature in health and disease, metric system, types of fevers. 2. Typhoid fever: Causes, pathology, symptoms, dangers, treatment, with especial attention to diet, baths, etc.; malarial fevers, causes, types, nursing of fevers.

*Obstetrics* (Dr. Henry D. Fry).—1. Historical sketch of obstetrics and obstetrical nursing: Present morbidity and mortality of child-bearing in hospitals and private practice, care of the pregnant woman, predicting date of confinement, obstetrical engagements. 2. The puerperium: Diet, pulse, and temperature; the lochial discharge; douches, bowels, bladder, catheterization; when to get up, etc.; care of breast and nipples, the child, resuscitation, closure of foramen ovale, bathing, dressing, nursing; artificial feeding, care of the eyes, bowels, colic; phimosis, the incubator, gavage. 3. Preparations for confinement: Room, bed, patient, nurse; materials necessary, response to summons, is the patient in labor, premonitory signs, true and false labor pains, diet of patient during labor, duties of nurse during the three stages of labor, attention to the mother and application of the binder, chill, syncope. 4. Management of birth in absence of physician: Puerperal complications, hemorrhage, convulsions, milk leg, rules for administering intrauterine douches, preparation for forceps, operations, obstetrical and surgical anesthesia.

*Infectious diseases* (Dr. S. S. Adams).—1. General characteristics of the infectious diseases. 2. Peculiarities of the eruptive diseases. 3. Symptoms and complications of the eruptive diseases: Diphtheria. 4. Prophylactic, hygienic, and therapeutic management of the eruptive diseases and diphtheria. Also one or two lectures during the year on infant feeding.

*General surgery* (Dr. J. W. Bovee).—1. Surgical bacteria: Inflammation, suppuration, repair, preparation of hands, dressing, instruments, paraphernalia, and person for operation. 2. Sepsis, septicaemia, pyaemia, erysipelas, tetanus, abscess, ulcer, embolism, and thrombosis. 3. Fistula, sinus, diseases of joints, hemorrhage, gangrene, amputations. 4. Varieties of wounds, fractures, dislocations, injuries to brain, chest, spine, abdomen, and extremities.

*Management and nursing of eye diseases*.—Dr. Swan Burnett.

*Gynecology* (Dr. I. S. Stone).—1. Regional anatomy: Location of organs, muscles, and attachments; the peritoneum, description, function, appearance in health and disease. 2. Organs within the pelvis and abdomen: Size, peritoneal and mucous surfaces; function; diseases and displacements. 3. The infectious diseases of pelvic and abdominal organs: Inflammation, causes, symptoms, course, and termination, sepsis and asepsis. 4. Tumors of the uterus and ovary: Malignant and tubercular diseases, accidents and injuries resulting from parturition; care of patients after operation.

*Hygiene* (Dr. G. M. Kober).—1. Air: Composition of, variations according to altitude, humidity, temperature, impurities, dust, micro-organisms, and gaseous impurities; requisites for the purity of the air. 2. Water: Composition and sources of; the hygienic importance

of water; water pollution and its prevention. 3. Hospitals: General and special, general arrangements and construction, means of ventilation, air, space, heating, lighting, general management of hospitals; hospitals for children. General dietetics: Care and disinfection of sick rooms.

*Massage.*—Miss Peters.

In addition to these and the regular weekly recitations a practical course of lessons in massage was given to the senior class by a competent teacher of wide experience. There have been opportunities for benefit to the nurses by arrangements with other institutions which have enabled them to have experience in special branches connected with their profession.

There has been a growing demand for the services of our graduates, which is the best indication of their efficiency and of their appreciation by physicians and their patients in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

It is with particular pleasure and gratitude that I hereby acknowledge my indebtedness to the officials of the hospital for their continued assistance to the nursing department, and the courteous and cheerful manner in which it has always been rendered.

Indeed, without this generous support the success of our work would have been impossible.

Respectfully,

GEORGINA DALY,

*Superintendent of Nurses, Columbia Hospital.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

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#### REPORT OF BOARD OF LADY VISITORS.

JUNE 30, 1905.

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Lady Visitors submits the report for the year, as follows:

The year just closed has been a most encouraging one to the ladies of the Board. Their kindly ministrations have cheered many a sick one, turning their thoughts to the higher life that some have entered during the past year. The average monthly attendance has been good, and no lack of interest is shown in the duties that are faithfully attended to. The condition of the hospital from their reports is satisfactory, and the Board takes pleasure in stating that not one complaint has been made. Many have left the hospital warmly clothed from the contents of the supply box, and other needs are supplied after patients have gone home. New members have been added to the Board, enlarging the interest in the hospital. It is gratifying to hear, often unsolicited, the many testimonials of the kindness and care given to those treated within its walls, whose suffering days would have been numberless were it not for the skill and attention so freely given. Each Sunday a service is given for those who are able and willing to come, and the attendance and interest through the winter well repay those who have it in charge, and encourages them to continue the good work far into the hot weather.

Very respectfully,

ANNA BRYANT ABBOT,

*Secretary Board of Lady Visitors.*

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS, COLUMBIA HOSPITAL,

Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1905.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of receipts and disbursements of moneys on account of Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905; also estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907:

Items.	United States appro- priation, 1905.		Pay patient fund.	Total.
	Care and treatment indigent patients under con- tract with board of charities.	For minor repairs.		
RECEIPTS.				
Balance on hand July 1, 1904 .....	\$2.35	.....	\$6.82	\$9.17
Amount received from the Board of Charities during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905 (June 1, 1904 to May 31, 1905, inclusive), District acts, March 3, 1903, and April 27, 1904 .....	20,425.00	.....	.....	20,425.00
Amount received from pay patients during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905 (June 1, 1904, to May 31, 1905, inclusive).....	.....	.....	13,660.67	13,660.67
Amount received from dispensary patients during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905 (June 1, 1904, to May 31, 1905, inclusive) .....	.....	.....	253.61	253.61
Amount received from Treasurer of the United States, Treasury warrant 482 (District act, April 27, 1904)....	.....	\$2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Proceeds sale of old and worn out and worthless ma- chinery, tanks, etc.....	.....	.....	160.00	160.00
Total amount on hand and received.....	20,427.35	2,000.00	14,081.10	36,508.45
DISBURSEMENTS.				
Services.....	\$1,490.60	.....	\$10,297.94	\$11,788.54
Marketing, groceries and provisions.....	8,090.11	.....	1,517.65	9,607.76
Ice .....	429.26	.....	81.82	511.08
Milk .....	995.53	.....	235.25	1,230.78
Fuel .....	2,532.17	.....	121.20	2,653.37
Gas .....	323.83	.....	114.80	438.63
Telephone .....	12.50	.....	.....	12.50
Rent of fire-alarm boxes, etc .....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00
Furniture and housekeeping supplies .....	1,446.48	.....	122.39	1,568.87
Books, journals, stationery, printing, and binding.....	369.16	.....	53.85	423.01
Medical and surgical supplies, including repair of in- struments.....	2,749.73	.....	522.58	3,272.31
Electrical lighting and supplies .....	803.68	.....	83.83	887.51
Engineer's supplies.....	187.64	.....	45.67	233.31
Rent of annex for nurses .....	412.50	.....	37.50	450.00
Fire-fighting apparatus.....	.....	.....	160.00	160.00
Minor repairs .....	228.88	\$2,000.00	75.40	2,304.28
Payment on purchase of piano .....	70.00	.....	.....	70.00
Insurance.....	88.80	.....	.....	88.80
Incidentals .....	96.05	.....	609.96	706.01
Total expended.....	20,426.92	2,000.00	14,079.84	36,506.76
Balance on hand July 1, 1905 .....	.43	.....	1.26	1.69
Total.....	20,427.35	2,000.00	14,081.10	36,508.45

ESTIMATES.

For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum by the Board of Charities, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907 .... \$22,000.00

For payment of amount due for care of free patients, received from the Board of Charities during the month of June, 1904, after the appropriation of \$20,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, was exhausted..... 1,096.60

And also for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905 .....	\$1, 379. 20
For minor repairs rendered absolutely necessary from time to time to the hospital buildings, which are the property of the United States.....	2, 000. 00
For the preparation of detailed plans, specifications, and commencement of construction of a new hospital upon the site now owned by the United States, at a total cost not to exceed \$300,000; required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, with authority to contract for the whole work at a cost not to exceed \$300,000.....	150, 000. 00
For improvement and enlargement of the present Nurses' Home, now on United States land, including preparation of plans and specifications..	15, 000. 00

JOHN D. McCHESNEY,  
*Treasurer, Columbia Hospital for Women, etc.*  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS. COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, ETC.

APPENDIX.

GENERAL STATISTICS AND STATISTICAL TABLES (SPECIAL).

*Nativity of patients admitted.*

Arizona .....	1	South Carolina .....	3
California .....	2	Tennessee .....	4
Delaware .....	2	Texas .....	2
District of Columbia .....	209	Utah .....	2
Florida .....	1	Virginia .....	268
Georgia .....	6	West Virginia .....	14
Illinois .....	5	Austria .....	1
Indiana .....	10	Belgium .....	2
Iowa .....	1	Canada .....	3
Kentucky .....	2	China .....	1
Kansas .....	2	England .....	10
Louisiana .....	1	Finland .....	1
Maine .....	2	France .....	3
Maryland .....	147	Germany .....	13
Massachusetts .....	11	Ireland .....	4
Michigan .....	2	Italy .....	4
Minnesota .....	1	Jamaica .....	1
Mississippi .....	4	Japan .....	1
Missouri .....	3	Porto Rico .....	1
New Hampshire .....	1	Russia .....	1
New Jersey .....	1	Scotland .....	2
New York .....	23	Sweden .....	1
North Carolina .....	20	Syria .....	3
Ohio .....	3		
Pennsylvania .....	20	Total .....	815

*Residence of patients admitted.*

California .....	1	Ohio .....	2
District of Columbia .....	710	Pennsylvania .....	8
Delaware .....	1	Texas .....	1
Illinois .....	1	Virginia .....	42
Kansas .....	1	West Virginia .....	3
Maine .....	1	South Africa .....	1
Maryland .....	28	Belgium .....	1
Minnesota .....	2	England .....	1
Missouri .....	1	Italy .....	1
New York .....	5		
North Carolina .....	4	Total .....	815



GYNECOLOGICAL DIVISION.

[Classified and compiled by C. R. K. Swetnam, M. D., Resident Physician.]

TABLE I.—Medical and surgical diseases.

Diseases.	In hospital July 1, 1904.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.						In house June 30, 1905.	Cause of death.
				Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.		
<i>External genitalia.</i>											
Inflammatory:											
Vulvo-vaginal abscess.....		1	1	1					1		
Labial ulcer.....		3	3	1	2				3		
Fibroma of labia minora.....		1	1	1					1		
<i>Vagina and perineum.</i>											
Inflammatory:											
Vaginismus.....		1	1	1					1		
Vaginitis.....		1	1	1					1		
Vaginal ulceration.....		1	1		1				1		
Mechanical:											
Cystocele.....		6	6	5					5	1	
Rectocele.....		4	4	3					3	1	
Lacerated perineum.....		24	24	23			1		24		
Recto-vaginal fistula.....	2	1	3	3					3		
Vesico-vaginal fistula.....	1	1	2	2					2		
<i>Uterus.</i>											
Inflammatory:											
Endocervicitis.....		5	5	3	2				5		
Endometritis.....	4	53	57	48	4		1		53	4	
Metritis.....		2	2	1	1				2		
Mechanical:											
Anteflexion.....		15	15	14	1				15		
Retroflexion.....		2	2	2			2		2		
Retroversion.....	5	30	35	27	3		2		32	3	
Prolapse.....		8	8	5	1				6	2	
Cystic degeneration of cervix.....		1	1	1					1		
Erosion of cervix.....		3	3	2	1				3		
Laceration of cervix.....	2	33	35	31			2		33	2	
Stenosis of cervix.....		2	2	2					2		
Subinvolution of uterus.....		2	2	2					2		
Neoplasms:											
Carcinoma.....	1	17	18	2	9	4		2	17	1	2 asthenia. Shock 6 hours after operation.
Fibroma.....	6	45	51	41		3	3	1	48	3	
Myoma.....	2	5	7	7					7		
Polypus.....	1	2	3	3					3		
Sarcoma.....		2	2	1		1			2		
Hypertrophy of uterus.....	1		1	1					1		
Hypertrophy of cervix.....		1	1	1					1		
Pregnancy and parturition:											
Abortion—complete.....		11	11	9	1				10	1	
Abortion—incomplete.....	2	24	26	22					22	4	
Abortion—inevitable.....	1	2	3	3					3		
• Abortion—threatened.....		1	1		1				1		
Gestation.....		6	6				6		6		
Gestation—ectopic.....		6	6	5					5	1	
Vomiting of pregnancy..	1		1	1					1		
<i>Ovaries.</i>											
Inflammatory:											
Hematoma.....	1	3	4	4					4		
Oophoritis.....	5	9	14	12	2				14		
Ovarian abscess.....		8	8	6				1	7	1	Died of pulmonitis 3 weeks after opera- tion.
Mechanical:											
Prolapse.....		2	2	2					2		
Neoplasms:											
Cyst.....	3	34	37	30	1		1	1	33	4	Death from exhaus- tion, 14 days.
Papilloma.....	1	1	2	1					1	1	
Sarcoma.....		3	3	2				1	3		Death from shock and hemorrhage, imme- diate.

TABLE I.—*Medical and surgical diseases*—Continued.

Diseases.	In hospital July 1, 1904.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.						In house June 30, 1905.	Cause of death.
				Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.		
<i>Fallopian tubes.</i>											
Inflammatory:											
Salpingitis—acute .....	2	46	48	36	3	.....	2	4	45	3	1 from shock, 1 general peritonitis, 1 suppu- rative peritonitis, and shock, 1 from exhaustion.
Salpingitis—chronic .....	5	20	25	18	4	.....	3	.....	25	.....	Peritonitis and shock.
Salpingo-oophoritis .....		14	14	8	4	.....	.....	1	13	1	
Hemato-salpinx .....		3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	
Hydro-salpinx .....		5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	
<i>Combined genital diseases.</i>											
Pelvic abscess .....		10	10	8	1	.....	1	.....	10	.....	Uncontrollable vomit- ing and exhaustion.
Pelvic adhesions .....		17	17	9	4	.....	1	1	15	2	
Pelvic cellulitis .....		1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Pelvic peritonitis .....		8	8	7	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	
<i>Accessory organs of generation.</i>											
Neoplasms:											
Adenoma of breast .....		1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Died of meningitis 3 months after opera- tion.
Carcinoma of breast .....	1	9	10	4	4	.....	.....	1	9	1	
Cyst of breast .....		1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Fibroma of breast .....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
<i>Urinary organs.</i>											
Inflammatory:											
Cystitis .....		9	9	6	1	.....	2	.....	9	.....	Died 1 week after ad- mission, of uræmic coma.
Nephritis .....		1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
Ureteritis .....		1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Urethritis .....		3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
Mechanical:											
Calculus—renal .....		1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Calculus—urethral .....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Dilated and sacculated bladder .....		1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
Eversion—urethral .....		1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Hydronephrosis .....		3	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
Nephroptosis .....	1	8	9	5	4	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	
Neoplasms:											
Caruncle—urethral .....		3	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	
Growth on urethra (un- classified) .....		1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
<i>Diseases of menstruation.</i>											
Dysmenorrhea .....		3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
Metrorrhagia .....		1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
<i>Constitutional diseases of puer- peral or venereal origin.</i>											
Septicemia .....		1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
<i>Mental reflexes of sexual origin.</i>											
Hysteria .....		1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Neurasthenia .....		6	6	.....	4	1	1	.....	6	.....	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>											
Abscess—abdominal wall ...	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Abscess—cervical glands .....		1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Abscess—psoas .....		2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
Adhesions—peritoneal .....		1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Appendicitis .....	2	40	42	35	2	.....	1	.....	38	4	
Cardiac asthma .....		1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	

TABLE I.—Medical and surgical diseases—Continued.

Diseases.	In hospital July 1, 1904.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.						In house June 30, 1905.	Cause of death
				Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.		
<i>Miscellaneous—Continued.</i>											
Caries of lumbar vertebræ ..		2	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	Uncontrollable vomit- ing and exhaustion, 8 days.
Cholecystitis .....		1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Cholelithiasis .....		2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
Cyst of broad ligament.....		1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Diastasis of recti.....		3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
Dyspepsia .....		1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
Enteroptosis.....		3	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	
Fistulæ in ano .....		2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
Foreign body in uterus.....		1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Gastric ulcer .....		3	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
Hemorrhoids.....		12	12	11	.....	.....	.....	1	12	.....	
Hernia—femoral .....	2	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
Hernia—inguinal .....	1	3	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	
Hernia—umbilical .....		3	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	
Incontinence of urine.....		1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Lipoma-perimammary .....		1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Asthenia and exhaus- tion. Both died within few hours of admission, without regaining consciousness.
Lipoma of back .....		1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Meningitis—acute.....		1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
Meningitis—tubercular .....		2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	.....	
Nausea (from ergot) .....		1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Died 10 days later of septic peritonitis.
Peritonitis.....		2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	
Peritonitis—tubercular.....		2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
Pleurisy .....		2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
Prolapse of rectum .....		1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Rheumatism .....		1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Sinus of abdominal wall.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Torsion of mesentery .....		1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Varicose veins of leg .....		1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Unclassified .....		3	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	
Total diseases .....	57	667	724	539	78	10	33	19	679	45	
Less patients counted more than once.	27	229	256	226	13	0	3	0	242	14	
Total patients.....	30	438	468	313	65	10	30	19	437	31	

TABLE II.—*Surgical operations.*

Operations.	Total operations.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	In house June 30, 1905.	Cause of death
<i>On the vulva.</i>								
Excision of fibroma of labiæ minora.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Incision of vulvo-vaginal abscess.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
<i>On the vagina.</i>								
Closure of visico vaginal fistula...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Colporrhaphy—anterior.....	9	6	.....	.....	.....	6	3	
Colporrhaphy—posterior.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	4	2	
Colpotomy—anterior.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	5	.....	
Colpotomy—posterior.....	15	13	.....	.....	.....	14	1	
Operation for vaginismus (Hirst)...	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
<i>On the perineum.</i>								
Repair of laceration.....	26	26	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	
<i>On the uterus.</i>								
<i>Per vagina:</i>								
Amputation of cervix.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	
Cauterization of cervix.....	9	.....	8	1	.....	9	.....	
Curettage.....	82	68	4	.....	1	73	9	Carcinoma and asthenia several months later.
Dilatation.....	20	17	1	.....	.....	18	2	
Hysterectomy.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	Uncontrollable vomiting.
Hystero-salpingo-oophorectomy.	10	6	.....	.....	.....	6	4	
Shortening utero-sacral ligament.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Trachelorrhaphy.....	29	26	1	.....	.....	27	2	
<i>Per abdomen:</i>								
Hysterectomy.....	10	6	.....	.....	2	8	2	1 shock 6 hours after operation; 1 general peritonitis, 3 days.
<i>Hystero-salpingo-oophorectomy—</i>								
Complete.....	15	10	1	1	2	14	1	{ 1 asthenia, 3 days; 2 shock immediate; 1 pulmonitis, 2 weeks.
Incomplete.....	34	29	2	.....	2	33	1	
Myomectomy.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	4	1	
Ventro-suspension.....	13	11	1	.....	.....	12	1	
Ventro-fixation.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
Shortening round ligaments.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....	5	1	
<i>On the tubes and ovaries.</i>								
Oophorectomy.....	10	8	.....	.....	.....	8	2	
Oophoro-cystectomy.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
Par-oopho-cystectomy.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
Incision of ovary.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
Suspension of ovary.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
Salpingectomy.....	12	10	.....	.....	.....	10	2	
Salpingo-oophorectomy.....	53	45	3	.....	4	52	1	2 exhaustion, 1 suppurative peritonitis and shock, 1 general peritonitis 3 days.
Phimosis operation.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
<i>On the accessory organs of generation.</i>								
Extirpation of breast.....	8	5	2	.....	.....	7	1	
Resection of breast.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	4	.....	
<i>On the urinary organs.</i>								
Excision of urethral caruncle.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Curettage of bladder.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Nephrolithotomy.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	
Nephrectomy.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	



TABLE II.—Surgical operations—Continued.

Operations.	Total opera- tions.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	In house June 30, 1905.	Cause of death.
<i>Urinary organs—Continued.</i>								
Nephropexy .....	5	2				5		
Ureterectomy .....	1	1				1		
Removal of growth from urethra (unclassified).	1	1				1		
Cauterization of urethra .....	1	1				1		
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>								
Appendicectomy .....	58	53	2			55	3	
Celiotomy:								
Exploratory .....	9	3	3	2		8	1	
For removal of blood cyst .....	1	1				1		
For separation of adhesions ..	9	9				9		
Cholecystectomy .....	2	1				1	1	
Cholecystotomy .....	1	1				1		
Closure of recti .....	1	1				1		
Excision:								
Abdominal fat .....	1	1				1		
Hemorrhoids .....	12	11			1	12		Uncontrollable vomit- ing and exhaustion 8 days.
Lipoma of back .....	1	1				1		
Lipoma-perimammary .....	1	1				1		
Herniotomy .....	5	3	1			4	1	
Gastro-enterostomy .....	1	1				1		
Ileocolostomy .....	1	1				1		
Entero-enterostomy .....	1	1				1		
Incision and drainage (per abd.) .	3	3				3		
Incision fistulae in ano .....	2	2				2		
Incision psoas abscess .....	1	1				1		
Incision of cervical glands .....	1	1				1		
Incision of skin .....	1	1				1		
Removal of foreign body from uterus.	1	1				1		
Resection:								
Of intestine .....	1	1				1		
Of omentum .....	2	2				2		
Of veins of leg .....	1	1				1		
Total operations .....	534	441	34	4	13	492	42	
Less patients counted more than once.	206	178	12	0	0	190	16	
Total patients .....	328	263	22	4	13	302	26	

OBSTETRICAL DIVISION.

[Classified and compiled by Joseph J. Mundell, M. D., Assistant Resident Physician.]

TABLE III.

Class.	Remaining undelivered July 1, 1904.	Remaining delivered July 1, 1904.	Admitted before delivery.	Admitted delivered.	Total.	Discharged delivered at term.	Discharged or left undelivered.	Discharged delivered premature.	Discharged delivered aborted.	Died delivered.	Remaining delivered.	Remaining undelivered June 30, 1905.	Total.
Adults .....	18	16	370	7	411	329	26	21	3	4	22	6	411

Class.	Remaining July 1, 1904.	Births, including stillbirths.	Born before admission.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Stillborn.	Remaining June 30, 1905.	Total.
Infants .....	16	358	7	381	307	30	24	20	381

TABLE IV.—Operations.

Operations.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	In house June 30, 1905.
Amputation, supernumerary digits .....	1				1	
Cæsarian section:						
Abdominal .....	1			1	3	1
Vaginal .....	3				2	
Curettage .....	1				1	
Episeotomy .....	3				3	
Forceps .....	34				34	1
Manual extraction of placenta .....	7				7	
Version .....	7			1	8	
Perineorrhaphy .....	89				89	3
Total .....	146			2	148	5

TABLE V.—Complications.

Maternal.	In house July 1, 1904.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	In house June 30, 1905.
Abortion .....		3				3	1
Eclampsia .....	1	9			1	11	
Fibroid uteri .....				2		2	
Inertia uteri .....		19				19	1
Mastitis .....		3				3	
Pelvic contraction requiring operation .....		7			1	8	
Placenta previa .....		3			1	4	1
Post-partum hemorrhage .....		14				14	1
Puerperal insanity .....				1		1	
Salpingitis .....		1				1	
Sapremia .....		1				1	1
Septicemia .....		1	1			2	
Toxæmia of pregnancy .....		9			1	10	
Ventral hernia uteri .....				1		1	
Total .....	1	70	1	4	4	80	5

TABLE V.—Complications—Continued.

Infantile.	In house July 1, 1904.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	In house June 30, 1904.
Asphyxia.....					1	1	
Coryza.....		8	3			11	
Enteritis.....	2	8	1			11	3
Hemorrhage from mesentary vessel.....					1	1	
Icterus.....					1	1	
Inanition.....					6	6	
Marasmus.....					1	1	
Maternal toxæmia.....					3	3	
Prematurity.....					16	16	
Prolapse of cord.....					1	1	
Ophthalmia—neonatorum.....		10				10	
Ophthalmia—gonorrheal.....			3			3	
Talipes equino varus.....							1
Total.....	2	26	7		30	65	4

TABLE VI.—Births, including stillbirths.

	Male.	Female.
White.....	83	60
Colored.....	110	105
Total..... (Twin births, 6 cases.)	195	165

CAUSES OF STILLBIRTHS.

Asphyxiation.....	9
Miscarriage.....	3
Prolapsed cord.....	3
Placenta previa.....	3
Unknown.....	6
Total.....	24

Pathological Department.

[Prepared by Thomas S. D. Grasty, M. D., Assistant Pathologist.]

Histological examination and diagnosis of tissues.....	532
Examination of bacteriological cultures.....	29
Blood examinations:	
a. Hæmoglobin estimations.....	67
b. Red cells counted.....	59
c. White cells counted.....	46
d. Differential counts.....	9
(Examinations of blood cultures).....	2
(Examinations of cerebro-spinal fluid).....	1
(Lumbar punctures).....	1
Examination of blood for malarial parasites.....	38
Examinations for gonococcus.....	43
Widal reactions (typhoid fever).....	19
Examinations of sputa for tubercle bacilli.....	27
Examinations of urine for tubercle bacilli.....	11
Examinations of fluid from cysts.....	8
Examinations of urine, chemical microscopic.....	4,874
Necropsies with reports.....	5

## SUMMARY.

*Report of admissions and discharges for year ending June 30, 1905.*

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Number patients in hospital June 30, 1904.....	5	30			35
Number admitted during year.....		248			248
Number born in institution.....	44	29			73
Total.....	49	307			356
Number discharged during year:					
Cured.....	44	250			294
Improved.....		16			16
Unimproved.....		8			8
Number of deaths during year.....	1	12			13
Number remaining June 30, 1905.....	3	17			20
Stillbirths.....	1	4			5
Total.....	49	307			356
Daily average number of patients.....	1.85	16.55			18.40
Total number days' maintenance furnished patients	675.25	6,040.75			6,716.00
Largest number patients at any one time.....	5	28			33
Smallest number patients at any one time.....	1	9			10
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Number patients in hospital June 30, 1904.....	1	17	3	26	47
Number admitted during year.....		191		376	567
Number born in institution.....	39	31	110	105	285
Total.....	40	239	113	507	899
Number discharged during year:					
Cured.....	28	183	86	408	705
Improved.....		11		8	19
Unimproved.....		19		38	57
Number of deaths during year.....	5	7	13	15	40
Number remaining June 30, 1905.....	3	17	5	34	59
Stillbirths.....	4	2	9	4	19
Total.....	40	239	113	507	899
Daily average number patients.....	1.62	14.94	5.27	36.64	58.47
Total number days' maintenance furnished patients	591.30	5,453.10	1,923.55	13,373.60	21,311.55
Largest number patients at any one time.....	6	25	11	49	91
Smallest number patients at any one time.....	1	9	1	22	33

Total number days' maintenance furnished employees, 23,360.

*Out-patient department (Dispensary).*

(Classified and compiled by Doctors Riggles and Beall, Dispensary Physicians.)

*Diseases of the vulva.*

Abscess, vulvo-vaginal.....	5
Chancroids.....	2
Condylomata.....	2
Pruritus.....	2

*Diseases of the vagina.*

Ulcer.....	3
Vaginitis.....	21

*Diseases of the uterus.*

(a) Inflammatory:	
Endocervicitis.....	29
Endometritis.....	155
Erosion of cervix.....	1
Metritis.....	1
(b) New growths:	
Carcinoma.....	12
Fibroid.....	22
Fibroid of cervix.....	1
(c) Displacements:	
Anteflexion of cervix.....	13
Anteflexion of corpus.....	2
Procidentia.....	2
Prolapse.....	5
Retroflexion.....	20
Retroversion.....	105
(d) Unclassified:	
Hypertrophy of cervix.....	1
Laceration of cervix.....	65
Subinvolution.....	1



*Diseases of uterine appendages.*

Abscess, pelvic .....	9
Adhesions, pelvic .....	1
Cellulitis, pelvic .....	4
Oophoritis .....	8
Ovarian cyst .....	13
Prolapse of ovary .....	11
Pyosalpinx .....	11
Salpingitis .....	58

*Diseases of urinary organs.*

Cystitis .....	27
Cystocele .....	11
Enuresis .....	2
Urethral caruncle .....	1
Urethritis .....	7
Urethral stricture .....	1

*Pregnancy, parturition, and puerperium.*

Abortion, incomplete .....	5
Miscarriage .....	4
Lacerated perineum .....	20
Pregnancy .....	110
Vomiting of pregnancy .....	1

*Functional diseases.*

Amenorrhœa .....	10
Dysmenorrhœa .....	6
Dyspareunia .....	1
Menopause .....	6
Menorrhagia .....	2
Metrorrhagia .....	2
Vicarious menstruation .....	2

*Unclassified.*

Abscess, alveolar .....	1
Abscess, arm .....	1
Abscess, breast .....	2
Abscess, axillary .....	2
Abscess, neck .....	1
Abscess, thumb .....	1
Adenitis, cervical, tubercular .....	2
Adenitis, inguinal .....	3
Adenitis, submaxillary .....	1
Adenoma of breast .....	1
Aene .....	3
Adhesions of elbow joint .....	1
Anæmia .....	14
Arrhythmia of heart .....	1
Adenoids, pharyngeal .....	2
Aortic stenosis .....	3
Asthma, bronchial .....	1
Atheroma .....	4
Bronchitis .....	31
Burns .....	3
Bursitis of knee .....	1
Carcinoma of breast .....	2
Chloasma .....	1
Chlorosis .....	2
Cellulitis of leg .....	2
Cholecystitis .....	1
Chorea .....	1
Cirrhosis of liver .....	1
Cicatrix in palm .....	1
Congestion of liver .....	1
Conjunctivitis .....	2
Constipation .....	95
Contusions .....	2
Coxitis .....	2
Dislocation of shoulder .....	1
Eczema .....	15
Enlarged spleen .....	1
Enteritis .....	14
Epistaxis .....	2
Epilepsy .....	2
Fecal impaction .....	1
Fibroma of breast .....	1
Fracture, Colles .....	2
Fracture, internal malleolus .....	1
Gastralgia .....	1
Gastric ulcer .....	1
Gangrene of nævus .....	1
Gastritis, acute .....	8
Gastritis, chronic .....	12
Gastro-enteritis .....	4
Gonorrhœa .....	12
Goitre, exophthalmic .....	1
Goitre, cystic .....	1
Gumma .....	1
Helminthiasis .....	2

Hemorrhoids .....	9
Hernia, inguinal .....	2
Hernia, umbilical .....	2
Hernia, ventral .....	2
Hysteria .....	4
Herpes zoster .....	1
Indigestion .....	68
Incontinence of urine .....	3
Influenza .....	2
Ingrowing toe nail .....	1
Infected finger .....	1
Insomnia .....	1
Impetigo contagiosa .....	4
Iritis .....	1
Laryngitis .....	5
Lithemia .....	5
Lumbago .....	1
Lymphangitis of leg .....	1
Malaria .....	12
Malnutrition .....	3
Mastitis .....	7
Migraine .....	5
Mitral insufficiency .....	2
Naso-pharyngitis, chronic .....	1
Nephroptosis .....	3
Neuralgia, facial .....	3
Neuralgia, intercostal .....	3
Neuritis .....	1
Neurasthenia .....	18
Neuroma .....	1
Obesity .....	2
Edema of leg .....	1
Omphalitis .....	1
Osteomyelitis of tibia .....	1
Otitis media, suppurative .....	5
Paronychia .....	4
Pediculosis, capitis .....	1
Peritonitis, tubercular .....	2
Pharyngitis .....	6
Phimosis .....	3
Parotitis .....	1
Pityriasis .....	1
Plethora .....	1
Pleurodynia .....	4
Pleurisy .....	3
Post operative abdominal sinus .....	3
Post operative vaginal scar .....	1
Prolapse of rectum .....	1
Psoriasis .....	2
Puberty .....	1
Rachitis .....	2
Rheumatism, acute articular .....	1
Rheumatism, chronic articular .....	12
Rheumatism, muscular .....	7
Rhinitis .....	5
Scabies .....	3
Senility .....	3
Steatoma of scalp .....	1
Sterility .....	1
Stricture of rectum, syphilitic .....	1
Synovitis of knee .....	3
Synovitis metatarso-phalangeal .....	1
Syphilis .....	12
Tonsils, hypertrophy of .....	2
Tonsillitis, follicular .....	8
Tonsillitis, suppurative .....	3
Tricophytosis capitis .....	1
Tricophytosis corporis .....	4
Tooth extracted .....	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary .....	10
Typhoid fever .....	1
Ulcer of foot .....	2
Ulcer of leg .....	12
Ulcerated tooth .....	1
Uric acid diathesis .....	1
Uvula, elongation of .....	1
Vaccination .....	21
Varicella .....	3
Varicose veins of leg .....	8
Verruca of face .....	1
Wound, contused .....	1
Wound, incised, of hand .....	1
Diagnosis deferred .....	10
Examination not satisfactory without ether .....	3
Refused examination .....	5
Referred to other hospitals .....	55
Total number of cases .....	1,503
Less patients counted more than once .....	85
Total patients .....	1,418

## REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

*Directors.*—F. L. Moore, president, Colorado Building; S. H. Kauffmann, vice-president, 1101 Pennsylvania avenue; W. P. Young, secretary, 419 Tenth street NW.; James B. Lambie, treasurer, 1415 New York avenue; George N. Acker, M. D., 913 Sixteenth street NW.; William H. Beck, 1424 New York avenue; Mrs. Chas. H. Davis, 1911 N street NW.; George T. Dunlop, Union Station, Capital Traction Railroad; George W. Brown, 1406 G street NW.; Norman Galt, 1107 Pennsylvania avenue NW.; Charles C. Glover, Riggs National Bank; George E. Hamilton, 412 Fifth street NW.; William H. Hoeke, Eighth and Pennsylvania avenue; James M. Johnston, Riggs National Bank; John S. Larcombe, 808 Seventeenth street; F. B. McGuire, 1419 G street NW.; William F. Mattingly, 435 Seventh street; Miss Virginia Miller, 1729 P street NW.; James L. Norris, Fifth and F streets NW.; J. Ford Thompson, M. D., 804 Seventeenth street NW. Expiration of term of service: 1905, Dr. Acker, Messrs. Larcombe, Mattingly, and W. P. Young; 1906, Messrs. Hamilton, Hoeke, McGuire, and Kauffmann; 1907, Messrs. Brown, Moore, Galt, and Dr. Thompson; 1908, Messrs. Dunlop, Glover, Lambie, and Norris; 1909, Messrs. Beck, Johnston, Mrs. Davis, and Miss Miller.

*Executive committee.*—Dr. George N. Acker, chairman; Mrs. C. H. Davis; Miss Virginia Miller; F. L. Moore, ex officio; Jas. B. Lambie, ex officio; W. P. Young, ex officio.

*Finance committee.*—Jas. M. Johnston, chairman; C. C. Glover, vice-chairman; Geo. T. Dunlop; Geo. E. Hamilton; Jas. B. Lambie; F. B. McGuire.

*Legislation committee.*—Geo. E. Hamilton, chairman; Charles C. Glover; S. H. Kauffmann.

*Committee on buildings and grounds.*—John S. Larcombe, chairman; F. L. Moore, ex officio; Jas. B. Lambie, ex officio.

*Medical Staff.*—Officers: J. Ford Thompson, M. D., chairman, George N. Acker, M. D., secretary. Consulting staff: A. F. A. King, M. D.; Franck Hyatt, M. D.; George M. Kober, M. D.; Joseph Taber Johnson, M. D.; H. C. Yarrow, M. D. Attending staff: J. Ford Thompson, M. D., 804 Seventh street, NW.; George N. Acker, M. D., 913 Sixteenth street, NW.; Samuel S. Adams, M. D., 1 Dupont circle; Monte Griffith, The Farragut. Assistants to attending staff (Hospital dispensary service): John R. Wellington, M. D., 1706 Rhode Island avenue; Frank Leech, M. D., 1448 Rhode Island avenue; Joseph S. Wall, M. D., 1228 Fourteenth street, NW. Pathologist and bacteriologist: William B. French, M. D., 506 East Capitol street. Assistants: John D. Thomas, M. D.; Elijah Lumbia Mason, M. D. Out-door physician: Edgar P. Copeland, M. D., The Rockingham. Resident physician: Louis H. Hanson (June 30, 1904, to May 30, 1905); Josiah Hutton Holland (May 30 to June 30, 1905). Pharmacist: B. H. Harper (June 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905). Resident student: Josiah Hutton Holland (June 30, 1904, to May 30, 1905). Superintendent: Miss Peron E. Jennings.

*Board of lady visitors.*—Mrs. J. F. Leech, president, 1754 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. A. E. Bates, first vice-president, The Connecticut; Mrs. C. C. Glover, second vice-president, 1703 K street; Miss Davidge, recording-secretary, 1624 H street; Mrs. H. H. Westcott, corresponding secretary, 1310 Sixteenth street; Mrs. W. H. Hoeke, treasurer, 336 C street; Mrs. Walter Andrews, 1736 N street; Mrs. G. L. Bradley, 1503 Twenty-first street; Mrs. John Briggs, 2007 O street; Mrs. H. C. Corbin, Manila P. I.; Miss Mary Carlisle, 1722 I street; Mrs. Candee, 1718 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. C. G. Dulin, 1730 Sixteenth street; Mrs. Charles H. Davis; Mrs. Horace Deland, 1901 N street; Mrs. S. B. Elkins, 1626 K street; Mrs. Frank Ellis, 1720 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. A. W. Fergusson, Manila, P. I.; Mrs. Thomas M. Gale, 2300 S street; Mrs. T. T. Gaff, 1626 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. Gherardi, Newport, R. I.; Mrs. William Hammond, Jefferson place; Miss Ruth Harlan, Euclid place; Miss Caroline Henry, 1406 M street; Mrs. F. W. Huidekoper, 1705 New Hampshire avenue; Mrs. James Hopkins, 1324 Eighteenth street; Mrs. George Howard, 1008 Sixteenth street; Mrs. Huff, 1315 Sixteenth street; Miss Kibbey, 2025 Massachusetts avenue; Miss Kauffmann, 1421 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. J. M. Johnston; Mrs. H. C. Moses, 1714 Rhode

Island avenue; Mrs. McAboy, 3106 N street; Mrs. Edward McCauley, 1719 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. Merriam, 1414 Sixteenth street; Miss Virginia Miller, 1729 P street; Mrs. T. B. M. Mason, 1606 Twentieth street; Mrs. F. B. McGuire, 1333 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. James McMillan, 1114 Vermont avenue; Mrs. F. L. Moore, 1680 Thirty-first street; Mrs. Clarence Moore, Mrs. James Merrill, The Portland; Mrs. Duncan McKim, The Cochran; Miss Mae McCauley, 220 B street SE.; Mrs. Noble; Mrs. O'Donnell, 1629 Sixteenth street; Mrs. Ross Perry, 1309 P street; Mrs. J. F. Rodgers, 1310 Sixteenth street; Miss S. S. Schenck, 1628 Rhode Island avenue; Miss Sheridan, 2211 Massachusetts avenue; Mme. de Sibour, 997 Farragut square; Miss M. J. Sherrill, 1772 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. Lyman Tiffany; Mrs. S. W. Woodward, 2015 Wyoming avenue; Mrs. George Westinghouse, Dupont circle; Miss Woodhull, 2033 G street; Mrs. John F. Wilkins, 1824 Massachusetts avenue.

*Honorary members of the ladies' board.*—Mrs. F. L. Ashford, 1763 P street; Mrs. J. C. Audenreid, 1023 Vermont avenue; Mrs. A. Graham Bell, 1336 Nineteenth street; Mrs. Calderon Carlisle, 1722 I street; Mrs. Justice Gray, 1601 I street; Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, 1826 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, Dupont circle; Mrs. T. W. Palmer, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. R. A. Park, Westchester, Pa.; Mrs. Charles Payson, 1439 K street.

## REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

JULY 1, 1905.

By part of article 37 of the by-laws, the president is required to "submit at the regular meeting in July a written report with recommendations."

It gives me great pleasure to report to you that the past year has been one of the most successful of all the years of the hospital's existence. We have been enabled to make changes and repairs that have been needed for years, but which for lack of funds could not be made. Among these are the entire reconstruction of the laundry and the laying of new floors in the wards, the addition of necessary appliances for protection against fire, and the complete reconstruction of the plumbing, repairing and painting of roof and cornice of main building.

We still need an elevator for our patients, who now have to be carried in the arms of attendants to the operating room and back to their beds after the operation is performed. We should also have a separate building for our nurses, who are now crowded into very close and uncomfortable quarters in the third story of the building. This, I hope, we may be able to erect on our ample grounds at no distant day.

Our corps of nurses, with Miss Jennings at their head, has been most efficient. The executive committee unanimously passed a resolution that Miss Jennings's pay for the year 1905 should be at the rate of \$75 per month, as she fills the office of superintendent and also of matron, places that are filled by two persons instead of one in most of our hospitals.

The president regrets to say that the attendance of members of the board of directors is not all that could be desired. Out of a board of 20 members, it is frequently very difficult to get a quorum of 7 to transact the business of the hospital, notwithstanding the fact that we hold but four regular meetings during the year and very seldom have a called meeting.

Special mention should be made of the activity and untiring energy of the board of lady visitors and St. Mary's Guild, who have been as helpful this year as ever before and enabled us to do many needed repairs that could not have been done without their aid.



It is with sincere sorrow that I announce to you the deaths of two of our board—Mrs. Robert K. Stone, whose services began with the incorporation of the hospital and only ended when she was physically unable to perform them, and of Maj. Henry B. Looker, who, though with us but a few years, did faithful and efficient work for the hospital.

The treasurer's report shows but a small balance to start another year with, and the debt (bearing interest at 4 per cent) still remains \$20,000.

The contract with the District Government to take care of the sick children of the poor has been renewed for another year at the rate of 65 cents per day for each child. Believing as we do that the generous public will, when our wants are made known to them, furnish the means to supply them, we begin another year in confidence and hope that it will be a successful one.

Respectfully,

FREDERIC L. MOORE,  
*President.*

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1905.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditures.	Amount.
Balance reported June 30, 1904.....	\$697.08	Pay roll .....	\$6,616.73
Dividend Union Turnpike Co.....	6.00	Table supplies.....	6,682.97
Dividend Washington, Colesville and Ashton Turnpike Co.....	3.00	Medical and surgical supplies.....	961.47
Proceeds of charity ball .....	1,872.35	Fuel and light .....	2,447.21
From ladies' board for painting .....	500.00	Repairs and painting .....	2,142.88
From ladies' board for telephone ex- tension.....	18.00	Interest on mortgage.....	800.00
From ladies' board for repairs kitchen floor.....	43.00	Printing annual report.....	163.98
District of Columbia .....	12,822.75	Tax on legacy of Kate H. Taylor ....	100.00
Pay patients .....	549.50	Miscellaneous.....	2,378.54
For signing insurance certificates ....	6.00		
Rents from Nairn estate .....	2,561.19		
Refunded (error in pay roll).....	10.00		
Sale of plaster cast .....	1.25		
Sale of two X-ray plates .....	.50		
Use of X-ray .....	1.00		
From Columbia Hospital, being half of cost of charter for School of Nurs- ing.....	2.88		
Sundry contributions.....	1,035.75		
From hall fund .....	2,800.00		
	22,233.17	Balance on hand June 30, 1905 ..	636.47
To be accounted for .....	22,930.25	Total .....	22,930.25

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES B. LAMBIE, *Treasurer.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1905.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL STAFF.

As chairman of the medical staff of the Children's Hospital, I herewith submit the following report prepared by the resident physician, in which will be found a detailed statement of the work of the hospital during the past year.

Very respectfully,

J. FORD THOMPSON, M. D.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF HOUSE AND BABY WARD.

Report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Number of patients in hospital July 1, 1904.....	73
Admitted during the year.....	449
Total treated.....	522
Number of patients treated in baby ward .....	116
Total treated in hospital and baby ward during year.....	638

	Admitted.	Discharged.				Died.	Remain- ing.
		Total.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.		
White:							
Male .....	134	150	113	18	2	13	17
Female .....	107	110	85	16	1	16	7
Colored:							
Male .....	120	132	104	17	4	9	21
Female .....	88	125	86	11	3	19	18
Total .....	449	517	388	62	10	57	56

Average daily attendance in hospital, including baby ward.

July .....	78.00	January .....	62.50
August .....	80.00	February .....	64.00
September .....	77.70	March .....	70.00
October .....	73.40	April .....	70.90
November .....	70.80	May .....	63.90
December .....	60.20	June .....	56.60

Condensed statement.

Total number of patients located in hospital, dispensary, and baby ward .....	3,537
Surgical operations:	
House .....	503
Dispensary .....	490
Total .....	993
Prescriptions compounded:	
House .....	3,700
Dispensary .....	3,833
Outdoor .....	164
Total .....	7,697
Percentage of deaths:	
Including tuberculosis .....	10.9
Excluding tuberculosis .....	5.3
Number of deaths:	
From tuberculosis .....	29.00
In entire hospital .....	100.00
Percentage of deaths:	
In baby ward .....	37.00
In entire hospital .....	15.60

*Diseases treated in the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1905.*

Diseases.	Total treated.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
<i>Specific, infectious.</i>						
Acute:						
Diphtheria—						
Tonsilar .....	1		1			
Laryngeal .....	3	1			1	1
Fever—						
Intermittent .....	3	3				
Remittent .....	3	1				2
Enteric .....	34	31			3	
Glandular .....	2	2				
Influenza, epidemic .....	5	5				
Rheumatism, articular .....	2	2				
Scarlatina .....	3	2		1		
Tuberculosis, general miliary .....	6				6	
Chronic:						
Arthritis, deformans .....	1		1			
Syphilis, congenital .....	5	2	3			
Tuberculosis—						
Pulmonary .....	14		2		12	
Peritoneal .....	7		1	2	4	
Meningeal .....	4				3	1
<i>Circulatory system.</i>						
Mitral regurgitation .....	11		7		3	1
<i>Respiratory system.</i>						
Lungs:						
Bronchitis, acute .....	20	20				
Pneumonia—						
Lobar .....	25	23			1	1
Lobular .....	13	12			1	
Asthma .....	1		1			
Pleura pyo-thorax .....	1	1				
<i>Digestive system.</i>						
Mouth:						
Adenoids .....	8	7		1		
Glossitis .....	1					1
Stomatitis—						
Apthous .....	5	5				
Ulcerative .....	2	2				
Gangrenous .....	2				2	
Gangrenous with septicemia .....	1				1	
Tonsilitis—						
Follicular .....	3	3				
Hypertrophic .....	8	8				
Esophagus—stricture, traumatic .....	3	2			1	
Stomach:						
Gastritis, acute .....	2	2				
Gastro-enteritis .....	4	2			1	1
Gastric indigestion .....	1	1				
Gastro, intestinal indigestion .....	8	8				
Intestines:						
Appendicitis .....	2				2	
Appendicitis with peritonitis .....	1				1	
Enteritis .....	5	3			2	
Indigestion—						
Intestinal .....	6	6				
Intestinal with convulsions .....	1	1				
<i>Intestinal parasites.</i>						
Ascaris lumbricoides .....	1	1				
Tinia saginata .....	1	1				
Uncinariasis .....	1					1
<i>Urinary system.</i>						
Enuresis .....	4	3	1			
Nephritis, chronic, parenchymatous .....	1				1	
Cystitis .....	1		1			1
Vaginitis .....	3	3				
Urethritis, specific .....	3	3				

*Diseases treated in the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1905—Continued.*

Diseases.	Total treated.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
<i>Skin and appendages.</i>						
Eczema:						
Capitis .....	7	7				
Corporis .....	2	2				
Facialis .....	2	2				
Chronic .....	1		1			
Erythema multiforme .....	1	1				
Impetigo, contagiosum .....	2	2				
Pemphigus .....	2	1			1	
Poison oak .....	1	1				
Dermatitis, calorica .....	1	1				
Scabies .....	2	2				
Tinea capitis .....	1	1				
<i>Nervous system.</i>						
Cerebral concussion .....	1	1				
Chorea:						
Minor .....	11	9				2
Major .....	1	1				
Aphasia .....	1		1			
Cerebellar tumor .....	1			1		
Grand mal .....	4		2	1		1
Hysteria .....	2	1				1
Hydrocephalus .....	2		1	1		
Poliomyelitis:						
Acute anterior .....	5	1	3		1	
Chronic .....	1					1
Acute delusional insanity .....	1			1		
Reynaud's disease .....	1		1			
Pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis .....	1			1		
Meningitis, cerebro-spinal .....	1				1	
Incontinent feces .....	1	1				
<i>Constitutional.</i>						
Inanition .....	1			1		
Rachitis .....	13	10	3			
Myxoedema .....	1					1
Eye:						
Blepharitis, marginalis .....	4	4				
Conjunctivitis—						
Catarrhal .....	4	4				
Phlyctenular .....	2		1			1
Corneal ulcer .....	3		2			1
Keratitis—						
Interstitialis .....	4	1	3			
Scrofulosa .....	7	5	2			
Specific .....	3		2			1
Ectopian .....	1					1
Strabismus, internal .....	5	4	1			
Spring catarrh .....	1		1			
Cataract, lamellar .....	1	1				
Trachoma .....	1		1			
Ear:						
Otitis, media suppurative .....	1					1
Mastoiditis .....	2	2				
Unclassified:						
Alcoholism, acute .....	1	1				
Essential oedema .....	1	1				
Infantile convulsions .....	1	1				
<i>Surgical.</i>						
Abscesses:						
Cervical .....	4					4
Eyelid .....	1					1
Inguinal .....	2	2				
Breast .....	2	2				
Popliteal .....	1	1				
Thigh .....	4	4				
Ischio-rectal .....	1	1				
Shoulder .....	1	1				
Jaw .....	1	1				
Bones:						
Caries—						
Vertebrae .....	7	1	3		1	2
Ankle .....	1					1



*Diseases treated in the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1905—Continued.*

Diseases.	Total treated.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
<i>Surgical—Continued.</i>						
Bones—Continued.						
Necrosis—						
Jaw .....	2	1			1	
Tibia .....	2	1	1			
Femur .....	1	1				
Periostitis—						
Femur .....	1					1
Jaw .....	2					2
Radius .....	1					1
Caries, elbow .....	1	1				
Joints:						
Arthritis—						
Elbow, tubercular .....	2	1	1			
Knee, tubercular .....	4	2				2
Ankylosis, knee .....	3		3			
Morbus coxæ .....	25	4	5		3	13
Hernia and hydrocele:						
Inguinal .....	11	11				
Hydrocele .....	2	2				
Rectum:						
Prolapsus recti .....	6	6				
Fistula in ano .....	1					1
Lymphatics:						
Cervical, adenitis .....	12	12				
Inguinal, adenitis .....	7	7				
Axillary, adenitis .....	1	1				
Cellulitis, foot .....	1	1				
Deformities:						
Atresia vagina .....	2	2				
Curved tibia .....	14	12	1			1
Genu valgum .....	4	3				1
Harelip and cleft palate .....	3	2	1			
Phimosis .....	16	16				
Paraphimosis .....	2	2				
Contracture, cheek .....	1	1				
Talipes equino-varus .....	3	2				1
Stricture, œsophagus .....	1		1			
Balanitis .....	1	1				
Scoliosis .....	1		1			
Torticollis .....	2	1				1
Adhesions, tendons forearm .....	1		1			
Tumors:						
Osteoma, tibia .....	1	1				
Osteo sarcoma, fibula .....	1	1				
Keloid .....	3	3				
Myxoma .....	1	1				
Cyst, forehead .....	2	2				
Ranula .....	1	1				
Nasal polyp .....	1					1
Foreign bodies, foot .....	2	2				
<i>Surgical injuries.</i>						
Fractures:						
Clavicle .....	1					1
Femur, simple .....	7	6				1
Femur, compound .....	1	1				
Tibia and fibula .....	1	1				
Tibia .....	1	1				
Humerus .....	3	3				
Forearm .....	1	1				
Skull, compound .....	1				1	
Dislocations, elbow .....	2	2				
Wounds:						
Incised .....	2	2				
Contused .....	3	3				
Infected .....	8	8				
Lacerated .....	2	2				
Burns:						
First degree .....	2	2				
Second degree .....	5	1			3	1
Ulcer, leg .....	2	2				
Unclassified:						
Empyema .....	2	1	1			
Gangrene urethra .....	1	1				
Total .....	573	388	62	10	57	56

*Diseases treated in the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1905—Continued.*

## BABY WARD.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
<i>Digestive system.</i>						
Enteritis .....	4	3			1	
Gastro-enteritis .....	7				7	
Gastric indigestion .....	1	1				
Gastro intestinal indigestion .....	8	4		1		3
Intestinal indigestion .....	15	6	4		2	3
Entero colitis .....	4				4	
Stomatitis:						
Catarrhal .....	1	1				
Apthous .....	1	1				
Tonsillitis, catarrhal .....	1	1				
<i>Respiratory system.</i>						
Tuberculosis, pulmonary .....	1				1	
Bronchitis, diffuse .....	1				1	
Pneumonia, lobular .....	5	3			2	
<i>Skin.</i>						
Eczema, corporis .....	1					1
<i>Eye.</i>						
Ophthalmia neonatorum .....	2	1			1	
<i>Constitutional.</i>						
Inanition .....	35	7	8	2	15	3
Marasmus .....	1				1	
Syphilis, congenital .....	7	1	1		4	1
<i>Unclassified.</i>						
Essential oedema .....	1	1				
Tubercular, meningitis .....	1				1	
Tuberculosis, intestinal .....	1				1	
<i>Surgical.</i>						
Abscess, cervical .....	1	1				
Erysipelas .....	2	2				
Hernia, inguinal .....	1	1				
Fracture, femur .....	1	1				
Harelip .....	2	1			1	
Harelip and cleft palate .....	2	1	1			
Spina bifida .....	1				1	
Double rectum .....	1	1				
Stricture, œsophagus .....	1			1		
Hydrocele .....	2	2				
Phimosis .....	2	2				
Burn, second degree .....	1	1				
Abscess, hip .....	1					1
Total .....	116	43	14	4	43	12

*Surgical operations in the house.*

## Abscesses incised and drained:

Elbow .....	1
Cheek .....	1
Cervical .....	6
Groin, morbus coxæ .....	7
Eyelid .....	1
Popliteal .....	2
Mastoid .....	1
Inguinal .....	5
Shoulder .....	1
Ischiorectal .....	1
Thigh .....	6
Jaw .....	1
Breast .....	2
Adenoid: Vegetations removed .....	7
Atresia vagina: Adhesions broken up .....	2
Forearm: Adhesions broken up .....	1
Cheek: Adhesions with gum broken up .....	1
Dislocations reduced: Elbow .....	2

## Application of plaster casts:

Fractures .....	10
Knee, tubercular arthritis .....	1
Head and shoulders .....	2
Hip, morbus coxæ .....	29
Talipes .....	11
Osteotomys .....	19
Elbow—	
Tubercular arthritis .....	2
Dislocation .....	2
Spondylitis .....	5
Contracture, knee .....	1
Fractures reduced and splints applied:	
Clavicle .....	1
Femur .....	9
Tibia .....	2
Forearm .....	2
Humerus .....	3
Tibia and fibula .....	1

*Surgical operations in the house—Continued.*

Cellulitis, incised and drained .....	2	Osteomyelitis: Cured and drained.....	3
Curettements:		Osteotomy:	
Glands, cervical.....	7	Genu valgum.....	4
Tibia for necrosis.....	2	Curved tibia.....	17
Caries, ankle joint .....	1	Periostitis: Drained .....	3
Necrosis, jaw .....	2	Plastic operations:	
Glands, inguinal .....	2	Harelip.....	3
Infected wounds .....	1	Harelip and cleft palate.....	9
Sinus, hip .....	8	Skin graft:	
Extensions applied: Morbus coxæ .....	19	Ulcer, leg.....	2
Erasions: Kneejoint.....	1	Eye, for ectopian.....	1
Extirpation:		Rectum:	
Glands—		Prolapsus.....	6
Cervical .....	17	Fistula in ano .....	2
Inguinal.....	7	Sequestrotomy:	
Keloid.....	3	Femur.....	4
Myxoma.....	1	Tibia .....	2
Nasal, polyp.....	1	Jaw.....	1
Osteoma, tibia.....	1	Stricture oesophagus: Sounds passed.....	87
Osteo-sarcoma, fibula.....	1	Tenotomy:	
Glands, axillary .....	1	Sterno cleido, mastoid.....	2
Ranula .....	1	Internal strabismus .....	5
Cyst, forehead.....	1	Hamstrings.....	2
Tassectomy.....	2	Tonsilotomy.....	9
Herniotomy: Inguinal .....	13	Urethra: Extirpation of gangrenous por-	
Intubation: Diphtheria, laryngeal.....	2	tion .....	1
Injection:		Talipes, equino verus: Deformity reduced..	6
Tunica vaginalis, hydrocele.....	3	Wounds sutured and dressed:	
Cervical, glands.....	6	Incised .....	3
Laparotomy:		Lacerated .....	2
Appendectomy .....	3	Infected .....	7
Peritonitis, tubercular.....	2	Röntgen ray examinations .....	24
Phimosis:		Radiographs .....	6
Circumcisions .....	22		
Paraphimosis.....	2	Total .....	503
Resection:			
Hip.....	8		
Elbow .....	2		
Ribs .....	1		

## REPORT OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL DISPENSARIES.

*Patients located in dispensary.*

<i>Specific infectious diseases.</i>		<i>Diseases of the digestive system—Continued.</i>	
Diphtheria .....	1	Gastritis:	
Erysipelas .....	1	Acute.....	34
Gonorrhea.....	13	Chronic.....	4
Influenza.....	10	Gastro-enteritis.....	43
Malaria.....	16	Gastric indigestion .....	180
Measles.....	4	Gastrointestinal indigestion.....	77
Parotitis.....	1	Glossitis .....	2
Pertussis.....	55	Intestinal indigestion .....	159
Rheumatism, acute articular.....	1	Pharyngitis, acute.....	4
Rötheln .....	1	Tonsillitis:	
Scarlatina .....	4	Catarrhal.....	17
Syphilis:		Chronic .....	12
Acquired .....	1	Follicular .....	49
Congenital .....	31	Suppurative.....	1
Tuberculosis:		Stomatitis:	
Lymphatic system.....	49	Catarrhal.....	10
Pulmonary .....	17	Apthous .....	38
Tabes mesenterica.....	3	Parasitic .....	2
Typhoid .....	19	Ulcerative.....	2
Varicella .....	22	Mercurial .....	1
<i>Constitutional diseases.</i>		<i>Diseases of the circulatory system.</i>	
Malnutrition .....	20	Anæmia .....	2
Marasmus .....	5	Cardiac hypertrophy .....	1
Rachitis .....	42	Mitral regurgitation .....	6
<i>Diseases due to animal parasites.</i>		<i>Diseases of the respiratory system.</i>	
Ascaris lumbricoides .....	12	Adenoids.....	8
Oxyuris vermicularis.....	20	Asthma.....	4
<i>Diseases of the digestive system.</i>		Bronchitis:	
Constipation.....	39	Acute.....	416
Enteritis.....	31	Subacute .....	29
Entero-colitis.....	17	Coryza.....	29
		Nasal catarrh, chronic .....	15
		Laryngitis, acute.....	4

*Patients located in dispensary—Continued.**Diseases of the respiratory system—Continued.*

Pneumonia:	
Broncho.....	6
Lobar.....	10
Rhinitis, hypertrophic.....	2

*Diseases of the nervous system.*

Chorea, minor.....	16
Epilepsy:	
Major.....	4
Minor.....	5
Hysteria.....	1
Idiocy.....	1
Infantile paralysis.....	4
Laryngismus stridulus.....	2
Lumbago.....	1
Masturbation.....	1
Neuralgia.....	2
Pseudo hypertrophic paralysis.....	1
Tetany.....	3
Torticollis.....	4

*Diseases of the genito-urinary system.*

Amenorrhea.....	2
Cystitis.....	8
Dysmenorrhea.....	1
Enuresis.....	16
Nephritis:	
Acute.....	1
Chronic.....	1
Vaginitis.....	19

*Diseases of the skin.*

Acne.....	2
Alopecia, areata.....	1
Dermatitis, clorica.....	5
Eczema:	
Auriculæ.....	8
Capitis.....	44
Facialis.....	70
Labialis.....	1
Papulosa.....	7
Pustulosa.....	37
Squamosa.....	8
Vesiculosa.....	23
Furunculosis.....	13
Herpes labialis.....	1
Herpes, zoster.....	1
Impetigo:	
Simple.....	16
Contagiosa.....	19
Intertrigo.....	6
Pedicalosis.....	3
Psoriasis.....	1
Rhus toxicodendron.....	5
Scabies.....	25
Lencoderma.....	1
Tinea:	
Capitis.....	29
Circinata.....	17
Facialis.....	2
Urticaria.....	25

*Diseases of the eye.*

Blepharitis:	
Marginalis.....	13
Squamosa.....	1
Conjunctivitis:	
Catarrhal.....	42
Phlyctenular.....	6
Cirneal, opacity.....	6
Cataract, soft.....	1
Hernia, iris.....	1
Hordeolum.....	3
Lachrymal, stenosis.....	1
Keratitis:	
Interstitial.....	4
Phlyctenular.....	15
Simple.....	4
Iritis.....	1
Ophthalmia, specific.....	2

*Diseases of the eye—Continued.*

Spring catarrh.....	7
Ptoxis.....	1
Ophthalmia, neonotorum.....	1
Oedema of lid.....	1
Tarsal tumor.....	1
Meibomean cyst.....	1
Epicanthus.....	1

*Diseases of the ear.*

Otitis media, acute:	
Nonsuppurative.....	8
Suppurative.....	1
Otorrhœa:	
Acute.....	14
Chronic.....	14

*Unclassified.*

Adenitis, simple.....	13
Epistaxis.....	5
Febricula.....	10
Insect bite.....	2
Jaundice.....	2
Malingerie.....	3
Odontalgia.....	7
Vaccinia.....	221

Total cases in medical dispensary .... 2,494

*Surgical diseases.*

Abscess:	
Alveolar.....	3
Arm.....	1
Axillary.....	2
Cervical.....	6
Eye.....	2
Hand.....	4
Chin.....	2
Inguinal.....	2
Foot.....	2
Jaw.....	2
Leg.....	2
Forehead.....	1
Tonsilar.....	1
Ulcer:	
Forehead.....	2
Leg.....	5
Leg, tubercular.....	1
Cheek.....	2
Cellulitis.....	1
Adhesio fræni lingua.....	8
Tonsilar hypertrophy.....	31
Prolapsus rectum.....	3
Phimosis.....	56
Urethra, stricture.....	3
Ballanitis.....	1
Fistula in ano.....	1

*Hernia and hydrocele.*

Inguinal.....	5
Umbilical.....	7
Hydrocele.....	2

*Surgery of the joints.*

Arthritis:	
Knee, tubercular.....	7
Hip, tubercular.....	4
Synovitis:	
Knee.....	2
Elbow.....	2
Dislocation:	
Finger.....	1
Shoulder.....	2
Knee.....	1

*Tumors.*

Cyst, sabaceous.....	5
Fibroid.....	1
Keloid.....	3
Fibro lipoma.....	2



*Patients located in dispensary—Continued.*

<i>Unclassified.</i>		<i>Injuries—Continued.</i>	
Adenitis:		Fractures—Continued.	
Cervical.....	25	Ulna and radius.....	1
Axillary.....	1	Radius.....	5
Inguinal.....	9	Metacarpus.....	1
Adenoids.....	3	Ribs.....	1
Burns:		Sprains:	
First degree.....	6	Ankle.....	5
Second degree.....	5	Knee.....	5
Furunculosis.....	2	Elbow.....	3
Cerebral concussion.....	2	Thumb.....	3
Mastitis.....	2	Wrist.....	3
Poisoning with lye.....	1	Shoulder.....	1
Odontalgia.....	3	Wounds:	
Verruca.....	1	Contused.....	5
Rachitis.....	1	Incised.....	28
Poisoning with kerosene.....	1	Infected.....	17
		Lacerated.....	12
		Punctured.....	6
		Animal bite.....	7
		<i>Deformities.</i>	
		Polydactylism.....	3
		Genu valgum.....	1
		Halipes, squino varus.....	1
		Hydrocephalus.....	1
		Exostosis tibia.....	1
		Scoliosis.....	1
		Atresia vagina.....	1
		Spinal bifida.....	1
		Total cases treated in surgical dispensary.....	405
		Total cases treated in surgical and medical dispensaries.....	2,899

*Surgical operations in dispensary.*

Abscesses incised and drained:		Hydrocele tapped and injected.....	1
Alveolar.....	1	Hernia reduced and bandaged:	
Arm.....	1	Inguinal.....	1
Axillary.....	3	Umbilical.....	5
Cervical.....	10	Tumors removed:	
Chin.....	1	Cyst, sebaceous.....	5
Foot.....	2	Fibro lipoma.....	2
Forehead.....	1	Fibroma.....	1
Hand.....	4	Keloid.....	8
Inguinal.....	4	Periostitis, drained.....	2
Jaw.....	1	Sprains bandaged:	
Leg.....	2	Knee.....	4
Tonsillar.....	1	Ankle.....	4
Adhesio fræni lingui, incised.....	7	Wrist.....	3
Burn:		Elbow.....	2
First degree.....	4	Shoulder.....	1
Second degree.....	5	Thumb.....	1
Amputations: Supernumerary fingers.....	2	Sutures removed.....	38
Casts applied.....	20	Tonsilotomy.....	20
Plaster jackets.....	18	Verruca removed.....	1
Circumcisions.....	47	Wounds dressed or sutured:	
Furuncles incised.....	59	Contused.....	7
Foreign bodies removed.....	14	Incised.....	44
Dislocations reduced and splints applied:		Infected.....	22
Elbow.....	1	Lacerated.....	13
Shoulder.....	2	Punctured.....	8
Dislocations reduced:		Animal bites.....	7
Knee.....	1	Teeth extracted.....	3
Finger.....	1	Sounds passed:	
Thumb.....	2	Urethra.....	3
Patella.....	1	Esophagus.....	16
Fractures reduced and splints applied:		X-ray fluoscopic.....	33
Clavicle.....	5		
Humerus.....	2	Total surgical operations.....	490
Metacarpus.....	2		
Radius.....	4		
Radius and ulna.....	1		

*Race and sex of dispensary patients.*

White:		
Male .....		427
Female .....		386
Colored:		
Male .....		1,020
Female .....		1,066
Total.....		2,899

SUMMARY.

Number of dispensary patients .....	2,899
Revisits to medical dispensary .....	1,157
Revisits to surgical dispensary .....	870
Total number visits to dispensary .....	4,926

*Nativity of dispensary patients.*

District of Columbia .....	2,548	South Carolina .....	2
Virginia .....	123	Illinois .....	1
Maryland .....	111	Montana .....	1
Pennsylvania .....	30	Ohio .....	1
New York .....	17	Tennessee .....	1
North Carolina .....	12	Canada .....	1
Massachusetts .....	7	England .....	1
New Jersey .....	8	France .....	2
Texas .....	1	Germany .....	3
Rhode Island .....	5	Italy .....	2
Connecticut .....	2	Russia .....	3
West Virginia .....	8	West Indies .....	1
Florida .....	2		
Georgia .....	5	Total .....	2,899
Michigan .....	1		

*Report of the treasurer of the board of lady visitors for the year ending June 30, 1905.*

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditures.	Amount.
Balance July 1, 1904 .....	\$840. 22	Hospital supplies .....	\$618. 44
Fines .....	216. 50	Cooking lessons .....	81. 00
Charity box .....	27. 22	Nurses' entertainment .....	21. 80
Thanksgiving offerings .....	505. 00	Seamstress .....	180. 00
Special donations for Christmas .....	15. 00	Mrs. McGuire, Christmas entertain- ment for children .....	15. 00
Donations .....	44. 00	Summer drives for children .....	6. 00
Interest on deposit .....	6. 53	One year's rental extension tele- phone service .....	18. 00
Charity ball .....	1,872. 35	Printing .....	26. 79
		Donations to painting wards .....	500. 00
		Laundry, stove, and boiler .....	86. 00
		Repairs to laundry floor .....	43. 00
		Receipts charity ball .....	1,872. 35
			3,468. 38
		Balance on hand June 30, 1905..	58. 44
Total .....	3,526. 82	Total .....	3,526. 82

ELIZABETH HOEKE, *Treasurer.*

Audited, and found correct July 24, 1905.

IDA M. GALE,  
*Chairman Auditing Committee.*

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF LADY VISITORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June, 1905.*

GENTLEMEN: In reviewing the work of the year just gone, the changes and im-  
provements in the diet kitchen are worthy of special note. New refrigerators have  
been added, and in the surgical wards new chandeliers have been hung. A swing  
for the colored children in the upper ward was provided by the generosity of St.

Mary's Guild, and the good work of the guild continues, as it is now placing electric fans in all of the wards, giving new proof of its never-failing thought for the comfort of the little sufferers of the hospital.

Among other additions is an extension of the telephone service to the first floor, and a steel ceiling, cement floor, adamantine plaster, together with a new laundry stove and a 100-gallon boiler, make marked and improved conditions in the laundry.

The wards and woodwork have also been put in excellent condition, having been painted, the ladies' board contributing \$500 to this great and necessary improvement, giving thereby an entirely fresh and cheerful effect to the hospital. Also red lights and signs to indicate fire escapes have been added, a gong placed in direct communication with the fire department. A regular fire drill among the inmates takes place and gives additional evidence of great care, protection, and foresight in the administration of affairs in this hospital.

The Thanksgiving entertainment proved a success, and Christmas and Easter were celebrated with Christmas toys, good cheer, and plenty of ice cream and cake.

The annual charity ball, with Mrs. Merriam and Mrs. Rodgers as co-chairmen, was most efficiently managed in one and all details, and fully up to the very high standard established by its predecessors.

The lamented death of Mrs. Stone, our beloved and capable president for so many years, is a great loss to the hospital, and one and all join in the universal regret, but her work among us will live always and serve as an example and inspiration to all.

The good work of the hospital needs from me no word of approval, as it continues its great calling of doing good in the community, but this report would be indeed entirely incomplete did I not attempt to thank the public for its generous donations, and request all to bear in mind this noble charity, as this year the demands of the hospital having been so great the treasury is left with a smaller balance than for many years. Trusting the future holds in store both encouragement and success.

Very truly, yours,

MAUD LEE DAVIDGE,  
*Recording Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

#### REPORT OF "THE SCHOOL OF NURSING" CONNECTED WITH THE CHILDREN'S AND COLUMBIA HOSPITALS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 24, 1905.*

GENTLEMEN: This is the thirteenth annual report of The School of Nursing of the Columbia and Children's hospitals.

At present there are 49 nurses in the training school. On account of this school supplying the Episcopal Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital there has been an increase of three this year.

Classes are held weekly for the benefit of the pupil nurses supplementary to the lectures of the attending staff of both hospitals; also in addition to their instructions on the wards they receive each eighteen special lessons in cooking.

A dietary and massage course has been established this year, which is of great value to them.

The school has now 141 graduates, including this class, a large number doing private nursing here and elsewhere, several holding hospital positions.

Very sincere thanks are extended to the hospital boards for all the kindnesses shown the nurses for the past year, and to the lecturers for their interest and instruction, and for their care of the nurses during illness.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

*Graduates for 1905.*—Anna Brunnbar, Massachusetts; Emma Hatley Carter, Virginia; Catharine Cecilia Crowley, District of Columbia; Mary Buck Irwin, Virginia; Jennie Townsend Moore, Maryland; Priscilla Sewall Page, District of Columbia; Katherine Rothwell, England; Rose Richardson, Virginia; Anna Beatrice Spencer, Virginia.

# 572 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*Statement of receipts and expenditures, St. Mary's Guild, from November 7, 1904, to date.*

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditures.	Amount.
Balance November 7, 1904 .....	\$77. 51	To secretary for postals.....	\$4. 00
Honorary dues.....	24. 00	To treasurer for postals.....	1. 00
Initiations, dues, and fines .....	47. 35	To Woodward & Lothrop for swing ..	7. 00
Special gifts.....	33. 28	For Christmas greens for hospital....	10. 00
Car rides, etc., for summer .....	16. 00	To John T. Wood for bolt of cotton,	
Proceeds of play .....	104. 85	thread, and tape .....	6. 53
Interest credit .....	1. 04	To Arrow.....	43. 50
Electric-fan fund (aside from guild's		To John T. Wood for materials for	
gift of \$100) .....	131. 75	gowns .....	32. 34
		To J. E. Berry for hire of three car-	
		riages for the children to see the	
		inauguration decorations .....	7. 50
		To Miss Jennings for ice cream for	
		those who could not drive .....	6. 78
		To Miss Jennings for car rides, etc...	16. 00
		For invalid tray for "cot child," ex-	
		tra little chairs, and pillows.....	14. 00
		To L. L. Hayes for six 4-blade, 2-speed	
		alternate current ceiling electric	
		fans .....	212. 00
			360. 65
		Balance June 14, 1905.....	75. 13
Total.....	435. 78	Total .....	435. 78

BERTHA H. LOOKER,  
Treasurer, St. Mary's Guild

## *Cash donations on Thanksgiving Day.*

A. B. Hagner, 1818 H street.....	\$5. 00
Mrs. Seaton Perry, 1713 Rhode Island avenue.....	6. 00
Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Moore, 1680 Thirty-first street.....	5. 00
Mrs. A. E. Bates, 1775 N street.....	5. 00
Miss Sherrill, 1772 Massachusetts avenue .....	5. 00
Mr. E. Baker Evans, Central National Bank .....	2. 00
Mr. Frank C. Henry, 703 Fifteenth street.....	10. 00
Mrs. John T. Granger, 1838 Connecticut avenue.....	5. 00
Gen. Maxwell Woodhull, 2033 G street.....	25. 00
Mrs. H. L. Cranford, 1612 Park street .....	5. 00
Mrs. Thomas M. Gale, 2300 S street .....	5. 00
Mrs. William Bruce King, 1708 S street .....	5. 00
Mrs. J. B. Kendall, Fourteenth street road .....	1. 00
Ebbitt House Hotel Company.....	5. 00
Mr. S. H. Kauffmann, 1421 Massachusetts avenue.....	10. 00
Miss Louise Kauffmann, 1421 Massachusetts avenue.....	10. 00
Mr. G. W. F. Schwartzell, 916 F street .....	5. 00
Mrs. E. F. Melville, 1004 M street .....	5. 00
Mr. Conrad Becker, 1328 F street .....	5. 00
Mr. C. C. Glover, 1703 K street.....	50. 00
Mrs. R. Ross Perry, 1309 P street.....	5. 00
Mr. R. Ross Perry, jr., 1309 P street.....	5. 00
Miss McMillan, Vermont avenue .....	5. 00
Mrs. Westcott, 1310 Sixteenth street .....	5. 00
Mrs. John Rodgers, 1310 Sixteenth street .....	10. 00
Mr. John A. Kasson, I street.....	10. 00
Mrs. John Hay, 800 Sixteenth street .....	10. 00
Mrs. Chas. J. Bell, 1327 Connecticut avenue .....	5. 00
Miss Boardman, 1801 P street .....	5. 00
Mrs. Simpkins, 1637 Connecticut avenue .....	5. 00
Mrs. Warder, 1515 K street.....	100. 00
Mrs. Huff, 1315 Sixteenth street .....	10. 00
Mrs. J. J. Myers, Stoneleigh Court.....	5. 00
Mrs. McMillan, Vermont avenue .....	5. 00
Saks & Co., Seventh and Pennsylvania avenue .....	5. 00
Mrs. Wm. H. Hoeke, 336 C street.....	5. 00
Mrs. Frank Ellis, 1720 Rhode Island avenue.....	5. 00
Mr. E. J. Stellwagen, 1803 Baltimore street.....	5. 00
Mrs. E. J. Stellwagen, 1803 Baltimore street .....	5. 00
Mrs. Chas. H. Davis, 1630 Rhode Island avenue .....	3. 00
Mr. Francis Riggs, Massachusetts avenue .....	25. 00
Mr. L. W. Stinemetz, 1201 F street .....	5. 00
Mr. C. G. Sloan, 1407 G street .....	5. 00
Gen. Wm. Crozier, 1538 K street .....	5. 00
Mrs. Mark Hanna, Twenty-second and R streets.....	5. 00
Miss Blunt, 1720 Massachusetts avenue .....	5. 00
Mrs. Coubert, 1731 Twenty-first street .....	3. 00
Mrs. Thropp, 1701 Twentieth street.....	25. 00
Class 21, Cavalry Baptist Sunday School.....	2. 00



Mrs. S. W. Woodward, 2015 Wyoming avenue.....	\$5.00
Miss Schenck .....	1.00
Mr. Joseph E. Willard, Richmond, Va .....	25.00
Mr. James B. Lambie, 1415 New York avenue .....	5.00
Dr. Charles Shepard, 2027 Massachusetts avenue.....	3.00
Total.....	505.00

*General donations.*

Mr. Norman Galt (special for Christmas).....	\$10.00
Miss F. H. Bryan (special for Christmas).....	5.00
Mrs. Ross Perry (for summer drives July, 1904, for children).....	5.00
Mrs. Ross Perry (for summer drives July, 1905, for children).....	5.00
Mrs. S. W. Woodward.....	1.50
Mrs. M. H. Simpkins.....	7.50
Mrs. Elkins .....	25.00
Total.....	59.00

*Endowments.*

[By-laws, 60 to 67.]

60. Every contribution of \$5,000 shall entitle the contributor to confer a name upon a bed, which shall ever thereafter bear the name selected; and the contributor shall be entitled, from time to time, during his or her life, to designate the patients, one at a time, to occupy said bed.

61. Every contribution of \$5,000 by a State, city, town, church, Sunday school, corporation, or association shall entitle the contributor to confer a name in perpetuity upon a bed, and from time to time, during the period of twenty-five years immediately following the receipt of the contribution, to designate the patients, one at a time, to occupy said bed.

62. Every contribution of \$25,000 by a State, city, town, church, Sunday school, corporation, association, or individual shall entitle the contributor to confer a name in perpetuity upon a ward of eight beds, and from time to time, during the period of twenty-five years immediately following the receipt of such contribution, to designate the patients to occupy the beds therein, one patient at a time in each of said beds.

63. Every contribution of \$5,000 by will shall entitle the testator or testatrix in and by such will likewise to confer a name in perpetuity upon one bed, and every contribution of \$50,000 to confer a name in perpetuity upon a ward of eight beds, and to nominate one person in whom shall be vested from time to time during his or her life, after the receipt of such legacy, the right to designate the patients to occupy such bed or beds, as the case may be, one patient at a time in each bed.

64. All endowment funds shall be so invested as to yield an income, and only the income arising therefrom shall be used for the current expenses of the hospital. Every name conferred upon a bed or ward shall be subject to the approval of the board of directors, and the name selected, as well as the name of the contributor, shall be engraved upon a tablet to be placed over the bed or door of the ward, respectively.

## ANNUAL RENTAL OF BEDS.

65. Every contribution of \$200 by a State, city, town, church, Sunday school, corporation, or association, shall entitle the contributor from time to time, during the period of one year immediately following the receipt of the contribution, to designate the patients, one at a time, to occupy one bed.

## MEMORIAL BEDS.

66. Every contribution of \$500 by a State, city, town, church, Sunday school, corporation, association, or individual shall entitle the contributor to confer a name in perpetuity upon one bed, and every contribution of \$10,000 to confer a name in perpetuity upon a ward of eight beds.

67. Every name conferred upon a bed or ward shall be subject to the approval of the board of directors, and the name selected, as well as the name of the contributor, shall be engraved upon a tablet to be placed over the bed or door of the ward, respectively.

# 572 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*Statement of receipts and expenditures, St. Mary's Guild, from November 7, 1904, to date.*

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditures.	Amount.
Balance November 7, 1904 .....	\$77. 51	To secretary for postals.....	\$4. 00
Honorary dues.....	24. 00	To treasurer for postals.....	1. 00
Initiations, dues, and fines .....	47. 35	To Woodward & Lothrop for swing ..	7. 00
Special gifts.....	33. 28	For Christmas greens for hospital...	10. 00
Car rides, etc., for summer .....	16. 00	To John T. Wood for bolt of cotton,	
Proceeds of play .....	104. 85	thread, and tape .....	6. 53
Interest credit .....	1. 04	To Arrow.....	43. 50
Electric-fan fund (aside from guild's		To John T. Wood for materials for	
gift of \$100) .....	131. 75	gowns .....	32. 34
		To J. E. Berry for hire of three car-	
		riages for the children to see the	
		inauguration decorations .....	7. 50
		To Miss Jennings for ice cream for	
		those who could not drive .....	6. 78
		To Miss Jennings for car rides, etc...	16. 00
		For invalid tray for "cot child," ex-	
		tra little chairs, and pillows.....	14. 00
		To L. L. Hayes for six 4-blade, 2-speed	
		alternate current ceiling electric	
		fans .....	212. 00
			360. 65
		Balance June 14, 1905.....	75. 13
Total.....	435. 78	Total .....	435. 78

BERTHA H. LOOKER,  
Treasurer, St. Mary's Guild

## *Cash donations on Thanksgiving Day.*

A. B. Hagner, 1818 H street.....	\$5. 00
Mrs. Seaton Perry, 1713 Rhode Island avenue.....	5. 00
Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Moore, 1680 Thirty-first street.....	5. 00
Mrs. A. E. Bates, 1775 N street.....	5. 00
Miss Sherrill, 1772 Massachusetts avenue .....	5. 00
Mr. E. Baker Evans, Central National Bank .....	2. 00
Mr. Frank C. Henry, 703 Fifteenth street.....	10. 00
Mrs. John T. Granger, 1838 Connecticut avenue.....	5. 00
Gen. Maxwell Woodhull, 2033 G street.....	25. 00
Mrs. H. L. Cranford, 1612 Park street .....	5. 00
Mrs. Thomas M. Gale, 2300 S street .....	5. 00
Mrs. William Bruce King, 1708 S street.....	5. 00
Mrs. J. B. Kendall, Fourteenth street road .....	1. 00
Ebbitt House Hotel Company.....	5. 00
Mr. S. H. Kauffmann, 1421 Massachusetts avenue.....	10. 00
Miss Louise Kauffmann, 1421 Massachusetts avenue.....	10. 00
Mr. G. W. F. Schwartzell, 916 F street .....	5. 00
Mrs. E. F. Melville, 1004 M street .....	5. 00
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Gen. Wm. Crozier, 1538 K street .....	5. 00
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Dr. Charles Shepard, 2027 Massachusetts avenue.....	3.00
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Miss F. H. Bryan (special for Christmas).....	5.00
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Mrs. S. W. Woodward.....	1.50
Mrs. M. H. Simpkins.....	7.50
Mrs. Elkins.....	25.00
Total.....	59.00

*Endowments.*

[By-laws, 60 to 67.]

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## MEMORIAL BEDS.

66. Every contribution of \$500 by a State, city, town, church, Sunday school, corporation, association, or individual shall entitle the contributor to confer a name in perpetuity upon one bed, and every contribution of \$10,000 to confer a name in perpetuity upon a ward of eight beds.

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*Contributions for the year ending June 30, 1905.*

Donor.	Amount.	Donor.	Amount.
Ackers, Dr. Geo. M .....	\$10.00	Lee, Mrs. Arthur.....	\$5.00
Andrews, Mrs. Walter .....	5.00	Lee, Mr. Blair.....	5.00
Audenreid, Mrs. M. C.....	10.00	Leech, Dr. Frank .....	5.00
Bailey, Mr. Chas. B.....	10.00	Leech, Mrs. J. F.....	5.00
Bates, Mrs. A. E.....	5.00	Lenman, Mrs. Jennette R.....	} 25.00
Beck, Mr. Wm. H.....	20.00	Lenman, Miss Isabel H.....	
Bliss, Mrs. Elizabeth B.....	5.00	Linkins, Mr. Geo. W.....	5.00
Blunt, Miss E.....	5.00	McAboy, Mrs. T. N.....	10.00
Bradley, Mrs. Geo. L.....	5.00	McCaully, Mrs. Edward .....	5.00
Briggs, Mrs. John.....	5.00	McCaully, Miss Mae .....	5.00
Brown, Mrs. A. J.....	5.00	McClintock, Mrs. A. G.....	5.00
Brown, Mrs. Geo. W.....	5.00	McGill & Wallace.....	5.00
Candee, Mrs. Churchill.....	5.00	McGuire, Mr. F. B.....	5.00
Carlisle, Mrs. Kate T.....	10.00	McGuire, Mrs. F. B.....	5.00
Carlisle, Miss Mary .....	5.00	McKenney, Mr. Wm. A.....	5.00
Davis, Mrs. C. H.....	5.00	McKim, Mrs. Duncan.....	5.00
Davis, Mrs. Lewis J.....	5.00	McMillan, Miss Amy.....	5.00
Deland, Mrs. Horace C.....	5.00	McMillan, Mrs. James.....	5.00
Denham, Mr. Chas. S.....	5.00	Mahon, In memory of Mrs. Jane O.....	5.00
Donaldson, Dr. R. B.....	5.00	Mason, Mrs. T. B. M.....	5.00
Donation .....	1.00	May, F. P. & Co.....	5.00
Dowden, Master Ralph.....	1.00	Mayer, Mr. Theodore J.....	30.00
Dulin, Mrs. Chas. G.....	5.00	Merriam, Mrs.....	5.00
Eastman, Mr. Albert P.....	10.00	Marrill, Mrs. Jane C.....	5.00
Edwards, Miss A. L.....	5.00	Miller, Capt. Frederic A.....	10.00
Ellis, Mrs. Frank .....	5.00	Moore, Mr. F. L.....	5.00
Ergood, The J. C. Co.....	5.00	Moore, Mrs. F. L.....	5.00
Fendall, Mrs. Annie A.....	5.00	Moses, Mr. Wm. H.....	10.00
Ford & Graham, Messrs.....	5.00	Murray, Mrs. T. M.....	25.00
Forwood, Mrs. W. H.....	5.00	Norment, Mrs.....	10.00
Fox, Mr. A. F.....	5.00	Nourse, Miss Mary.....	1.00
Fox, Mrs. Virginia L. W.....	100.00	Noyes, Mr. Crosby S.....	10.00
Gaff, Mrs. T. T.....	10.00	Noyes, Mrs. Crosby S.....	10.00
Gale, Mrs. Thos. M.....	5.00	Orme, Mr. Jas. W.....	10.00
Galt, Mr. Norman.....	5.00	Packard, Miss.....	10.00
Gawler, Mr. Joseph.....	5.00	Park, Mrs. Richard Gray .....	5.00
Gerstenberg, Mr. Ernest.....	3.00	Perry, Mrs. M. J.....	5.00
Gherardi, Mrs. Walter.....	5.00	Perry, Mr. R. Ross.....	5.00
Gilman, Miss Alice I.....	5.00	Perry, Mrs. R. Ross.....	5.00
Glover, Mrs. C. C.....	5.00	Perry, Mrs. Seaton.....	5.00
Gurley, Mrs. Elizabeth H.....	5.00	Power, Rev. F. D.....	1.00
Hamilton, Mr. Geo. E.....	5.00	Rochester, Mrs. W. B.....	3.00
Harlan, Miss Ruth.....	5.00	Roosevelt, Mrs. Edith K.....	10.00
Hay, Mr. John.....	25.00	Rudolph, Mrs. C. H.....	5.00
Henry, Miss Caroline.....	5.00	Selfridge, Mrs. Ellen.....	25.00
Heurich, Mr. Christian.....	10.00	Sibour, Mme de.....	5.00
Hoeke, Mrs. Wm. H.....	5.00	Sleman, Mr. J. B., jr.....	5.00
Huidekoper, Mrs. F. W.....	10.00	Smoot, Coffey & McCalley.....	5.00
James, Mr. C. A.....	5.00	Stephens, Mr. Eugene E.....	25.00
James, Miss E. F.....	5.00	Sunderland, Mrs. E. M.....	3.00
James, Miss Matilda.....	5.00	Thompson, Mrs. Annie O.....	5.00
James, Mrs. Julian.....	10.00	Thornfordt, Mrs. Henry.....	5.00
Johnston, Mrs. J. A.....	10.00	Tiffany, Mrs. Lyman.....	5.00
Johnston, Miss Mary B.....	5.00	United Italian Society of Washington, D. C.....	52.75
Kauffmann, Miss Barbara.....	5.00	Watmough, Gen. J. H.....	10.00
Kauffmann, Miss Louise.....	5.00	Westcott, Mrs. Horace.....	5.00
Kauffmann, Mr. Max R.....	5.00	Wilkins, Mrs. John F.....	5.00
Kauffmann, Mr. Philip Christopher.....	5.00	Woodhull, Miss Ellen.....	5.00
Kauffmann, Mr. S. H.....	10.00	Woodhull, Gen. M. V. Z.....	5.00
Kauffmann, Mrs. S. H., 2d.....	5.00	Woods, Mr. Albert F.....	5.00
Kearney, Gen. John Watts.....	25.00	Woods, Mrs. Albert F.....	5.00
Kober, Dr. George M.....	5.00	Woodward & Lothrop.....	10.00
Lambie, Mr. James B.....	5.00	Yarrow, Dr. H. O.....	5.00
Lambie, Mrs. James B.....	5.00		
Larcombe, J. S.....	5.00		

## DONATIONS, 1904.

*July.*—Mrs. Tannan, 6 wash cloths; St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, D. C., for car rides and other pleasures for convalescents; Mrs. C. C. Glover, Westover, D. C., \$10 to be used for extra delicacies for sick children; Mrs. D. S. Barry, 1617 S street, books; Fourth Presbyterian Church, Y. P. S. C. E., flowers; National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, flowers; Mrs. Melville, 936 P street NW., 5 pairs shoes, 5 dresses, 2 boy's shirt-waist suits.

*August.*—St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, 12 baby undershirts, 8 baby dresses; Mrs. Logan, 921 Seventh street NW., 3 dresses; Mrs. Redington, 1749 Q street NW., books and pictures.



*September.*—Mrs. F. E. Woodward, books and magazines; Albert P. Eastman, East Falls Church, flowers; National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, flowers; Y. P. S. C. E. of Fourth Presbyterian Church, flowers; Albert P. Eastman, East Falls Church, flowers; Gen. W. H. Forwood, 1425 Euclid place, magazines; Doctor Reichelderfer, 1206 P street NW., flowers; National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, flowers; Mrs. Crosby, 652 E street SE., \$1; Mrs. Howry, 1728 N street NW., toys; Mrs. I. L. Blount, 710 Seventh street NW., fruit; Mr. Andrew J. Whitaker, 1930 Fifteenth street, scrapbooks; Belgian minister, flowers; Albert P. Eastman, East Falls Church, flowers.

*October.*—Mrs. A. M. Baer, 3044 N street NW., 8 flannel shirts, 4 dresses (baby's), 4 aprons, 2 dresses; Mrs. James K. Redington, 1749 Q street NW., high chair; Mrs. Adams Drand, Dupont circle, baskets of apples and potatoes; Master Jack C. Firmin, 1438 Bacon street, 2 rocking chairs and games; Mrs. Greer, Fourteenth street, pair baby shoes, 1 baby shirt; Mrs. Lanman, Georgetown, 1 dozen wash cloths; Mrs. T. G. Davis, 1411 Massachusetts avenue, flowers; Albert P. Eastman, Falls Church, flowers.

*November.*—Mrs. T. M. Gale, 2300 S street NW., 2 pairs shoes; National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, flowers; Col. C. S. Bromwell, the Propagating Gardens, flowers; Miss Katharine Leech, 1754 Massachusetts avenue, 4 nightgowns, 2 under-vests; Albert P. Eastman, Falls Church, flowers.

#### THANKSGIVING DONATIONS.

Mrs. J. F. Leech, 1754 Massachusetts avenue, 3 pairs blankets for baby ward; Mrs. I. W. Ashford, 1736 P street, barrel of apples; Mrs. J. H. Dodge, Bethesda, Md., 25 pounds granulated sugar; C. A. James, 1308 Massachusetts avenue, barrel of flour; Miss James, 1308 Massachusetts avenue, barrel of potatoes; Miss L. T. James, 1308 Massachusetts avenue, 25 pounds granulated sugar; Miss Edwards, 1633 Massachusetts avenue, 3 packages cream wheat, 3 pounds rice, 5 pounds sugar, 3 clam bouillon; Mrs. McCorkle, The Grafton, 10 drawer waists; Vicomtesse de Sibour, Farragut square, turkey; St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, D. C., large swing for porch; J. C. Ergood, 416 Seventh street, 3 boxes figs, 1 box raisins; Miss Woodhull, 2033 G street NW., 50 pounds granulated sugar; G. G. Cornwell & Son, 1412 Pennsylvania avenue, case corn (2 dozen cans); Mrs. E. McCauley, 1719 Rhode Island avenue, peck potatoes, 12 cans tomatoes, 5 packages oatmeal, 5 packages hominy; Mrs. W. A. Hammond, 1820 Jefferson place, 5 packages oatmeal, 10 pounds granulated sugar, 1 peck corn meal; Mrs. Leiter, Dupont circle, barrel apples; Miss Helen L. Henry, 1406 M street, bushel potatoes, 10 pounds granulated sugar; Mrs. J. N. McPherson, Sycoline, Va., 1 turkey, 2 chickens, jar pickles, 2 pounds butter, 2 pounds dried apples; Miss Miller, 1729 P street, one-half bushel King apples, 2 quarts cranberries, celery; Mrs. Graves, 1315 S street NW., \$2 for purchase of turkey; Charles Brunger, Center Market, 2 turkeys; The Kindergarten, Phelps School, Vermont avenue, basket fruit, 2 pounds oatmeal; Kindergarten Class, Harrison School, Thirteenth street, 2 pumpkins, 3 packages oatmeal, 2 loaves bread, 2 boxes crackers, 2 dozen oranges, 1 pound hominy, 3 quarts cranberries, one-half pound cocoa, 6 pounds sugar, vegetables, 1 peck apples; James F. Oyster, 902 Pennsylvania avenue, 25 pounds butter; Miss Acker, 913 Sixteenth street NW., 2 hams, 1 shoulder, 1 bacon; Mrs. E. K. Goldsborough, 1331 K street NW., 3 bushels potatoes; Mrs. Nathaniel Wilson, 912 Farragut square, bushel apples; John A. Hughes, Dupont Market, 1245 Twentieth street, bushel apples; Havenner Baking Co., 476 C street NW., 1 box crackers; S. H. Gwynne, 1310 Fourteenth street NW., 1 chicken, 1 cabbage, 4 heads celery, one-fourth peck turnips, one-fourth peck sweet potatoes, corn beef, one-fourth peck potatoes; W. M. Galt & Co., Indiana avenue, barrel flour; Mrs. J. F. Rodgers, 1310 Sixteenth street, turkey; James B. Lambie, 1415 New York avenue, 1 dozen cakes Star soap, 3 dozen cakes Ivory soap, 3 dozen cakes Sapolio, 2 dozen cakes Bon-Ami, 1 box Gold Dust; Mr. Sewell A. Reeves, bunch bananas; Mrs. Thomas Hyde 1537 Twenty-eighth street, barrel apples; Jules A. Demonet, 1714 Pennsylvania avenue, 2 cakes; Dr. F. Leech, 1448 Rhode Island avenue, 2 dozen oranges; Mrs. V. R. Berry, 1512 H street, barrel apples; Senator Foraker, Sixteenth and R streets, 20 pounds rice; Mrs. F. J. Lewis, 1307 L street, one-fourth barrel flour, 5 pounds rice, 2 packages corn starch, 20 pounds granulated sugar; C. A. Langley, 310 Twelfth street NW., 1 pumpkin, 1 peck apples, 1 bunch celery; from children of Miss Lippincott's and Miss Baker's school, 1011 New Hampshire avenue, 2 baskets fruit, 3 baskets grapes, 4 packages oatmeal, 1 package breakfast hominy, 1 package cream wheat, 3 packages Uneeda biscuit, 1 can tomatoes, 1 can pears, 1 package ginger snaps, 6 pounds corn meal, 10 pounds granulated sugar, 3 jars preserves, 1 glass jelly, 1 can soup, 2 bunches celery, one-half dozen doughnuts, 6 loaves bread, 2 dozen cakes, magazines; Mr. Charles Rauscher

Connecticut avenue and L street, 1 large cake; Miss Marion Estes, 1244 Kenesaw avenue, one-eighth ham, 10 pounds sugar; Mrs. David G. Adey, 1019 Fifteenth street, basket of fruit; Mr. B. S. Adams, Eleventh street, printing 500 postals; Mrs. T. T. Goff, 1626 Rhode Island avenue, 6 packages Force, 6 packages Quaker oats, 6 packages shredded wheat, 6 packages malt B food; Mr. Z. D. Gilman, 627 Pennsylvania avenue, 25 pounds boric acid; Mrs. Dyer's dancing class, 1517 R street, 1 dozen oranges, one-fourth peck apples, 2 pounds buckwheat, 12 cans tomatoes, 3 pounds grapes, 3 packages cream wheat, 3 packages Quaker oats, 10 pounds oatmeal, 3 pounds prunes, 1 package "Presto" O. H., 1 pound raisins, 2 packages gelatin, 2 packages crackers, 1 pound dates, 10 pounds granulated sugar, 2 packages pancake flour, 1 package Uneeda biscuits, 2 pounds split peas, 2 pounds mixed cakes, 2 pounds animal crackers, 5 pounds rice, 2 pounds velvet candy, 2 pounds candy, 3 pounds hominy, 3 pounds coffee, 1 dozen bananas, 1 small sack flour; Mrs. Neil F. Graham, Falls Church, 12 dozen ears pop corn; Edward S. Schmidt, 112 Twelfth street NW., 2 bottles sanitas; Dulin & Martin Co., 1215 F street NW., 2 salad bowls, 2 covered vegetable dishes, 9 cups and saucers.

*December.*—F. W. Woolworth & Co., 408 Seventh street NW., toys; Miss Hoyt, 1701 Rhode Island avenue, flowers; Mrs. Wines, 618 C street NE., flowers; Mrs. J. W. Little, 1313 Fourteenth street, books; Mrs. C. A. Oswell, 1848 Wyoming avenue, toys; Gridiron Club, flowers; Mrs. Sint, \$2; through Mrs. Johnson—May Flower Society, Congregational Church, ice cream; Miss Morton, flowers; Mrs. Glover, 1703 K street, flowers.

#### CHRISTMAS DONATIONS.

Miss Charlotte Quirollo, 2106 H street, toys; from the Junior Society, Falls Church, Va., toys and dolls; Mrs. Colonel Davis, Stoneleigh Court, toys; Mr. Henry Wolfe, 810 A street SE., cake; Mrs. E. McCauley, 1719 Rhode Island avenue, 10 packages Quaker oats, 2 packages grits,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  pounds bacon; Mrs. George W. Huff, 1315 Sixteenth street, barrel potatoes; Mr. J. H. Hogan, 423 Twelfth street, 1 gallon oysters; Miss Ruth Harlan, Euclid place,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  dozen oranges; the Potomac School, 6 Dupont Circle, scrapbooks; Miss Katharine O. Leech, 1754 Massachusetts avenue, 60 pennies for children, stockings, and toy piano; Miss Margaret and Fred. Clark, 506 D street SE., toys; Mrs. George A. Lanman, The Grafton, toys; Miss Dorothy Bennett, 2121 California avenue, toys; Miss Acrening, 1728 Twentieth street, scrapbook; Master Allen, 1318 Eleventh street, books; Mr. M. G. Ward, 923 Louisiana avenue, 1 crate oranges; Mr. Miller, P. O. Box 124, New York, 80 toys; Mrs. Ralph W. Lee, 1723 Willard street, \$1; from Friend Select School, 1811 I street NW., book and games; St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, D. C., check \$10, Christmas decorations; Mrs. Hopkins, 1324 Eighteenth street, turkey; Madame Rochon, Fourteenth street, toys; Harrison School, Thirteenth street, Christmas tree; Kindergarten, Phelps School, Vermont avenue, toys; W. M. Galt & Co., Indiana avenue, barrel flour; Mrs. J. H. Dodge, Bethesda, Md., 50 pounds sugar; Mrs. T. B. Myers, 1602 Twentieth street NW., barrel King apples; Mrs. J. J. Stephens, 1812 Thirteenth street, toys and 50 new pennies; Vicomtesse de Sibour, 927 Farragut Square, 1 turkey; Chevy Chase Sunday School, through Miss Leamwell, Christmas tree with trimmings and tin doll's play house; the pupils of the Tyler School, through Mrs. Wm. Bevard, toys; Miss Woodhull, 2033 G street, toys; Miss E. Craig, toys, books, and oranges; Mr. Swain, 3 dozen oranges; Mrs. Heilprin, 926 Thirteenth street, book and toys; Mrs. Thropp, 1701 Twentieth street, toys; Mrs. K. W. Moorhead, 1522 Connecticut avenue,  $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen Quaker oats, 5 pounds animal crackers, 2 dozen lemons, 5 pounds granulated sugar; Mrs. H. H. Darneille, 2523 Thirteenth street, toys; Mrs. Melville, 1004 M street NW., \$5; St. John's Church, through Miss Miller's Sunday school class, decorated Christmas tree; Miss Nancy Neff, 1337 K street, graphophone and toys; Mrs. Weil, 1021 Vermont avenue, \$3.50, to be expended for turkeys for dinner.

*January, 1905.*—Mrs. G. R. Anderson, 1343 Clifton street, toys; Mrs. J. Tolmen, 409 Fourth street NW., old linen; Miss Nancy Neff, 1337 K street, baby hammock and table; National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, flowers; Miss V. Miller, 1929 P street NW., 1 afghan; Mrs. A. F. Woods, Takoma Park, D. C., 4 baby slips, 2 pairs bootees; Junior Union, Second Baptist Church, 3 cakes; Mrs. R. W. Springer, Fort Washington, pictures; Mrs. R. F. Danforth, 919 Twelfth street NW., toys; Senator Warren, flowers; Mrs. John S. Ward, Madame de Riano, 1725 Connecticut avenue, flowers; Mrs. McMillan, 1114 Vermont avenue, 4 undervests, 3 pairs underdrawers; Gridiron Club, Washington, D. C., flowers.

*February.*—Gen. W. H. Forwood, 1425 Euclid place, magazines; Mrs. Crettenden, Navy Yard, flowers; Miss V. Miller, 1925 P street NW., 2 afghans; Mrs. Ralph W. Lee, 1723 Willard street, flowers; Mrs. Oswald, 1864 Wyoming avenue, flowers; C. C.

Purcell, 418 Ninth street, valentines; Junior C. E. Society, Gunton Temple, valentines; Marion Estes, 1244 Kenesaw avenue, 5 nightdrawers, scrap book, and valentines; Mrs. M. C. Dodge, Bethesda, Md., valentines; Mrs. William E. Wall, Buck Lodge, Md., 5 pairs duck trousers; sent through St. Mary's Guild, D. C., 3 pairs heavy trousers, 3 undervests, 3 coats, 1 hat, 1 nightshirt, 4 boys' vests; Mrs. Nourse and Mrs. Lanman, through St. Mary's Guild, picture cards, 12 wash cloths; Miss Kibbey, 2025 Massachusetts avenue, barrel granulated sugar; Miss Patten and ladies who gave subscription dance at New Willard, flowers; St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, D. C., 33 nightgowns.

*March.*—St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, D. C., 3 carriages for 15 children to see inaugural decorations, costing \$7.50, \$6.78 for ice cream for the other children; Mrs. J. Hopkins, 1324 Eighteenth street, picture cards and cuirassier suit; National Plant, Fruit, and Flower Guild, flowers; through Mrs. S. C. M. Fendall, Leesburg, Va., from the Morrisworth Sunday School, to buy fruit for the children at the hospital, \$4.14, contributed by Rosie May Kirkpatrick, Grace Kirkpatrick, Violet Pearl Kirkpatrick, Clarence Mason Kirkpatrick, James Murray Kirkpatrick, Nellie Kirkpatrick; Mrs. S. C. M. Fendall, Leesburg, Va., afghan, baby ward; Mrs. C. G. Thorn, 1821 Baltimore street, flowers; Mrs. Horace Westcott, 1310 Sixteenth street, rug for nurses' room; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, crate oranges; Mrs. J. F. Leech, 1754 Massachusetts avenue, chair for baby ward; Mrs. J. F. Leech, 1754 Massachusetts avenue, 2 paring knives for diet kitchen; Miss James, 1308 Massachusetts avenue, 1½ pints whisky, 1½ pints rum, 1½ pints brandy, 1½ pints gin, 3 dozen oranges; St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, D. C., 24 nightgowns; Madame Aspiroz, flowers; Mrs. Clark, D. C., scrap book.

*April.*—St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, D. C., 12 nightgowns; Mrs. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, crate oranges; Mrs. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, crate oranges.

*May.*—Easter offering of bed linen for Children's Hospital, through Miss Miller, 1729 P st eet, all marked and numbered: From Miss Leech, 2 sheets; Mrs. Ross Perry, 2 sheets; Mrs. Arthur, 2 sheets; Miss Fanny Lee Jones, 2 sheets; Mrs. Louisa Key Naten, 2 sheets; Miss Miller, 2 sheets, 6 pillow cases—total, 12 sheets, 6 pillow cases; Mrs. Melville, 1004 M street, NW., \$5 to be used for ice cream for ill children; Mrs. W. W. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, crib, furnishings, and baby's outfit of clothing for baby ward, named "Doroth's Cot;" Dr. G. N. Acker, 913 Sixteenth street NW., 2 reports of typhoid fever in U. S. Militia Camp during Spanish-American War in 1898; Andrew Wylie, Thomas Circle, toys; A. P. Eastman, East Falls Church, Va., flowers; Mr. Blair Lee, 1715 Pennsylvania avenue, flowers; National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, flowers; Mrs. Truit, 1325 Wallack place, rocking horse; Mrs. W. W. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, box oranges; A. E. Eastman, East Falls Church, Va., flowers; Mrs. Wylie, Thomas Circle, clothing for "Tommy's Cot;" Miss Lanman, through St. Mary's Guild, 10 wash cloths; J. G. Waters & Son, 1047 Thirty-second street, one-fourth barrel cement; Mrs. Lisner, 1723 Massachusetts avenue, 4 winter coats, 2 hats; Mrs. Alice Phillips, \$2; Mrs. W. H. Dall, 1119 Twelfth street NW., flowers; Friday Morning Sewing Society, 54 sheets, 36 towels, 30 diapers, 24 napkins, 2 table cloths; Mrs. W. W. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, box oranges; Miss M. I. Hess, 133 E street NW., 7 hemstitched stand covers, 3 doilies; Mrs. T. Wilson, 1218 Connecticut avenue, high chair; M. E. E. Eastman, Falls Church, Va., flowers.

*June.*—Doctor Wellington, 1706 Rhode Island avenue, 3 gallons ice cream; Mr. George Redway, 1328 Columbia road, ice cream; Mrs. W. W. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, box oranges; Mrs. F. L. Moore, 1680 Thirty-first street, pair shoes; Mrs. Arthur Fendall, Leesburg, Va., one afghan for baby ward; Albert Eastman, Falls Church, Va., flowers; Y. P. S. C. E. of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, flowers; Katharine Brackett, Helen Sturtevant, Alice Berliner, Mary Mayfield, Dorothy Harding, Louise Berliner, Dorothy Hodges, Anna MacParker, Hannah McCormick, Adile Mason, Velona Robinson, Mount Pleasant, \$5 for pleasure of ill children; St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, D. C., \$14 to be expended for invalid trays for the "Children's Cot," and extra children's chairs for the ward, also pillows for the baby ward; St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, D. C., check for \$21 for summer pleasures, car rides, etc.; Mr. W. W. Finley, 1215 Connecticut avenue, box oranges; Mr. Norman Galt, Pennsylvania avenue, \$5 to go toward summer pleasures for the children; Marjory Snyder, 1108 Yale street, Sarah Miller, 1125 Roanoke street, Louise Green, 1123 Yale street, rolling chair; Mrs. Morton, german favors; Albert's Pharmacy, Second and Pennsylvania avenue SE., 29 nursing bottles; Mr. B. Grose, 825 Sixth street SW., baby clothes.



## MEMBERS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

1. Dr. Geo. N. Acker, 913 Sixteenth street.
2. Dr. S. S. Adams, Dupont circle.
3. Mrs. E. K. Anderson, 1530 K street.
4. Mrs. Isabella W. Ashford, 1763 P street.
5. Mrs. Mary C. Audenreid, 1027 Vermont avenue.
6. Mr. Charles B. Bailey, 1424 Stoughton street.
7. Mr. John A. Baker, 1819 H street.
8. Mr. William H. Beck, 1424 New York avenue.
9. Miss Beckwith, 1757 N street.
10. Mr. C. J. Bell, 1405 G street.
11. Mrs. Laura Benét, 1717 I street.
12. Mrs. C. V. R. Berry, 1512 H street.
13. Mr. J. W. Boteler, 1328 Massachusetts avenue.
14. Mrs. A. J. Brown, care Mr. G. W. Brown, 1406 G street.
15. Mr. N. Landon Burchell, 1325 F street.
16. Mrs. Mary K. Coffey, 1713 K street.
17. Mrs. C. H. Davis, 1911 N street.
18. Mr. Lewis J. Davis, 1411 Massachusetts avenue.
19. Mrs. George Dewey, 1747 Rhode Island avenue.
20. Mr. J. Maury Dove, Twelfth and F streets.
21. Mr. Geo. T. Dunlop, Union Station, Capital Traction Company.
22. Mrs. Annie A. Fendall, 1106 Vermont avenue.
23. Mrs. Sally C. Miller Fendall, 1729 P street.
24. Mr. James E. Fitch, 1406 G street.
25. Mrs. Thomas M. Gale, 2300 S street.
26. Mr. Norman Galt, 1107 Pennsylvania avenue.
27. Mr. C. C. Glover, Riggs National Bank.
28. Mr. J. Holdsworth Gordon, 330 Four-and-a-half street.
29. Mr. William B. Gurley, 1335 F street.
30. Mrs. Louisa Hagner, 1818 H street.
31. Mr. Geo. E. Hamilton, 412 Fifth street.
32. Mrs. W. T. Harris, 1733 I street.
33. Mr. J. William Henry, 3241 N street.
34. Mrs. Kate K. Henry, 2040 F street.
35. Mr. Christian Heurich, 1223 Twentieth street.
36. Mrs. Angeline Hillyer, 1618 Twenty-first street.
37. Mrs. Elizabeth Hoeke, 336 C street.
38. Mr. William H. Hoeke, Eighth street and Market space.
39. Mrs. Caroline B. Hornblower, 1402 M street.
40. Mr. C. W. Howard, Seventh street and Louisiana avenue.
41. Mr. Charles A. James, National Bank of Washington.
42. Mrs. H. V. Johnson, 1752 Q street.
43. Mr. J. M. Johnston, Riggs National Bank.
44. Miss Mary Belle Johnston, 1704 Rhode Island avenue.
45. Mr. Rudolph Kauffmann, 1101 Pennsylvania avenue.
46. Mr. S. H. Kauffmann, 1101 Pennsylvania avenue.
47. Miss Bessey Kibbey, 2025 Massachusetts avenue.
48. Mr. James B. Lambie, 1415 New York avenue.
49. Mr. Gustave Lansburgh, 1018 Vermont avenue.
50. Mr. John S. Larcomb, 808 Seventeenth street.
51. Mr. Blair Lee, 344 D street.
52. Mrs. Jennie Gould Lincoln, 1514 H street.
53. Mr. James Lowndes, 1505 Pennsylvania avenue.
54. Mr. T. N. McAboy, 3106 N street.
55. Mrs. Emily McGuire, 1333 Connecticut avenue.
56. Mr. F. B. McGuire, 1333 Connecticut avenue.
57. Mr. George W. McLanahan, 1601 Twenty-first street.
58. Bishop Alexander Mackay-Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.
59. Mr. Henry S. Matthews, 1410 G street.
60. Mr. William F. Mattingly, 435 Seventh street.
61. Mr. Theo. J. Mayer, First street and Indiana avenue.
62. Miss Virginia Miller, 1729 P street.
63. Mr. F. L. Moore, Colorado Building.
64. Mrs. Virginia C. Moore, 1680 Thirty-first street.
65. Mr. William H. Moses, Eleventh and F streets.
66. Mr. George L. Nicolson, 3059 Q street.
67. Mr. James L. Norris, Fifth and F streets.
68. Mr. Crosby S. Noyes, 1101 Pennsylvania avenue.
69. Mrs. Elizabeth S. Noyes, care Mr. Crosby S. Noyes.
70. Mr. William B. Orme, 1623 Twenty-eighth street.
71. Mr. A. K. Parris, Wyatt Building, Fourteenth and F streets.
72. Mrs. Mary J. Perry, 1312 Rhode Island avenue.
73. Mr. R. Ross Perry, 344 D street.
74. Mr. Isadore Saks, Seventh street and Market space.
75. Miss Sallie Schenck, 1628 Rhode Island avenue.
76. Mrs. Irene R. Sheridan, 1834 Jefferson place.
77. Miss Sherrill, 1772 Massachusetts avenue.
78. Miss Florence P. Spofford, 1621 Massachusetts avenue.



## MEMBERS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL—Continued.

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|--|---|
| 79. Mr. E. J. Stellwagen, 1414 F street.           | 89. Mr. Joseph E. Willard, Wyatt Building.            |
| 80. Mr. John B. Sleman, jr., 1408 New York avenue. | 90. Mrs. Lucy Parker Willard, care Mr. C. C. Willard. |
| 81. Dr. J. Ford Thompson, 804 Seventeenth street.  | 91. Mrs. Sarah B. Willard, 1333 K street.             |
| 82. Mr. H. O. Towles, 1124 Twelfth street.         | 92. Gen. Maxwell V. Z. Woodhull, 2033 G street.       |
| 83. Mrs. A. O. Townsend, 2011 I street.            | 93. Mr. S. W. Woodward, 2015 Wyoming avenue.          |
| 84. Mr. B. H. Warner, 916 F street.                | 94. Dr. H. C. Yarrow, 814 Seventeenth street.         |
| 85. Mrs. E. G. Watmough, 1711 I street.            | 95. Dr. W. P. Young, 419 Tenth street.                |
| 86. Gen. J. H. Watmough, 1711 I street.            |   |
| 87. Mr. John B. Wight, Pittsburg, Pa.              |   |
| 88. Mr. C. C. Willard, Fourteenth and P streets.   |   |

### REPORT OF THE NATIONAL HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

*Officers of the association for 1904-5.*—President, Maj. John M. Carson; vice-presidents, William R. King, M. D., Mrs. John Dalzell; secretary, Elias S. Hutchinson; treasurer, Charles Lyman.

*Board of trustees.*—Ralph Jenkins, M. D., president; Charles Lyman, first vice-president; Chas. B. Bailey, second vice-president; Henry Wells, secretary; Charles Lyman, treasurer. Terms expire at annual meeting, 1905: Chas. B. Bailey, 1424 Stoughton street; Charles Lyman, 1243 New Jersey avenue; Mrs. Henry C. Perkins, 1701 Connecticut avenue. Termsexpire at annual meeting, 1906: A. A. Birney, 1515 Twenty-second street; Henry Wells, 2013 R street; Mrs. A. R. Quaiffe, The Concord; Ralph Jenkins, M. D., 1732 Massachusetts avenue. Terms expire at annual meeting, 1907: Mrs. S. A. Spencer, corner Ninth and D streets NW.; James G. Hill, Corcoran Building; Zebina Moses, 711 H street NW.; T. L. Macdonald, M. D., 1404 Massachusetts avenue.

*Hospital committee.*—Ralph Jenkins, chairman, 1732 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. Harrison Dingman, The Onondaga; Charles Lyman, 1243 New Jersey avenue NW.; Mrs. Charles Lyman, 1243 New Jersey avenue NW.; Mrs. A. A. Birney, 1516 Twenty-second street; Henry Wells, 2013 R street NW.; Miss Kate Bradley, secretary, 1722 N street NW.

*Medical and surgical staff for 1904-5.*—Terms expire December 1, 1905: Lyman B. Swarmstedt, M. D., 1455 Fourteenth street NW.; Ira W. Dennison, M. D., 1312 L street NW.; William R. King, M. D., 1422 K street NW.; Charles L. Bliss, M. D., 1338 H street NW. Terms expire December 1, 1906: M. Alice Brosius, M. D., The Cumberland; J. H. Branson, M. D., 1231 New Jersey avenue; Charles A. Davis, M. D., 1010 Fifteenth street NW.; Thos. L. Macdonald, M. D., 1402 Massachusetts avenue. Terms expire December 1, 1907: Reginald Munson, M. D., 3101 P street NW.; John S. Stearns, M. D., 1425 Rhode Island avenue; Homer I. Silvers, M. D., 1422 K street.

*Executive committee.*—Ira W. Dennison, M. D.; Wm. R. King, M. D.; J. H. Branson, M. D. Secretary of medical staff, Reginald Munson, M. D. Superintendent of dispensary, M. Alice Brosius, M. D. Training school committee: Chas. A. Davis, M. D.; T. L. Macdonald, M. D.; M. Alice Brosius, M. D.

*Committee on dietetics.*—Reginald Munson, M. D.; John S. Stearns, M. D.; L. B. Swarmstedt, M. D.

*Consulting staff.*—Terms expire December 1, 1905: Henry Krogstad, M. D.; Richard Kingsman, M. D.; S. S. Stearns, M. D.

*Assignment of staff duty medical and surgical department.*—General and gynecic surgery, Doctor Macdonald; orthopædic and surgical assistant, Dr. Homer I. Silvers; obstetrical surgery and obstetrics, Doctor Branson; gynæcology, Doctor Brosius; diseases of heart and lungs, Doctor Swarmstedt; diseases of eye, ear, nose, and throat, Doctor King; pathology, hematology, and uranalysis, Doctor Stearns; electro-therapeutics, and neurology, Doctor Davis; pediatrics, Doctor Dennison; gastro-intestinal diseases and dietetics, Doctor Munson; superintendent of out-patient department, Doctor Brosius. General diseases: March 1 to June 1 and September 1 to December 1, Doctor Stearns, Doctor Davis, Doctor Dennison. December 1 to March 1 and June 1 to September 1, Doctor Bliss, Doctor Munson, Doctor Brosius.

*House staff.*—Senior house physician, Carden F. Warner, M. D.; junior house physician, J. Philip Van Keuren, M. D.; superintendent of nurses, Miss Marian Little; housekeeper, Miss Kate G. Wharton.

*Out department.*—General diseases, Doctor Green, Doctor Brown, Doctor Buchanan; surgical diseases, Doctor Hilliard, Doctor Warner; eye, ear, and throat diseases, Doctor King, Doctor Silvers, Doctor Hilliard; diseases of women, Doctor Birney; diseases of children, Dr. Martha C. Burritt; orthopædic surgery, Doctor Sharpe; throat and nose diseases, Doctor King, Doctor Bishop.

*Officers of the ladies' aid association of the National Homœopathic Hospital.*—President: Mrs. A. R. Quaiffe, The Concord. Vice-presidents: Mrs. A. A. Birney, 1516 Twenty-second street; Mrs. John Dalzell, 1605 New Hampshire avenue; Mrs. James McMillan, 1114 Vermont avenue; Mrs. George Westinghouse, jr., 1500 Twentieth street; Mrs. H. C. Perkins, 1701 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, 2020 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. George F. Huff, 1315 Sixteenth street; Mrs. Hamilton Smith, 2131 R street. Recording secretary: Miss Janet E. Richards, The Olympia. Corresponding secretary: Miss Kate Bradley, 1722 N street. Treasurer: Miss Katharine S. Pratt, 9 Iowa circle. Executive board: Mrs. John Joy Edson, 1324 Sixteenth street; Mrs. Harrison Dingman, The Onondago; Mrs. Charles A. Davis, 1010 Fifteenth street; Mrs. Edward Graves, 927 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. Henry Krogstad, 1524 K street.

*Board of managers.*—Mrs. C. B. Bailey, 1424 Stoughton street; Mrs. A. A. Birney, 1516 Twenty-second street; Miss Kate Bradley, 1722 N street; Dr. Edith Birney, 1516 Twenty-second street; Mrs. M. S. Chase, corner R and Third streets NE.; Mrs. Charles A. Davis, 1010 Fifteenth street; Mrs. Harrison Dingman, The Onondago; Mrs. John Joy Edson, 1324 Sixteenth street; Mrs. Weston Flint, The Cecil; Mrs. Edward Graves, 927 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. J. Tilston Granger, 1838 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. F. M. Heaton, 915 R street; Mrs. Wm. B. Hibbs, 1618 Eighteenth street; Mrs. Ralph Jenkins, 1732 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. Henry Krogstad, 1524 K street; Mrs. E. S. Kimball, The Portner; Mrs. Charles Lyman, 1243 New Jersey avenue; Mrs. T. L. Macdonald, 1402 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. George C. Martin, 1312 L street; Miss Mary E. McCeney, The Grafton; Mrs. Frank Pelouze, The Columbia; Miss Katharine S. Pratt, 9 Iowa circle; Mrs. A. R. Quaiffe, The Concord; Miss Janet E. Richards, The Olympia; Mrs. William Shuster, 1722 Q street; Mrs. John S. Blair, 1820 I street; Mrs. Frank J. Lewis, 1307 L street; Mrs. J. C. Pritchard, 1439 Euclid place; Mrs. H. C. Perkins, 1701 Connecticut avenue; Miss Nellie P. Sedgley, 1779 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. L. B. Swormstedt, 1455 Fourteenth street; Mrs. Hamilton Smith, 2131 R street; Mrs. Geo. B. Williams, Bancroft place; Mrs. F. M. Woodruff, 1614 Twenty-second street; Mrs. Henry Wells, 2013 R street; Mrs. R. B. Hornsby, 1715 I street; Mrs. T. De Witt Talmadge, 1400 Massachusetts avenue.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 27, 1905.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present to you the annual report of the National Homœopathic Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1905.

The past year has been a most successful one, and the work of the hospital and dispensary has considerably increased and the results most gratifying.

We were fortunate enough to obtain from Congress this past year a sum sufficiently large to enable the trustees to sign the necessary contracts to furnish and equip the new building. This building was built for an administration building, the idea being to eventually complete the hospital by constructing a north and a south wing and the removing of the old building. This administration building has been rearranged to accommodate patients, and it is the wish and expectation of the managers to open it for the public by the 1st of October.

We wish to take this opportunity to thank your honorable board for the interest you take in our welfare, and especially for your assistance to us before the District Commissioners and Congress in obtaining the additional appropriation. Do you not think it will be possible to increase the annual appropriation from \$8,500 to \$10,000 next year? Our expenses are multiplying and the work constantly growing, and the strain to make up the deficiency is increasing. We honestly believe the work which we are carrying on warrants this increase.

Respectfully submitted.

RALPH JENKINS,  
*President Board of Trustees.*

THE BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.  
PUBLIC FUNDS.

	Amount.		Amount.
RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance from last year.....	\$98. 98	For salaries and wages.....	\$5, 862. 62
For treatment of patients under contract, appropriation 1904.....	480. 10	For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	210. 32
For treatment of patients under contract, appropriation 1905.....	7, 837. 41	For food supplies and miscellanies...	1, 580. 51
		For all other items of current expense.	643. 05
		Balance June 30, 1905.....	119. 99
Total.....	8, 416. 49	Total.....	8, 416. 49

PRIVATE FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance from last year.....	\$175. 93	For wages.....	\$17. 94
From board of inmates—patients.....	8, 509. 77	For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	1, 520. 69
From labor of inmates—nurses for nursing.....	829. 25	For food supplies and miscellanies...	5, 362. 68
From Ladies' Aid Association.....	2, 082. 00	For current repairs to maintain property.....	324. 30
From Nordhoff Guild.....	275. 00	For bills payable.....	1, 000. 00
From interest.....	250. 00	For interest and taxes.....	1, 031. 06
From legacy of Harriet Lane Johnston and interest.....	1, 007. 50	For all other items of current expense.	4, 672. 95
From donations of money.....	730. 60	Balance June 30, 1905.....	320. 88
From all other sources.....	390. 45		
Total.....	14, 250. 50	Total.....	14, 250. 50

*Assets and liabilities.*

ASSETS.	
Land and buildings.....	\$140, 000. 00
Furniture and other personal property.....	6, 000. 00
Endowment funds.....	5, 000. 00
Total.....	151, 000. 00
LIABILITIES.	
Bills due and unpaid, net.....	\$3, 571. 35
Borrowed money secured by deed of trust.....	19, 000. 00
Due on land held under contract for purchase.....	4, 500. 00
Total.....	27, 071. 35

*Estimates for year ending June 30, 1907.*

RECEIPTS.	
From paying patients.....	\$9, 500. 00
From nurses for outside and special nursing.....	1, 000. 00
From interest.....	250. 00
From Ladies' Aid Society and Nordhoff Guild.....	3, 000. 00
From patients treated under contract with Board of Charities.....	8, 500. 00
Total.....	22, 250. 00
EXPENDITURES.	
For salaries and wages of officers and employees.....	\$7, 000. 00
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	2, 500. 00
For interest.....	900. 00
For all other sources.....	16, 500. 00
Total.....	26, 900. 00
Estimated deficiency.....	4, 650. 00

In estimating receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1907, there is a large element of uncertainty, owing to the occupancy of the new building just completed, in connection with the old building, which will not be abandoned, but will be used largely as heretofore.

In view of the greatly increased facilities for the accommodation of charity patients resulting from the occupancy of the new building, it is recommended that \$10,000 be estimated for this purpose, instead of \$8,500, as heretofore appropriated. It is also earnestly requested that there be included in the estimates to be submitted to Congress \$543.71 and \$412.40, as deficiencies for the years 1902 and 1904, respectively, these amounts having been earned at contract rates for the treatment of charity patients in excess of the amount appropriated and paid in those years.



*Admissions, discharges, etc.*

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Patients in hospital June 30, 1904 .....	4	6	.....	.....	10
Patients admitted during year .....	81	172	.....	.....	253
Born in institution .....	8	4	.....	.....	12
Total .....	85	178	.....	.....	263
Discharged during year:					
Cured .....	70	156	.....	.....	226
Improved .....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Unimproved .....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Deaths during year .....	8	7	.....	.....	15
Remaining June 30, 1905 .....	3	12	.....	.....	15
Total .....	85	178	.....	.....	263
Daily average number patients .....	3	8	.....	.....	11
Total number of days' maintenance furnished pa- tients. ....	1,431	2,474	.....	.....	3,905
Largest number patients at any one time .....	5	14	.....	.....	19
Smallest number patients at any one time .....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
In hospital June 30, 1904 .....	8	7	1	7	23
Patients admitted during year .....	142	116	41	222	521
Born in institution .....	8	8	35	27	78
Total .....	150	123	42	229	544
Discharged during year:					
Cured .....	117	101	34	190	442
Improved .....	11	2	.....	8	21
Unimproved .....	6	9	.....	15	30
Number of deaths during year .....	8	7	5	7	27
Number patients remaining June 30, 1905 .....	8	4	3	9	24
Total .....	150	123	42	229	544
Daily average number patients .....	6	7	2	10	25
Total number days' maintenance furnished patients.	2,637	2,596	587	3,180	9,000
Largest number patients at any one time .....	6	15	6	13	40
Smallest number at any one time .....	3	4	1	7	15
Number of emergency cases .....	183	52	335	174	744

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 13,505.

*Training school for nurses.*

Number of nurses June 30, 1904 (including probationers) .....	19
Number received during the year .....	23
Number that resigned during year .....	2
Number dismissed during year .....	1
Number graduated during year .....	9
Number of probationers not accepted .....	9
Number of nurses remaining June 30, 1905 (including probationers) .....	20
Length of probation required, weeks .....	6
Length of course of training, years .....	3
Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly), \$6, \$8, and \$10.	
Are uniforms provided at expense of hospital? No.	

NOTE.—The nurse receives no pay during probation, but when accepted she is paid at the rate of \$6 per month for the first year, \$8 for the second year, and \$10 for the third year, \$2 being retained out of each month's wages, until the end of the course, when the amount retained is paid to the graduating nurse in a lump sum. If a nurse, at any time during her training, voluntarily resigns, or abandons her training, or is dismissed for cause, she forfeits to the school the amount retained from her wages.

*Dispensary.*

Total number of patients treated, 13,420. Of these 3,822 were new and 9,598 were old; 3,261 were male white, 4,911 female white; 1,717 were male colored and 5,531 female colored. Surgical, 5,161; medical, 8,259; total, 13,420.

### REPORT OF GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

*Incorporators.*—Mr. Justice John M. Harlan, president, United States Supreme Court; Mr. John A. Baker, 1819 H street NW.; Mr. William Ballantyne, 428 Seventh street NW.; Prof. Alex. Graham Bell, 1331 Connecticut avenue; Dr. John S. Billings, U. S. Army, 40 Lafayette place, New York City; Mrs. Eliza N. Blair, 213 East Capitol street; Mr. Lewis J. Davis, 1315 F street NW.; Mrs. John M. Harlan, Euclid place; Mr. Archibald Hopkins, 1826 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Mrs. Charlotte Everett Hopkins, 1826 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Hon. William Pitt Kellogg, The Shoreham; Mrs. Mary S. Logan, Calumet place; Mr. Joseph K. McCammon, Bond Building; T. Morris Murray, M. D., 730 Seventeenth street NW.; Mr. E. Southard Parker, 1738 Connecticut avenue NW.; Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D., 1200 K street NW.; Mr. E. Francis Riggs, 1311 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Mr. A. S. Solomons, 1205 K street NW.; Miss Aline E. Solomons, 1205 K street NW.; Mrs. M. G. Stanley Brown, 1318 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Surg. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, 2144 California avenue NW.; Mrs. T. DeWitt Talmage, 1402 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Dr. J. Ford Thompson, 804 Seventeenth street NW.; Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, 121 B street SE.; Mr. Henry A. Willard, Kellogg Building; Mrs. Sarah B. Willard, 1333 K street NW.; Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, 1439 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Mr. Simon Wolf, 926 F street NW.

*Directors.*—Mr. Justice John M. Harlan, president, United States Supreme Court; Mr. H. A. Willard, first vice-president, Kellogg Building; Mr. John A. Baker, second vice-president, 1819 H street NW.; Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, secretary, 1439 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Mr. Archibald Hopkins, 1826 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, 121 B street SE.; Surg. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, 2144 California avenue NW.; Mrs. John M. Harlan, Euclid place; T. Morris Murray, M. D., 730 Seventeenth street NW.; Mrs. Mary S. Logan, Calumet place; Mr. Joseph K. McCammon, Bond Building; Mr. E. Francis Riggs, 1311 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Mr. A. S. Solomons, 1205 K street NW.; Rev. Clement Brown, 1440 M street NW.; Mr. E. Southard Parker, 1738 Connecticut avenue NW. Expiration of terms of service of directors: 1906—Mr. Justice Harlan, Mr. Willard, Doctor Murray, and Mmes. Harlan and Tulloch; 1907—Messrs. Baker, Brown, Riggs, and Parker, and Mrs. Logan; 1908—Messrs. Sternberg, McCammon, Solomons, Wilson, and Hopkins.

*Executive committee.*—Mr. Joseph K. McCammon, chairman; Mrs. John M. Harlan, Mr. Archibald Hopkins; Surg. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. Army; Mr. Henry A. Willard, Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Mr. E. Southard Parker.

*Finance committee.*—Mr. John A. Baker, chairman; Mr. E. Francis Riggs; Mr. A. S. Solomons.

*Training-school committee.*—Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, chairman; Surg. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. Army; Mrs. John M. Harlan, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mr. E. Southard Parker.

*Medical staff.*—President, Dr. G. Wythe Cook; secretary, Dr. James Dudley Morgan. Consulting staff: Dr. Z. T. Sowers, 1707 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Dr. Henry C. Yarrow, 814 Seventeenth street NW.; Dr. Joseph H. Bryan, 818 Seventeenth street NW. Attending staff: Dr. J. Ford Thompson, 804 Seventeenth street NW.; Dr. G. Wythe Cook, 3 Thomas circle; Dr. Henry D. Fry, 1601 Connecticut avenue NW.; Dr. Arthur A. Snyder, 1227 Connecticut avenue NW.; Dr. John Van Rensselaer, 2 Thomas circle; Dr. W. Holland Wilmer, 1610 I street NW.; Dr. Albert L. Stavelly, 1207 Connecticut avenue NW.; Dr. Middleton F. Cuthbert, 1462 Rhode Island avenue NW.; Dr. James Dudley Morgan, 919 Fifteenth street NW.; Dr. Thomas A. Claytor, 1315 New Hampshire avenue NW.; Dr. William K. Butler, 1207 M street NW.; Dr. Randolph Bryan Carmichael, 818 Seventeenth street NW.; Dr. Walter A. Wells, 815 Connecticut avenue; Dr. Henry B. Deale, 1207 Connecticut avenue NW.; Dr. Francis R. Hagner, 1725 N street NW.; Dr. George Barrie, 1601 Twenty-second street NW. Pathologist: Dr. J. B. Nichols. Assistant pathologist: Dr. D. W. Prentiss. Dispensary staff (medical service, in charge of physician on duty): Dr. W. Gerry Morgan,

first assistant; Dr. Robert N. Baker, second assistant; Dr. J. B. Nichols, third assistant; Dr. T. N. Groover, fourth assistant. Surgical service: In charge of surgeon on duty. Gynecological service: In charge of gynecologist on duty; Dr. Robt. F. Mason, assistant. Throat, nose, and ear service: Dr. Walter A. Wells. Eye service: Dr. William K. Butler. Dermatological service: Dr. Randolph Bryan Carmichael. House staff: Superintendent and chief resident physician, Dr. Luther H. Reichelderfer. Internes: Dr. Caryl Burbank, Dr. H. G. Fuller, Dr. W. E. Clark, jr. Externes: Dr. M. Earl Higgins, Dr. W. W. Wilkinson, Dr. R. L. Cook. Pharmacist and chemist: William A. Mess. Superintendent of training school and matron: Miss Georgia M. Nevins. Assistant superintendent of nurses: Miss Edith Mandaville. Dietist: Miss Frances R. Saunders.

*Ladies Aid Association.*—Incorporators: Mrs. Grover Cleveland, New Jersey; Mrs. John A. Logan, Illinois; Mrs. H. J. Reilly, District of Columbia; Mrs. Henry W. Blair, New Hampshire; Mrs. Thomas L. Tulloch, New Hampshire; Mrs. Winthrop Gray, New York; Miss Jean Turnbull, District of Columbia; Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, Michigan; Miss Strong, District of Columbia; Mrs. John M. Harlan, Kentucky; Mrs. C. P. Hepburn, Iowa; Mrs. Charles M. Clarke, New York; Mrs. H. W. Blackford, District of Columbia; Mrs. Wm. G. Metzertott, District of Columbia; Mrs. J. K. Ashford, District of Columbia; Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Colorado; Mrs. H. A. Willard, District of Columbia; Mrs. W. P. Kellogg, District of Columbia; Miss Lena Burchell, District of Columbia; Mrs. W. W. Burdette, District of Columbia; Mrs. S. O. Richey, District of Columbia; Mrs. P. M. Rixey, District of Columbia; Mrs. R. G. Rutherford, District of Columbia; Mrs. Philip E. Chapin, District of Columbia; Mrs. Kate Foote Coe, Connecticut; Miss A. R. Taylor, District of Columbia; Miss E. B. Johnston, District of Columbia; Mrs. M. Keron, District of Columbia; Mrs. D. W. Prentiss, District of Columbia; Mrs. Simon Wolf, District of Columbia; Mrs. George B. Welch, District of Columbia; Mrs. A. S. Gatschett, District of Columbia, Mrs. Mary A. Smith, Connecticut. Board of managers: Mrs. John A. Logan, president; Mrs. John M. Harlan, first vice-president; Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, second vice-president; Mrs. Henry A. Willard, third vice-president; Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, fourth vice-president; Mrs. William Pitt Kellogg, fifth vice-president; Mrs. H. B. Brown, sixth vice-president; Miss Jean Turnbull, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Robert G. Rutherford, recording secretary; Miss Lena Burchell, assistant recording secretary; Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, treasurer; Mrs. M. E. Ailes, Mrs. T. H. Anderson, Mrs. O. D. Badger, Mrs. George Barrie, Mrs. Richard Bartholdt, Mrs. F. G. Berger, Mrs. O. B. Boyd, Mrs. George M. Brayton, Miss Lena Burchell, Mrs. W. W. Burdette, Mrs. J. C. Burrows, Miss Helen Cannon, Mrs. Frank Chamberlain, Mrs. Georgette Chamberlain, Mrs. P. E. Chapin, Mrs. Richard Chew, Mrs. A. P. Clark, jr., Mrs. Clarence D. Clark, Mrs. S. M. Cullom, Mrs. Clinton Cushing, Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Mrs. William Day, Mrs. P. H. Dies, Mrs. S. B. Elkins, Mrs. Alfred S. Gatschett, Mrs. E. B. Grandin, Mrs. Frank Gross, Mrs. Mark Hanna, Mrs. H. C. Hansbrough, Mrs. John M. Harlan, Miss Grace Hilborn, Miss Maude B. Hoyt, Miss Nannie G. Hume, Mrs. John W. Hunt, Miss Elizabeth B. Johnston, Mrs. Eldridge E. Jordan, Mrs. Martin Kastle, Mrs. William P. Kellogg, Mrs. N. G. Lieber, Mrs. Thomas W. Lockwood, Mrs. H. C. Lodge, Mrs. Ellis Logan, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. John S. Loud, Miss Abbie McCammon, Mrs. Chambers McKibbin, Mrs. William G. Metzertott, Mrs. Anson Mills, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Moore, Mrs. Abbey C. Morrison, Mrs. Elias H. Parsons, Mrs. Sereno Payne, Mrs. Robert Portner, Madame Quesada, Mrs. Wallace Radcliffe, Mrs. George Raymond, Mrs. L. H. Reichelderfer, Mrs. H. J. Reilly, Mrs. John F. Rixey, Mrs. P. M. Rixey, Mrs. R. G. Rutherford, Mrs. William Scully, Mrs. Henry R. Seymour, Mrs. Leslie M. Shaw, Mrs. Joseph W. Showalter, Mrs. Carl Smith, Mrs. Mary A. Smith, Mrs. A. H. Staples, Mrs. Patty Miller Stocking, Mrs. Marvin Stone, Miss Strong, Mrs. T. DeWitt Talmage, Mrs. A. R. Taylor, Mrs. J. Ford Thompson, Mrs. George M. Truesdell, Mrs. M. L. Tucker, Mrs. M. B. Tulloch, Miss Jean Turnbull, Mrs. George P. Van Wyck, Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Mrs. D. Kemper Watson, Mrs. George B. Welch, Mrs. George Westinghouse, Mrs. Beriah Wilkins, Mrs. Henry A. Willard, Mrs. H. K. Willard, Mrs. Joseph E. Willard, Mrs. Thomas Wilson, Mrs. Simon Wolf, Mrs. S. W. Woodward, Mrs. Horace Wylie. Life membership: Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh. Honorary contributing members: Mrs. J. A. Connolly, Mrs. Clara Eddy, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Miss Bessie J. Kibbey, Mrs. John Moore, Mrs. S. C. Remey, Mrs. Sol Smith Russell, Miss Nellie P. Sedgley, Miss Aline Solomons, Miss Evelyn Walsh, Mrs. Geo. B. Williams.

AUGUST 3, 1905.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of Garfield Memorial Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905. The information in detail requested by the letter of your secretary of July 12, 1905, is given as follows:

First. A list of the officers and members of the boards connected with the management of the hospital.

Second. The ground plan of the hospital real estate and buildings. The estimated value of the same and the personal property is at least \$450,000, on a low estimate, upon which there is a mortgage of \$75,000. There is properly but one endowment fund, that of the Baroness de Hirsch, of \$5,000,

Third. The treasurer's annual report.

Fourth. Tables showing admissions and discharges during the year.

It is requested that your board include in your estimates to be submitted to Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, the following item:

For maintenance to enable the hospital to provide medical and surgical treatment to persons unable to pay therefor, \$19,000.

In this connection attention is called to the fact that the annual appropriation for some years past has been \$19,000.

A statement is submitted showing the expenditures under detailed heads, from the year 1895 to 1904, inclusive, the receipts from pay patients, and the Congressional appropriations during those years; also the cost of the real estate, buildings, and improvements during the years 1884 to 1904, inclusive, the latter aggregating \$381,100.97.

Very respectfully.

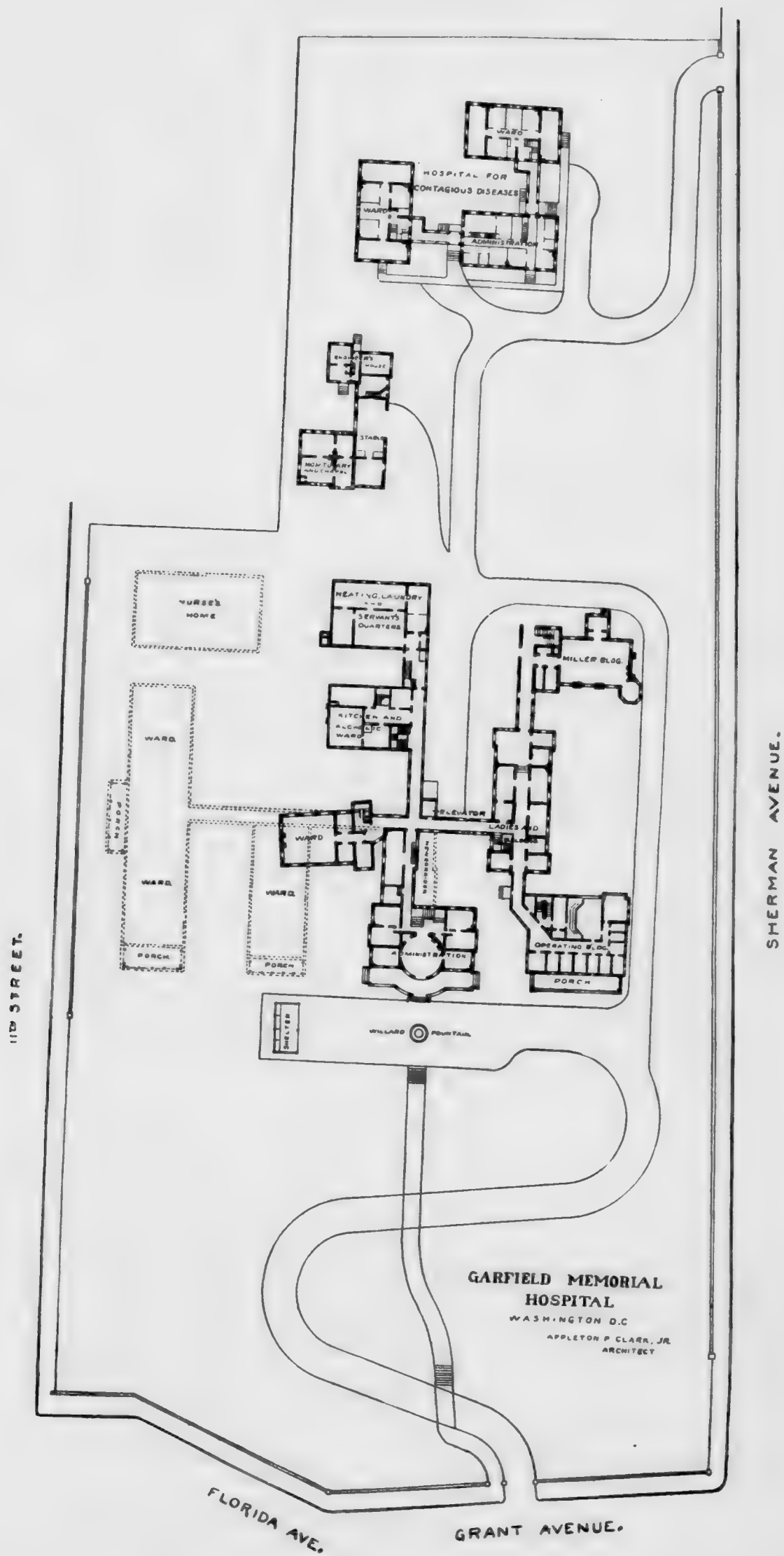
E. S. PARKER,

*Acting Chairman Executive Committee.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES,

*District of Columbia.*





*Admissions, discharges, etc.*

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Patients in hospital June 30, 1904 .....	7	10	0	1	18
Patients admitted during year .....	267	255	9	16	547
Born in institution .....	20	12	1	0	33
Total .....	294	277	10	17	598
Discharged during year:					
Cured .....	234	240	8	15	497
Improved .....	23	10	1	0	34
Unimproved .....	8	3	1	0	12
Deaths during year .....	20	13	0	2	35
Remaining June 30, 1905 .....	9	11	0	0	20
Total .....	294	277	10	17	598
Daily average number patients .....	16.9	15.8	.5	.9	34.3
Total number of days' maintenance furnished pa- tients .....	6,174	5,817	210	357	12,558
Largest number of patients at any one time .....	22	19	2	3	46
Smallest number of patients at any one time .....	9	8	0	0	17
Number of emergency cases .....	0	0	0	0	0
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
In hospital June 30, 1904 .....	14	5	12	16	47
Patients admitted during year .....	229	161	161	208	759
Born in institution .....	13	9	18	12	52
Total .....	256	175	191	236	858
Discharged during year:					
Cured .....	198	124	132	178	632
Improved .....	18	22	31	21	92
Unimproved .....	12	5	6	9	32
Deaths during year .....	10	12	10	12	44
Patients remaining June 30, 1905 .....	18	12	12	16	58
Total .....	256	175	191	236	858
Daily average number patients .....	14.7	10.0	10.9	13.5	49.3
Total number of days' maintenance furnished pa- tients .....	5,376	3,675	4,011	4,956	18,018
Largest number of patients at any one time .....	22	18	16	19	75
Smallest number at any one time .....	7	3	5	8	23
Number of emergency cases .....	37	8	21	11	77

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 16,850; total number days' maintenance furnished persons not patients or employees, 1,620.

*Dispensary service.*

	White.		Colored.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Number of cases that received treatment during year .....	106	120	343	411
Of above number, how many were new cases? .....	98	111	330	402
Number of persons treated in dispensary during year .....	106	120	343	411
Total number of visits made by patients to dispensary during year .....	950	1,087	1,943	2,017
Of whole number of cases treated during year:				
Medical .....	42	48	139	151
Surgical .....	64	72	204	260
Number of surgical operations .....	23	31	42	47

Number of prescriptions compounded, 2,912.

## TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Number of nurses June 30, 1904 (including probationers).....	39
Number received during year .....	16
Number that resigned during year.....	2
Number dismissed during year.....	2
Number graduated during year.....	8
Number of probationers not accepted.....	8
Number of nurses remaining June 30, 1905 (including probationers).....	35
Length of probation required, 2 months.	
Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly), \$7.	
Are uniforms provided at expense of hospital? No.	

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

*Receipts and expenses.*

## RECEIPTS.

Balance per last report.....	\$9,199.00
Congressional appropriation for care of indigent .....	19,000.00
From pay patients.....	26,198.28
Interest on Metzertott legacy .....	500.00
Transfers from "annex" funds.....	2,000.00
Miscellaneous .....	20.00
	<hr/>
	56,917.28

## EXPENSES.

Pay rolls.....	\$13,334.11
Meats, poultry and fish .....	4,084.95
Ice .....	669.74
Gas .....	2,341.18
Fuel.....	3,499.57
Groceries and provisions.....	6,811.99
Fruits and vegetables.....	1,290.45
Wines and liquors.....	318.16
Drugs and medicines .....	1,387.01
Surgical instruments and appliances .....	1,333.76
Repairs.....	1,880.04
Interest .....	3,875.00
Insurance.....	682.50
Telephone service .....	177.46
Stationery and printing .....	538.14
Water rent.....	180.46
Assessment for sidewalk .....	96.28
Motor for elevator .....	169.60
Miscellaneous .....	881.25
Compromise of claim .....	525.00
To complete surgical pavilion, etc .....	8,684.30
	<hr/>
	52,760.95
Balance.....	<hr/>
	4,156.33

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Pay roll .....	\$9,656.93	\$10,383.88	\$9,232.70	\$9,321.12	\$9,892.30
Meat, poultry, and fish .....	3,027.52	2,874.66	2,795.39	3,194.21	3,366.05
Groceries and provisions .....	5,426.65	5,844.04	5,420.06	5,538.89	5,931.05
Fruits and vegetables .....	738.81	716.08	834.97	934.13	990.63
Ice .....	677.98	663.83	642.08	736.90	590.90
Gas and fuel .....	3,565.01	2,906.56	3,572.85	4,124.18	3,556.74
Wines and liquors .....	236.18	292.45	322.93	381.50	490.08
Drugs and medicines .....	1,528.40	1,534.37	1,606.93	1,299.67	1,430.09
Surgical instruments and appliances .....	927.75	876.14	1,144.49	1,877.14	1,881.80
Repairs .....	807.74	774.64	1,577.79	5,679.50	5,697.21
Interest, insurance, and telephone rent ..	4,397.25	4,347.77	4,819.60	4,510.00	4,353.50
Stationery and printing .....	356.74	315.17	374.80	425.25	427.86
Miscellaneous .....	640.49	438.42	605.31	664.12	743.88
Total .....	31,987.45	31,968.01	32,949.90	38,686.61	39,352.09
Number of patients treated .....	1,302	1,268	1,385	1,245	1,171
Receipts, pay patients .....	\$14,014.38	\$14,417.78	\$15,618.59	\$20,234.73	\$18,311.64
Congressional appropriations .....	1894-95. \$19,000	1895-96. \$19,000	1896-97. \$19,000	1897-98. \$19,000	1898-99. \$19,000

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Pay roll .....	\$10,173.06	\$10,009.40	\$11,060.78	\$11,953.72	\$12,963.06
Meat, poultry, and fish .....	3,267.82	3,152.11	3,604.71	3,699.18	3,763.26
Groceries and provisions .....	6,038.61	5,772.96	6,351.68	6,196.73	6,442.98
Fruits and vegetables .....	944.70	978.97	1,103.05	1,151.95	1,193.75
Ice .....	597.02	596.72	667.79	872.57	616.87
Gas and fuel .....	4,061.57	4,497.83	5,514.55	5,742.42	6,612.88
Wines and liquors .....	471.17	330.45	503.59	343.02	260.85
Drugs and medicines .....	897.74	1,104.97	1,384.20	1,434.43	1,335.06
Surgical instruments and appliances .....	1,427.10	1,055.22	2,756.56	1,708.05	1,518.14
Repairs .....	2,891.33	2,887.55	3,339.09	2,408.41	2,016.84
Interest, insurance, and telephone rent ..	4,087.50	4,005.00	5,188.57	4,019.32	5,010.29
Stationery and printing .....	575.50	464.10	675.32	613.01	529.02
Miscellaneous .....	785.01	909.38	2,330.77	1,300.26	1,841.22
Total .....	36,218.13	35,764.66	44,480.66	41,443.07	44,104.22
Number of patients treated .....	1,293	1,366	1,676	1,476	1,258
Receipts, pay patients .....	\$17,181.75	\$18,080.51	\$26,315.98	\$23,379.67	\$23,609.26
Congressional appropriations .....	1899-1900. \$19,000	1900-1901. \$19,000	1901-2. \$19,000	1902-3. \$19,000	1903-4. \$19,000

Original site and buildings (1884) .....	\$37,500.00
Altering old building, steam pump, and tanks (1884) .....	5,009.91
West wing (1885) .....	12,325.91
Ladies' aid building (1886) .....	29,500.00
Kitchen (1886) .....	2,716.36
Laundry (1888) .....	6,750.00
Ice room (1890) .....	1,000.00
Miller building (1892) .....	24,602.32
Nurses' home building (1894) .....	44,474.01
Roadway, grading, etc. (1894) .....	1,924.40
Stable, morgue, and engineer's quarters (1897) .....	8,465.76
The Annex (1899) .....	41,800.87
Improving grounds, retaining walls, etc. (1900) .....	6,347.13
Schneider tract (1903) .....	50,000.00
Surgical pavilion and building containing kitchen, laundry, cold storage, and engine rooms (1904) .....	105,489.30
Electric elevator (1904) .....	3,195.00

E. M. DILLI, Treasurer.



**REPORT OF PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL.**

Charity patients in hospital June 30, 1904.....	100
Charity patients admitted during year.....	1,208
Total.....	1,308
Discharged during the year.....	1,102
Cured.....	744
Improved.....	312
Unimproved.....	46
Deaths during the year.....	111
Charity patients remaining June 30, 1904.....	95
Total.....	1,308
Daily average number of charity patients.....	100
Total number of days' maintenance for patients.....	44,530
Largest number of charity patients at any one time.....	122
Smallest number of charity patients at any one time.....	92
Emergency cases.....	580
Total number of days' maintenance for employees.....	27,557
Total number days' maintenance for persons not inmates or employees, no record.	

## REPORT OF THE CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1905.*

GENTLEMEN: In the absence, abroad, of the president, and the illness of the vice-president, it becomes my duty to transmit to you herewith the annual reports of the attending staff, the treasurer, the superintendent, and the ladies' auxiliary board of the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1905.

A comparison of the previous years' reports will show the steady increase in the hospital work (see reports for years 1902, 1903, and 1904), and it will be evident that any reduction of the amount of funds for the support of the hospital will work a hardship to the poor and deserving classes.

The Congress, at its last session, saw fit to reduce the amount and to change the method of its appropriation in aid of the hospital; and we have now no assurance that any more than \$10,000 of the public funds will be available for the current year, although for previous years we have received annually \$15,000.

To offset this present deficiency, ten of our leading citizens have generously subscribed the sum of \$5,000, in order that the hospital work might go on until some definite arrangements can be made to insure a sufficient support.

Already nearly one-half of this sum of \$5,000 has been expended in meeting the ordinary monthly expenses, and we have never been able to make any reduction in the mortgage debt of \$20,000.

I respectfully repeat the request of the president in last year's report, that you would recommend some measure of relief for this debt, in order that all the revenues of the hospital, both from public and private sources, should be devoted exclusively to the humane work it undertakes to do.

Very respectfully,

ARTHUR T. BRICE,

*Treasurer of the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES,  
*Washington, D. C.*

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### REPORT OF THE ATTENDING STAFF.

OCTOBER 1, 1905.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith transmit the detailed report of the work done under the supervision of the attending staff in the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital for the year ended June 30, 1905.

A condensed summary of this work is as follows:

New cases in dispensary department.....	9,076
New cases in emergency department.....	7,399
New cases admitted to wards.....	882
Total .....	17,357
Revisits .....	25,160
Grand total .....	42,517
Number of hospital days (in-patients) .....	8,815
Operations:	
Ward patients .....	219
Dispensary patients .....	850
Emergency patients .....	2,686
Total .....	3,755
Ambulance calls.....	2,113
Prescriptions compounded .....	34,882
Deaths .....	95
Necropsies .....	8

This summary shows that there has been no essential diminution in the total amount of the work accomplished during the year just past as compared with the previous year, and this notwithstanding many handicaps.

For lack of means we have been compelled to institute certain changes in the administration of the medical affairs, which have, we think, worked a hardship upon those for whom the institution was primarily founded. For some months we have not taken any patient into the wards from the clinical service, however much in need of hospital attention, who was not able to pay \$1.50 a day for maintenance, and have charged 10 cents for each dispensary prescription filled, except to those furnishing a certificate of dependency, as directed by the Board of Charities.

We trust that some means may be provided by which the benefits of the hospital and dispensary, to which the poor of the District have so long looked for medical aid and assistance, may be administered with as little trouble and annoyance to the applicants as possible. Since the contract with the Board of Charities went into effect on July 1 we have been endeavoring to adjust ourselves to the required conditions. These conditions are yet too new for us to be able to report fully as to their satisfactoriness, but it seems probable that some changes will be found necessary in order to a better accomplishment of the ends desired both by the Board of Charities and the hospital authorities.

We commend the resident surgeon, Doctor White, the resident physicians, and the pharmacist for their loyal endeavors in helping forward the work in the most efficient manner. For Miss Lenig, our superintendent, we have only words of the highest praise for her efficiency, faithfulness, and devotion to the best interests of the institution.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS,  
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.

SWAN M. BURNETT, M. D.,  
*President of the Attending Staff.*

#### REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1905.

*Statement of resources and liabilities, June 30, 1905.*

##### RESOURCES.

Balance cash on hand .....	\$715.76
Hospital building, estimated value.....	60,000.00
Nurses' home, estimated value.....	20,000.00
Estimated value furniture, implements, surgical instruments, and supplies per superintendent's report .....	5,890.56
Estimated value stock of drugs and chemicals per druggist's report .....	233.00
	86,839.32

##### LIABILITIES.

Mortgage debt on hospital, at 4½ per cent .....	20,000.00
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# 594 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The following is a complete statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, Washington, D. C., for the year ending June 30, 1905.

## PUBLIC FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
From appropriation .....	\$15,000.00	For salaries.....	\$5,867.85
		For material to be used in industries..	173.13
		For medicine, surgical supplies and instruments.....	1,714.82
		For current repairs to maintain property.....	189.49
		For other items of current expense....	5,830.01
		For extraordinary repairs and improvements .....	547.81
		For fuel .....	507.89
		For gas .....	169.00
Total .....	15,000.00	Total .....	15,000.00

## PRIVATE FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance from last quarter.....	\$210.70	For salaries.....	\$2,002.50
From board of inmates .....	5,539.47	For material to be used in industries ..	12.66
From legacies or endowments, donations.....	1,776.30	For medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments .....	272.52
From sale of property, horse.....	80.00	For interest .....	919.62
From ambulance fees .....	433.50	For current repairs to maintain property.....	245.32
From X-ray fees.....	64.00	For other items of current expense....	2,635.96
From prescriptions .....	173.64	For purchase of horse.....	200.00
		For payments on debts.....	1,000.00
		Insurance .....	12.78
		Fuel .....	159.67
		Gas .....	100.90
		Balance on hand .....	715.68
Total .....	8,277.61	Total .....	8,277.61

ARTHUR T. BRICE, *Treasurer.*

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work done in the hospital under my charge for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Your attention is called to the increased scope of the work of the institution, as shown by the following summaries:

### *Report of patients admitted to the hospital.*

[YEAR ENDED JULY 30, 1904.]

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Patients in hospital June 30, 1903 .....	5	.....	1	.....	6
Admitted during year.....	148	21	2	.....	171
Total .....	153	21	3	.....	177
Discharged during year:					
Cured .....	135	12	1	.....	148
Improved .....	8	3	.....	.....	11
Deaths during year.....	6	3	1	.....	10
Patients remaining June 30, 1904.....	6	2	.....	.....	8
Total .....	155	20	2	.....	177
Daily average number patients .....	.43	.054	.0005	.....	.48
Total number days' maintenance furnished patients.	1,786	339	3	.....	2,147
Largest number patients at any one time .....	11	.....	.....	.....	11
Smallest number patients at any one time.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1



*Report of patients admitted to the hospital—Continued.*

[YEAR ENDED JULY 30, 1904.]

	White:		Colored:		Total:
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
CHARITY PATIENTS:					
Patients in hospital June 30, 1903 .....	4	2	8	4	18
Admitted during year.....	348	71	237	86	742
Total .....	352	73	245	90	760
Discharged during year:					
Cured .....	258	50	155	64	527
Improved .....	55	11	47	18	131
Unimproved.....	8	0	7	3	13
Deaths during year .....	36	8	24	8	71
Patients remaining June 30, 1904.....	4	.....	5	1	10
Total .....	356	69	238	89	742
Total number days' maintenance furnished patients.	2, 129	541	1, 953	1, 012	5, 635
Largest number patients at any one time .....	11	2	7	4	24
Smallest number patients at any one time.....	5	.....	2	1	8

*Report for the year ending June 30, 1905.*

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Patients in hospital June 30, 1904 .....	6	2	.....	.....	8
Patients admitted during year .....	197	42	3	4	246
Total .....	203	44	3	4	254
Discharged during year:					
Cured .....	165	33	2	4	204
Improved .....	11	5	0	0	16
Unimproved .....	3	0	0	0	3
Deaths during year .....	12	5	1	0	18
Patients remaining June 30, 1905 .....	12	1	.....	.....	13
Total .....	203	44	3	4	254
Daily average number patients .....	5. 92	1. 78	. 31+	. 16-	.....
Total number days' maintenance furnished patients.	2, 152	650	116	58	.....
Largest number patients at any one time .....	9	5	2	.....	16
Smallest number patients at any one time .....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Patients in hospital June 30, 1904 .....	4	0	5	1	10
Patients admitted during year .....	297	65	172	103	637
Total .....	301	65	177	104	647
Discharged during year:					
Cured .....	200	40	103	70	413
Improved .....	51	16	37	20	124
Unimproved .....	12	2	8	4	26
Deaths during year .....	36	7	23	8	74
Patients remaining June 30, 1905 .....	2	0	6	2	10
Total .....	301	65	177	104	647
Daily average number patients .....	7. 29	1. 46	4. 62	2. 39	15. 76
Total number days' maintenance furnished patients.	2, 763	535	1, 694	873	.....
Largest number patients at any one time .....	12	3	7	5	27
Smallest number patients at any one time .....	4	1	2	1	8

Total number days' maintenance furnished employees, 6,205.

Total number days' maintenance furnished doctors and nurses—officer, druggist, and externe, 6,935.

The increased demands of the community on the institution, as shown by the above summaries and the report of the president of the attending staff, Dr. S. M. Burnett, have reduced the state of our finances to a condition to demand immediate attention, as the institution has suffered for the necessary money with which to keep pace with

the growing patronage. It is also gratifying to note the large increase in the revenue from private patients as compared with previous years: \$3,468.19 for 1903, \$4,176.16 for 1904, \$6,000 for 1905.

Early in the year it became evident that it would be absolutely necessary to increase the revenue of the hospital, as the appropriation was entirely inadequate for our needs. It was then decided that a charge of 5 cents be made for every dispensary prescription. This went into effect April 1 and netted the hospital \$60 per month. This, however, worked an injury to a great many worthy patients who were unable to secure the price of their medicines (which meant 10 and 15 cents in a number of cases) and stayed away, although no worthy cases who applied were refused treatment or medicines.

The Capital City School of Nursing has enjoyed a prosperous year, and I wish to express my thanks to the physicians who so kindly gave their services in instructing the nurses.

At our annual commencement, held May 25, seven nurses were graduated.

The members of the ladies' auxiliary board are to be thanked for their interest and help in making the necessary arrangements. Through their intervention the Washington Club, 1710 I street, was secured for the occasion, and the sum of \$50 to defray expenses was donated by them.

To the board of directors, the attending staff, and the ladies' auxiliary board I would express my acknowledgment of their unfailing kindness to me, also their interest and encouragement.

IRENE B. LENIG, *Superintendent.*

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

*Report of the Training School for Nurses for year ending June 30, 1905.*

Nurses graduated during year, 7.

Nurses remaining June 30, 1905 (including probationers), 9.

Length of probation required, two months.

Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly), \$5.

Uniforms provided by ladies' auxiliary board.

*Report of dispensary service at Central Dispensary for the fiscal year 1905.*

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cases treated .....	1,973	876	3,809	2,418	9,076
New cases .....	1,708	701	3,425	1,945	7,779
Visits made by patients to dispensary .....					21,254
Applicants for treatment refused .....	16	4	14	5	39
Character of cases treated:					
Medical .....	1,074	799	1,792	2,028	5,693
Surgical .....	899	77	2,017	390	3,383

Surgical operations, 850; prescriptions compounded, 34,882.

The means employed to determine whether applicants should be given free treatment were as follows:

All persons applying for free treatment are obliged to furnish certificate from Associated Charities, a physician, or well-known resident.

IRENE B. LENIG, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF THE LADIES AUXILIARY BOARD.

GENTLEMEN: The ladies' auxiliary board has the pleasure to submit the following report of its work for the past year:

The most substantial repairs undertaken by the board and the largest item in the treasurer's statement was for repainting the operating room, dispensaries, four private rooms, women's ward, and upstairs halls, these being now all clean and in good condition. The nurses' home also received attention, the painting, papering, and plastering being renewed in a way to make it more comfortable and habitable.

In the second and third story halls new rubber matting has been laid to deaden the noise, and shelves put up in convenient places, with a new supply of trays to facilitate the serving of meals to the patients. The wards have been refurnished with a goodly supply of new bed spreads, slippers, rubber sheeting, basins, pans, and other minor articles necessary to the comfort of the patients and general efficiency

of the work. Two good steamer rugs have been supplied the ambulances. A new outfit of kitchen utensils, new window shades for the operating rooms, and a few rugs and muslin curtains where most needed.

The remaining expenditures were for materials for shirts, gowns, and shrouds; a contribution to the nurses' graduation fund, and an appropriation of \$50 to provide an extra scrub woman during the summer months, when cleanliness is imperative and the difficulties of securing it necessarily increased.

The board wishes to express its thanks to the Friday morning sewing class for their generous contribution of sheets, pillowcases, and towels; to the Washington Cooperative Society for making shirts, gowns, and shrouds, and to the public for their kind response to the donation-day appeal.

Respectfully submitted.

HETTY FAIRFAX HARRISON.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

*Treasurer's report 1904-5—Ladies' auxiliary board of the Emergency Hospital.*

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Active members.	Contributive members.	Amount.	Total.
Mrs. Geo. L. Andrews.....	Gen. G. L. Andrews.....	\$1.00	
	Mrs. Burchell.....	1.00	
	Mrs. Murray Addison.....	1.00	
	Mr. John A. Hughes.....	1.00	
	Mrs. Wm. Sinclair.....	1.00	
	Mrs. J. H. Baxter.....	1.00	
	Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Aspinwall.....	3.00	
	The Misses Sedgeley.....	2.50	
	Mrs. H. C. Bolton.....	1.00	
	Mrs. Geo. B. Williams.....	1.00	
	Mrs. Wm. C. Borden.....	1.00	
	Mrs. A. L. S. Thombs.....	1.00	
	Mrs. N. G. White.....	1.00	
	Mrs. McIlhenny.....	1.00	
	Miss L. Lander.....	1.00	
	Mr. A. M. Lothrop.....	1.00	
	Gen. Theo. Schwan.....	5.00	
	Miss Blunt.....	5.00	
	Mrs. Dorsheimer.....	1.00	
	Mrs. A. E. Bateman.....	2.50	
	Mrs. Richard Butler.....	2.00	
	Mr. Heiberger.....	1.00	
	Mrs. G. L. Gillespie.....	1.00	
			\$38.00
Mrs. N. Anderson.....			5.00
Mrs. W. J. Boardman.....			25.00
Mrs. A. T. Brice.....			10.00
Mrs. Geo. F. Becker.....			10.00
	Mrs. M. Benjamin.....		1.00
	Mrs. Biddle.....		1.00
Miss J. Davis.....			10.00
	Mr. Drinkard.....		5.00
	Mrs. Dalzell.....		2.00
Mrs. F. Ellis.....			10.00
	Mrs. J. O. Evans.....		1.00
	Miss Edwards.....		5.00
	Miss Fowler.....		1.00
	Miss Freeman.....		1.00
Mrs. R. J. Fisher.....			20.00
Mrs. Gaff.....			15.00
Mrs. Goddard.....		25.00	
	Mrs. Ch. Train.....	5.00	
	Mrs. R. O. Holtzman.....	10.00	
	Miss Haupt.....	1.00	
	Mrs. N. McAboy.....	1.00	
	Mrs. H. A. Goldsborough.....	1.00	
	Mrs. A. Addison.....	2.00	
	Col. and Miss Colton.....	2.00	
			47.00
Mrs. E. Hale.....			50.00
Mrs. A. Hazen.....			25.00
Mrs. Hawley.....			10.00
Mrs. Hobson.....			10.00
Mrs. F. Harrison.....			10.00
Mrs. Harlow.....			10.00
	Mrs. Halliday.....		1.00
	Mrs. A. Janin.....		1.00
Mrs. J. James.....			10.00
Mrs. Geo. Kendall.....			15.00
	Kraft's Bakery.....		1.00
Mrs. N. Luquer.....			10.00

*Treasurer's report 1904-5--Ladies' auxiliary board of the Emergency Hospital--Cont'd.*

## LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS—Continued.

Active members.	Contributive members.	Amount.	Total.
Mrs. A. Lee.....			\$15.00
Mrs. F. A. Miller.....			25.00
Mrs. J. M. Morgan.....			10.00
Mrs. J. D. Morgan.....			15.00
Mrs. A. M. Mosher.....	Sustaining member.....		5.00
Mrs. A. Mills.....			25.00
Mrs. J. McMillan.....			20.00
Mrs. R. Mulligan.....		\$10.00	
	Mrs. J. F. May.....	1.00	
	Miss J. Riggs.....	1.00	
	C. C. Bryan.....	2.00	
	John C. Walker.....	2.00	
	J. H. Small & Sons.....	1.00	
			17.00
	Miss Mitchell.....		1.00
Mrs. S. Newcomb.....			10.00
Mrs. Postlethwaite.....			10.00
Miss Postlethwaite.....			10.00
Miss Parrish.....			10.00
Mrs. Pellew.....			10.00
	Mrs. H. C. Phillips.....		10.00
Mrs. Russell.....			20.00
	Mrs. A. Ray.....		1.00
	Mrs. Rush.....		1.00
Miss S. Siebert.....		5.00	
	Mrs. L. P. Siebert.....	5.00	
	Mrs. F. G. Lee.....	1.00	
	Unknown.....	1.00	
			12.00
Mrs. A. B. Taylor.....			15.00
Mrs. J. W. Wadsworth.....			15.00
	Mrs. Geo. B. Williams.....		1.00
Mrs. H. Westcott.....			10.00
Miss M. K. Wetmore.....			15.00
Total.....			643.00
DONATIONS.			
Donation-day collection.....			67.00
Mrs. F. Leupp.....			5.00
Mrs. R. G. Davenport.....			3.00
St. John's Church, through Mrs. J. James.....			10.00
Total.....			728.00

Respectfully submitted.

SOPHIE SIEBERT, *Treasurer.*

JUNE, 1905.

## RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 1, 1904.....	\$654.91
Subscriptions.....	643.00
Donations.....	85.00
	1,382.91

## DISBURSEMENTS.

For painting walls, operating and private rooms in hospital.....	\$348.70
For kitchen utensils, rubber matting, sheeting, rugs, shades, etc.....	188.15
Furnishing shrouds, shirts, slippers.....	55.82
Wall papering in nurses' home.....	48.50
For nurses' graduation entertainment.....	50.00
For scrub woman during summer.....	50.00
For convalescents and extras.....	45.00
	786.17
Balance on hand.....	596.74
Total.....	1,382.91

Respectfully submitted.

SOPHIE SIEBERT, *Treasurer.*

JUNE, 1905.



*Report of patients treated in wards during the year 1904-5.*

## SURGICAL CASES.

	White.		Colored.		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Abscess:									
Hand.....		1			1				1
Ischio-rectal.....	1				1				1
Leg.....	1				1				1
Periurethral.....	1				1				1
Adenitis:									
Cervical.....	1				1				1
Inguinal.....	2				2				2
Tuberculous.....			2			2			2
Aneurism, aorta.....			1				1		1
Appendicitis.....	8	3	1	1	11	1		1	13
Arthritis:									
Suppurative.....			1		1				1
Tuberculous.....			1			1			1
Burns:									
Body.....	2			2	1	1	1	1	4
Face.....	2		2		4				4
Leg.....			2		1	1			2
Universal.....	1	1		4				6	6
Carcinoma, tongue (in house).....	1								1
Cellulitis, leg.....	2				2				2
Concussion of brain.....	14	3	12	2	31				31
Condylomata.....			1			1			1
Crushed hand.....			1		1				1
Cyst, sebaceous.....	1				1				1
Cystitis.....	1		1			2			2
Dislocations:									
Ankle.....	2				2				2
Elbow.....				1		1			1
Empyema.....	1				1				1
Epididymitis.....	3		1		3	1			4
Epithelioma:									
Face.....			1		1				1
Nose.....	2					2			2
Penis.....			1		1				1
Exostosis, phalanx.....	1				1				1
Fistula, anal.....	2		2		4				4
Foreign body—									
In abdomen, extra-peritoneal.....			1		1				1
In esophagus.....	1				1				1
In larynx.....	1	1						2	2
In leg.....		1			1				1
In rectum.....	1				1				1
Fracture:									
Astragalus, compound.....	1				1				1
Clavicle.....	1				1				1
Femur.....	8	4	4	3	14	1	2	2	19
Femur, compound.....	1	1	1			1	1	1	3
Femur and patella.....			2		2				2
Fibula.....			1		1				1
Humerus.....	3		1		4				4
Humerus, compound.....	1		1		2				2
Humerus, compound, shock.....	1							1	1
Maxilla, inferior.....	1		2		3				3
Maxilla, inferior, clavicle, shock.....			1					1	1
Metacarpal, compound.....	1				1				1
Metatarsal.....	1				1				1
Patella.....	5		1		6				6
Patella, comminuted.....	1				1				1
Os calcis.....	1				1				1
Os calcis, compound.....	1					1			1
Phalanges, compound.....	2		2		4				4
Pott's.....	9		3	3	15				15
Radius.....	1				1				1
Radius and ulna.....		1				1			1
Radius and ulna, compound.....	2		1		3				3
Ribs.....	3				2			1	3
Ribs, compound.....	1		2		1			2	3
Ribs, humerus, and femur.....	1							1	1
Scapula.....		1				1			1
Skull, base.....	7	1	1		1			8	9
Skull, base, radius, and ulna.....		1			1				1
Skull, base, tibia, and fibula.....		1					1		1
Skull (fissured).....	5		2		5	2			7
Skull, depressed, compound.....	2		1		3				3
Tibia.....	7		2		8	1			9
Tibia and fibula.....	15		12		27				27
Tibia, fibular, and astragalus.....	1					1			1
Tibia and fibula, compound.....	2		2		2			2	4

Report of patients treated in wards during the year 1904-5—Continued.

SURGICAL CASES—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Fracture—Continued.									
Tibia and fibula, shock .....	1							1	1
Ulna .....			1			1			1
Ununited .....	1				1				1
Vertebrae .....	2		1			2		1	3
Gangrene of foot .....			1			1			1
Genu varum .....	1				1				1
Gonorrhea .....	1				1				1
Harelip .....			1		1				1
Hemorrhage, pulmonary, trau- matic .....	1				1				1
Hemorrhage, secondary .....			1	1	1	1			2
Hemorrhoids .....	3				2	1			3
Hernia:									
Inguinal .....	4	2	4		9	1			10
Inguinal, strangulated .....	3	1	2		5	1			6
Hydrocele .....	1		1		1	1			2
Hypospadias .....	1				1				1
Intestinal obstruction .....	1	1						2	2
Morbus caxarius .....			1	1		2			2
Myelitis, traumatic .....	1							1	1
Necrosis:									
Humerus .....		1			1				1
Tibia .....			1		1				1
Nephroptosis .....		1			1				1
Orchitis .....	2				1	1			2
Osteomyelitis, tibia .....	3					1	1	1	3
Ostitis radius .....			1		1				1
Peritonitis .....	1						1		1
Phimosis .....	4		1		5				5
Phlebitis .....	1			1	1	1			2
Prostatic hypertrophy .....	1				1				1
Pyonephrosis .....	1							1	1
Rupture of—									
Muscle .....	1	1			1	1			2
Urethra .....	1				1				1
Viscera .....	3		1					4	4
Shock, traumatic, fracture radius and ulna .....			1					1	1
Sprain:									
Ankle .....		1	1	1	3				3
Back .....	2	1	1		3	1			4
Hip .....		1				1			1
Knee .....	1		1		2				2
Stricture, urethra .....	1		2		1	1		1	3
Synovitis .....	1				1				1
Patanus .....			1					1	1
Traumatic contractures .....		1		1		2			2
Tuberculous spondylitis .....	1						1		1
Ulcer:									
Gastric, perforating .....			1					1	1
Leg .....	5	2	1	2	6	4			10
Varicocele .....	2		1		3				3
Volvulus .....		1			1				1
Wounds:									
Contused—									
Abdomen .....	2				2				2
Ankle .....	3		1		4				4
Body .....	7	2			9				9
Hip .....	3			1	4				4
Knee .....	1				1				1
Leg .....	3		1		4				4
Scalp .....	1				1				1
Scrotum .....	1				1				1
Gunshot—									
Abdomen .....	2	1	1		1			3	4
Back .....			3		3				3
Chest .....	2	1			3				3
Head .....	3			1	1			3	4
Leg .....	2		3		4			1	5
Spinal cord .....			1					1	1
Thigh .....				1	1				1
Incised—									
Abdomen .....	1				1				1
Arm .....			1	1	2				2
Body .....				3	1	2			3
Leg .....				1	1				1
Neck .....	1	1	2	1	2	2		1	5
Scalp .....				1	1				1

*Report of patients treated in wards during the year 1904-5—Continued.*

## SURGICAL CASES—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Wounds—Continued.									
Infected, head.....	2				2				2
Lacerated—									
Arm.....			1		1				1
Face.....	3		1	1	5				5
Hand.....	1				1				1
Leg.....	1		1		2				2
Perineum.....			1		1				1
Scalp.....	9	1	5	3	17			1	18
Tongue.....	1				1				1
Stab—									
Abdomen.....	1		1	1	3				3
Chest.....	2				2				2

## MEDICAL.

Anæmia.....			1			1			1
Aneurism.....			1			1			1
Cirrhosis of the liver.....	1					1			1
Colic, intestinal.....	4	1	2		7				7
Dermatitis.....		1			1				1
Enteritis.....			2		2				2
Exhaustion.....	9	2	1	1	10	3			13
Gastralgia.....		1			1				1
Gastritis, acute.....	4	2			6				6
Gastro-enteritis.....	2	1	1		2	1		1	4
Influenza.....	3		1		4				4
Jaundice, catarrhal.....	1				1				1
Malaria.....	3		1	1	3	2			5
Malingering.....	3				3				3
Nephritis:									
Acute.....			2			1	1		2
Chronic.....	1		1			2			2
Poisoning:									
Atropine.....		1			1				1
Carbolic acid.....		1		3	3			1	4
Gas.....	3	1		1	4			1	5
Larkspur.....	1				1				1
Mercury.....		2			2				2
Nitro-benzine.....	1				1				1
Opium.....	2				2				2
Ptomaine.....	1				1				1
Soap liniment.....				1	1				1
Strychnine.....	1				1				1
Pseudo angina pectoris.....		1			1				1
Typhoid fever.....	4		5		3	2	2	2	9
Scarlet fever.....	1						1		1
Total.....	45	14	18	7	61	14	4	5	84

## DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND CHEST.

Abscess, peritonsillar.....		1			1				1
Asthma.....			1			1			1
Aneurism, aorta.....			1	1			2		2
Empyema, antrum.....		1				1			1
Endocarditis.....			2			2			2
Endocarditis, ulcerative.....	1							1	1
Epistaxis.....	1			1	2				2
Edema, glottis.....	1							1	1
Pericarditis.....	1					1			1
Pleurisy.....	1		2		2	1			3
Pleurisy, tuberculous.....			1					1	1
Pneumonia, croupous.....	7	2	2	1	6			6	12
Tonsillitis.....	1				1				1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	2		2	2		2	4		6
Total.....	15	4	11	5	12	8	6	9	35

Report of patients treated in wards during the year 1904-5—Continued.

GYNECOLOGICAL DISEASES.

	White.		Colored.		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Abortion .....		1		1	2				2
Abortion, threatened .....		1		1	2				2
Abscess:									
Extra-peritoneal, nephritis .....		1						1	1
Labial .....				2	2				2
Stitch .....		1			1				1
Vulva .....									
Carcinoma:									
Breast .....		1		1	1		1		2
Uterus .....				1			1		1
Condyloma .....				1	1				1
Cystic ovary .....				2	2				2
Cystitis .....				1	1				1
Ectopic gestation .....				1		1			1
Endometritis .....				3	2	1			3
Endometritis, hemorrhagic .....		1			1				1
Epispadias .....		1			1				1
Fibromal, uterus .....				2	2				2
Fibro-myoma:									
Uterus .....		1		2	2	1			3
Uterus, pelvic abscess .....				1		1			1
Lacerated perineum .....		1			1				1
Mastitis .....		1			1				1
Ovaritis .....				1	1				1
Papilloma:									
Ovary .....		2			1	1			2
Vulva .....				1	1				1
Parametritis .....				1	1				1
Peritonitis, pelvic .....				5	5				5
Procidentia, uterus .....		1		1	1	1			2
Pyosalpinx, double .....		3		1	4				4
Retroversion .....		1		1	1	1			2
Retroversion, lacerated perineum .....		1		1	2				2
Retroversion, salpingitis .....		1			1				1
Salpingitis .....				1	1				1
Stenosis of cervix .....		2		1	3				3
Vaginitis, gonorrheal .....		1				1			1
Vomiting of pregnancy .....		1				1			1
Total .....		23		33	44	9	2	1	56

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Abscess, postauricular .....				1	1				1
Cataract .....	9	4			9	4			13
Closure of pupil .....	1				1				1
Conjunctivitis .....		1		1	2				2
Glaucoma .....		1			1				1
Gumma, ciliary body .....			1			1			1
Gunshot wound of eye .....	1					1			1
Iridocyclitis .....				1	1				1
Iritis .....	3				3				3
Iritis, suppurative .....	1		1		2				2
Iritis, syphilitic .....			2		1	1			2
Mastoiditis .....			1					1	1
Ophthalmia, gonorrheal .....			2			2			2
Otitis media .....	2			1	2	1			3
Panophthalmitis .....			1			1			1
Traumatism, eyeball .....	3		1		3		1		4
Ulcer, cornea .....	1				1				1
Total .....	21	6	9	4	27	11	1	1	40

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Alcoholism .....	115	13	1		120	7		2	129
Cerebral hemorrhage .....	11	1	4	2		4	4	10	18
Cerebral thrombosis .....		1				1			1
Delirium tremens .....	19	1			16	1		3	20
Epilepsy .....	6	2	3	1	3	8		1	12
Hysteria .....		7		12	12	6	1		19
Insanity .....	1						1		1
Lumbago .....		1					1		1



Report of patients treated in wards during the year 1904-5—Continued.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Cured.	Im-proved.	Unim-proved.	Died.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Mania .....	4				2	2			4
Morphinism .....	2					2			2
Neurasthenia .....		1				1			1
Neuritis .....			1		1				1
Paralysis agitans .....	1						1		1
Paresis .....			1			1			1
Shock .....	1				1				1
Uremia .....	5	1	5	2	5			8	13
Total .....	165	28	15	17	160	33	8	24	225

Operations, ward patients.

Operation.	Number.	Operation.	Number.
Amputation:		Ligation of brachial artery .....	1
Arm .....	2	Ligation and excision of tumor .....	1
Breast .....	1	Mastoidotomy .....	1
Fingers .....	3	Nephrectomy .....	1
Fingers, skin graft .....	1	Nephropexy .....	1
Foot .....	3	Neurorrhaphy .....	1
Forearm .....	1	Osteotomy, double .....	1
At hip .....	1	Perineorrhaphy .....	1
Leg .....	1	Prostatectomy .....	1
Toes .....	2	Radical cure for harelip, tonsillectomy .....	1
Appendectomy .....	10	Radical cure for hydrocele .....	2
Appendectomy, double oophorectomy .....	1	Removal of bullet from—	
Capulotomy .....	1	Abdomen .....	1
Circumcision .....	4	Brain .....	1
Colporrhaphy, perineorrhaphy .....	1	Chest .....	1
Curettage .....	1	Leg .....	1
Cystotomy, perineal .....	1	Removal of hemorrhoids .....	1
Dilatation and curettage .....	1	Reduction of fracture .....	4
Dilatation of urethra .....	1	Resection of bowel, appendectomy .....	1
Dissection of foreskin .....	1	Resection of rib .....	1
Enterorrhaphy .....	2	Rhinoplasty .....	1
Enucleation of eye .....	6	Salpingo-oophorectomy .....	2
Erasion of joint .....	1	Salpingo-oophorectomy, double .....	1
Esophegotomy .....	1	Sequestrotomy .....	1
Exploratory incision .....	5	Skin graft .....	4
Exploratory laparotomy .....	8	Shortening round ligaments, peine	
Exploratory laparotomy and enter-		orrhaphy .....	2
orrhaphy .....	1	Suturing urethra .....	1
Extraction of lens .....	8	Suturing of wound .....	4
Excision:		Synestrotomy .....	1
Bone .....	4	Tenotomy .....	1
Cyst .....	1	Tenorrhaphy .....	3
Fistula .....	5	Tracheotomy, amputation of hand .....	1
Glands .....	4	Trephination .....	6
Joint .....	2	Urethrotomy:	
Tumor .....	4	External .....	1
Ulcer and skin graft .....	1	Internal .....	4
Foreign body removed from esophagus .....	1	Vaginal incision .....	4
Foreign body removed from larynx .....	1	Vasectomy for varicocele .....	2
Foreign body removed from leg .....	1	Vasectomy for varicose veins .....	1
Foreign body removed from rectum .....	1	Ventral suspension and appendectomy .....	1
Herniotomy and radical cure .....	16	Ventral suspension and salpingectomy .....	1
Herniotomy and hysterectomy .....	1	Wiring of femur .....	1
Hysterectomy .....	1	Wiring of femur, subra-pubic cystot-	
Incision and drainage, abscess .....	15	omy .....	1
Intubation .....	5	Wiring of patella .....	6
Iridectomy .....	0	Wiring of tibia .....	2
Laminectomy .....	1	Wiring of ulna .....	1
Laparotomy for drainage .....	6	Wiring of ulna, skin graft .....	1
Liberation of adhesions .....	5		
Liberation of adhesions, cast .....	2	Total .....	219

*New patients treated in the emergency service during the year 1904-5.*

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abortion				2	2	Dislocation—Cont'd.					
Abrasions:	13	2	3	2	20	Jaw			5	2	7
Arm						Knee	1				1
Body	3			1	4	Radius	1				1
Face	25	1	10	2	38	Shoulder	13		2		15
Hand	16		14		30	Shoulder, old	1				1
Head	7		4	1	12	Toe	1				1
Leg	15	2	5		22	Eclampsia, puerperal				1	1
Vulva		1			1	Edema:					
Abscess	73	12	25	11	121	Lungs			1		1
Adenitis	6		12	2	20	Uvula	2		1		3
Alcoholism	257	22	52	8	339	Endocarditis	2		1	1	4
Anemia	1				1	Enteritis	8		1		9
Angina pectoris	2		1		3	Epilepsy	72	4	47	7	130
Angina pectoris, pseudo	1			1	2	Epistaxis	12	2	13	4	31
Appendicitis	9		2	1	12	Epiphyseal separation radius	1				1
Arthritis	1			1	2	Epithelioma	1				1
Asthma	6	2	7	1	16	Erysipelas	6		2		8
Bite:						Exhaustion	19	3	13	1	36
Cat	3	1			4	Exhaustion, heat	7		3		10
Dog—						Fistula:					
Arm	24	4	12	7	47	Anus	2				2
Face	4	1	1		6	Fecal	1				1
Hand	2	2	1		5	Foreign body in:					
Head	1				1	Alimentary tract		1	1		2
Leg	20	3	6	2	31	Arm	6	1	3	2	12
Ferret	1				1	Ear	3	3	1	1	8
Horse	8				8	Eye	153	6	36	6	201
Human	11	3	15	13	42	Esophagus	2				2
Insect	10	1	3	1	15	Face	4				4
Parrot	1				1	Foot	1				1
Rat	2				2	Hand	22	17	10	10	59
Squirrel	1				1	Larynx	1				1
Wolf	1				1	Leg	4	2	6	2	14
Bronchitis	12	4	8	6	30	Nose	1	1			2
Bromodrosis	1				1	Rectum	1				1
Burns:						Stomach				1	1
Arm	32	3	12	2	49	Throat	12	6	12	1	31
Body	7	1	3	2	13	Thorax	1				1
Face	14	1	9	2	26	Vagina				1	1
Hand	19	4	5	5	33	Fracture:					
Head			2		2	Astragalus, compound	1				1
Leg	14	2	5	2	23	Clavicle	10		7	1	18
Universal		1	1	3	5	Colle's	21	8	7		36
Chemical	2	1	3		6	Femur	8	4	5	2	19
Electric	2				2	Femora, compound	1		2		3
Mechanical	1		1		2	Femur and patella			1		1
Bursitis	1		1		2	Fibula	5		1		6
Cellulitis	1		6		7	Humerus	14	4	3	3	24
Cephalgia		1			1	Humerus, compound	2				2
Cerebral embolism	1				1	Metacarpal	13	1	2		16
Cerebral thrombosis	1				1	Metacarpal, compound	3				3
Cocaine habit	1				1	Metatarsal	2		2		4
Colic:						Metatarsal, compound	1		1		2
Intestinal	35	4	56	13	108	Maxilla, inferior	2		5		7
Renal	5	0			5	Maxilla, inferior, compound	1				1
Collapse			1		1	Nasal	12	1	3		16
Concussion	57	4	14	2	77	Nasal, compound	2				2
Conjunctivitis	44	6	11	2	63	Olecranon process	1				1
Constipation	11	3	9	2	25	Malar			1		1
Cramps, muscular	5	1	2	1	9	Os calcis	1				1
Crushed—						Os calcis and malar					
Fingers	30	4	22		56	Patella	5		2		7
Foot	6		7		13	Patella, compound			1		1
Hand	15	3	16		34	Pelvis		1			1
Toes	6		1		7	Phalanges	9	2	7	2	20
Cysts, sebaceous	9	1	2		12	Phalanges, compound					
Cystitis	2				2	pound	10		4	2	16
Delirium tremens	20	1	2		23	Pott's	20	1	8	3	32
Diarrhea	1				1	Radius	13	4	6	1	24
Diphtheria			2		2	Radius and ulna	10	1	5	2	18
Dislocation:											
Clavical	2		1		3						
Ankle	3				3						
Elbow	9		2	1	12						
Finger	8		3	1	12						
Finger, compound	2		3		5						
Foot				1	1						
Humerus	1		1		2						

*New patients treated in the emergency service during the year 1904-5—Continued.*

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Fracture—Continued.						Pneumonia .....	9		3	2	14
Radius and ulna, compound .....	1		2		3	Poisoning:					
Ribs .....	23		8	1	32	Alcohol .....				1	1
Ribs, compound .....			1		1	Atropine .....		1			1
Ribs, femur and humerus .....	1				1	Carbolic .....	3	5	3	4	15
Skull .....	6		2		8	Caustic potash .....	1				1
Skull, base .....	4		2		6	Chloral .....	1			1	2
Skull depressed .....	4		3		7	Cocaine .....	3			2	5
Scapula .....	1				1	Copper sulphate .....				1	1
Tibia .....	10		1		11	Cyanide potash .....	1				1
Tibia, compound .....	4		1		5	Gas .....	6	2	1	4	13
Tibia and fibula .....	12	1	11		24	Gasoline .....		1			1
Tibia and fibula, compound .....	3		1		4	Hydrocyanic acid .....	1				1
Tibia, old .....	1				1	Iodine .....		1	2		3
Ulna .....	5	1	4	1	11	Larkspur .....	2				2
Ulna, compound .....	1				1	Lead .....	1				1
Vertebrae .....	2		1		3	Lye .....			1	1	2
Frostbite .....	4		9		13	Mercury .....		5			5
Furuncle .....	28	2	5		35	Nitrobenzine .....	1				1
Ganglion .....	1			1	2	Opium .....	9	1	1	1	12
Gangrene .....		1			1	Picratol .....			1		1
Gastritis:						Ptomaine .....		4			4
Acute .....	48	10	25	6	89	Strychnine .....	1				1
Chronic .....	3		1		4	Soap liniment .....				1	1
Gastro-enteritis .....	19	2	11	4	36	Turpentine .....	1				1
Hematoma, thigh .....	1				1	Pregnancy .....		2		5	7
Hemorrhage:						Pregnancy and labor .....				1	1
Cerebral .....	9	2	3	3	17	Procidencia uteri .....				1	1
Cerebral, fractured patella .....	1				1	Prolapse, rectum .....	2			1	3
Gastric .....	1	1		1	3	Pseudo-angina pectoris .....	1	2		1	4
Pulmonary .....	3	1	7	2	13	Referred .....	220	43	118	39	420
Rectal .....	1				1	Ranula .....	1				1
Secondary .....	4		3		7	Retention of urine .....	17		28	5	50
Urethral .....	2		3		5	Rheumatism .....	21	4	21	5	51
Uterine .....		4			4	Rupture:					
Vein, ruptured .....				2	2	Tympanic membrane .....	1				1
Hemorrhoids .....		1			1	Vein .....	1				1
Hernia:						Salpingitis .....				2	2
Abdominal .....			1		1	Shock .....	2		3	2	7
Inguinal .....	14	1	4		19	Shock by electricity .....	2				2
Inguinal, strangulated .....	4	1	2		7	Singultus .....	2		4		6
Inguinal, irreducible .....	1				1	Sprain:					
Hydrocele .....	3		4		7	Arm .....	37	5	14	6	62
Hysteria .....	14	19	5	36	74	Back .....	17	1	12		30
Influenza .....	23	6	11	4	44	Finger .....	10		8	1	19
Insanity .....	6	1	2		9	Leg .....	68	6	40	6	120
Irritable heart .....	2		1		3	Neck .....	1		1		2
Malaria .....	10		6		16	Penis .....	1				1
Malingering .....	13	1	1	3	18	Wrist .....	49	6	20	7	82
Mastitis .....		1		1	2	Stomatitis .....	4	1	2		7
Measles .....				1	1	Sunstroke .....		1	1		2
Miscarriage .....		1	1		2	Supernumerary digit .....			1		1
Morphinism .....	1				1	Syncope .....	14	6	7	1	28
Muscular cramps .....			1		1	Synovitis:					
Mastoiditis .....			1		1	Arm .....	9		1	1	11
Myasthenia .....			1		1	Leg .....	3		1		4
Myocarditis .....				1	1	Teno-synovitis .....	2				2
Necrosis, tibia .....		1		1	2	Tetanus .....			1		1
Nephritis .....			4		4	Tonsillitis .....	16	8	7	6	37
Neuralgia .....	37	12	24	8	81	Tuberculosis .....	8		17		25
Neurasthenia .....	3				3	Traumatism, eye .....	1				1
Neuritis .....	4	2	2		8	Tumor .....	2	2	2		6
Odontalgia .....	21	2	12	10	45	Typhoid fever .....	1		6		7
Onychnia .....	1			1	2	Ulcer .....	39	4	15	5	63
Orchitis .....	5		6		11	Undiagnosed .....	2		3		5
Ovaritis .....				2	2	Uninjured .....	1				1
Osteomyelitis .....		1			1	Uremia .....	4		4	1	9
Paronychia .....	1		1		2	Vaccination .....	31	17	23	15	86
Peritonitis .....	2			3	5	Varicella .....	1	1			2
Pes planus .....		1			1	Varicocele .....	1				1
Pharyngitis .....	1	1		1	3	Vertigo .....	2				2
Phimosis .....	5		3		8	Warts .....	1				1
Phlebitis .....			1	1	2	Wounds:					
Pleurisy .....	4		1		5	Contused—					
Pleurodynia .....			1	1	2	Abdomen .....	6		7		13
						Arm .....	77	5	56	10	148
						Back .....	25	1	13	3	42
						Chest .....	35	2	26	3	66
						Eye .....	1	1	2	1	5

*New patients treated in the emergency service during the year 1904-5—Continued.*

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Wounds—Continued.						Wounds—Continued.					
Contused—Cont'd.						Lacerated—Con.					
Face .....			1		1	Chest .....	2		2	1	5
Hand .....	34	5	19	3	61	Face .....	241	15	149	39	444
Head .....	66	7	33	17	123	Hand .....	281	15	145	23	464
Leg .....	67	9	44	9	129	Leg .....	42	3	39	4	88
Scrotum .....	5		4		9	Penis .....	1				1
Vulva .....		1			1	Perineum .....			1		1
Gunshot—						Scalp .....	257	11	191	49	508
Abdomen .....	1	1	1		3	Scrotum .....			1		1
Arm .....	2		2	1	5	Tongue .....	1		1		2
Body .....	1	1	6	1	9	Vagina .....				1	1
Chest .....	1				1	Punctured—					
Hand .....	3		2		5	Arm .....	18		12		30
Head .....	6			2	8	Body .....	7	2	3	1	13
Leg .....	9		7	1	17	Eye .....		1			1
Incised—						Face .....	3		4	1	8
Abdomen .....	1			2	3	Foot .....	32	2	14	2	50
Arm .....	26	3	15	4	48	Hand .....	24		13	4	41
Chest .....	1		4	3	8	Head .....	1			1	2
Hand .....	73	8	44	7	132	Leg .....	23	2	12	2	39
Head .....	26		43	7	76	Thigh .....		1			1
Leg .....	5	1	13	1	20	Stab—					
Neck .....	1	1	2	1	5	Abdomen .....	2		3		5
Neck and wrists .....		1			1	Arm .....	2		2	1	5
Infected—						Back .....	3		1		4
Arm .....	34	3	9	5	51	Chest .....	4		5	1	10
Face .....	9	3	3	1	16	Head .....			1		1
Hand .....	117	9	30	10	166	Heart .....	1				1
Leg .....	34	4	8	5	51	Leg .....	1			1	2
Lacerated—						Total .....	96	6	55	13	170
Arm .....	26	4	13	6	49	Grand total .....	4,085	503	2,194	617	7,399
Back .....	2		1		3						

Revisits .....	3,916
Operations .....	2,686
Ambulance calls .....	2,113

## SUMMARY.

New cases in dispensary department .....	9,076
New cases in emergency department .....	7,399
New cases in wards .....	882
Total .....	17,357
Revisits .....	25,160
Grand total .....	42,517
Number of hospital days .....	8,815
Operations:	
Ward patients .....	219
Dispensary patients .....	850
Emergency patients .....	2,686
Total .....	3,755
Ambulance calls .....	2,113
Prescriptions compounded .....	34,882
Deaths <sup>a</sup> .....	95
Necropsies .....	8

<sup>a</sup> Of this number 30 died within twelve hours, 13 within twenty-four hours, and 10 within forty-eight hours.





*Report of new patients treated in the clinic for diseases of the eye and ear, etc.—Continued.*

## OPERATIONS.

<b>Foreign body:</b>			
Cornea removed.....	26		
Ear removed.....	1		
Symblepharon incised.....	1		
Pterygium removed.....	1		
Cataract removed.....	5		
Mastoiditis, operation.....	2		
Chalazion removed.....	7		
Enudiation.....	4		
Iridectomy.....	4		
Incision cornea.....	1		
<b>Foreign body—Continued.</b>			
Wound of eyelid sutured.....	1		
Epithelioma conj. removed.....	1		
Hardealum incised.....	2		
Lachrymal abscess, incised.....	1		
Tenotomy.....	3		
Plastic operation, eyelid.....	2		
Keloid tumor, ear removed.....	1		
Total.....	63		

Total number of visits for the year, 3,385; average daily attendance, 12.

*Report of new patients treated in the clinic for surgical diseases during the year ending June 30, 1905.*

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
<b>Abscess:</b>						<b>Fracture:</b>					
Alveolar.....	2		11	6	19	Colle's.....		2	4		6
Arm.....	3	1	6		10	Clavicle.....				1	1
Axillary.....	2		5	1	8	Femur.....			1		1
Buttocks.....			1		1	Fibula.....	1			1	2
Chest.....				2	2	Humerus.....				1	1
Dorsal.....			1		1	Inferior maxilla.....	1		2	1	4
Face and scalp.....	1		10	3	14	Malar.....			1		1
Ischio-rectal.....	6		10	1	17	Metacarpal bones.....	5		4	3	12
Inguinal.....			1		1	Metatarsal bones.....			2		2
Leg.....	4		4		8	Nasal bones.....				1	1
Neck.....	11		14	1	26	Phalanges.....	2		5		7
Palate.....			1		1	Pott's.....			1		1
Palmar.....	1		2	1	4	Radius.....	1		1		2
Tongue.....			1		1	Ribs.....	6	1	13	2	22
Tubercular.....			1		1	Scapula.....			1		1
						Skull.....			1		1
<b>Adenitis:</b>						Tibia.....			2	1	3
Cervical.....	1		18	8	27	<b>Frost bite:</b>					
Inguinal.....			1	2	3	Foot.....	1		5		6
Tubercular.....			4	2	6	Hand.....			3		3
<b>Amputation (stump)</b> .....	3				3	Furuncle.....	9		6	3	18
Anæsthesia, traumatic.....			1		1	Furunculosis.....	7	1	1		9
Aneurism, popliteal.....			1		1	Galactocoele.....				1	1
<b>Ankylosis:</b>						Ganglion.....		2	1	7	10
Finger.....			1		1	Glossitis.....	1				1
Shoulder.....				1	1	Gangrene, dry.....				1	1
<b>Arthritis, knee</b> .....	1		1		2	Gummata.....			5	3	8
<b>Bite:</b>						<b>Hemorrhoids:</b>					
Animal.....	2		3	2	7	External.....	4	1	15	3	23
Human.....	1		7	4	12	Internal.....	1		4	1	6
Insect.....		1		1	2	<b>Hernia:</b>					
<b>Bullae</b> .....	1				1	Inguinal (direct).....	1	1	4	1	7
Bunion.....			2		2	Inguinal (indirect).....			1		1
Burns.....	10	1	23	13	47	Umbilical.....				1	1
Bursitis.....	1		2	4	7	Housemaids knee.....			1		1
Callosities.....	1				1	Hydrocele.....	1		1		2
Caruncle.....	3	2	2		7	Impetigo centagiosa.....	1				1
Cartilages (floating).....	1	1			2	Ingrown toe nail.....	5	3	1		9
Cellulitis.....	5		4	1	10	Intertrigo.....	1				1
Cephalalgia.....	1				1	Keloid.....			2	3	5
Chilblains.....			2		2	Kidney, floating.....	1				1
Cicatrix (painful).....	1		1	2	4	Necrosis.....	6	1	6	1	14
Clavus.....	2		1	3	6	Neuritis.....	1		1	1	3
Concussion.....			1	1	2	No disease.....				1	1
Contracture, finger.....		1			1	Orchitis.....	1		1		2
Cysts.....	2		4	6	12	Paronychia.....				2	2
Dermatitis pustulosa.....	1				1	Periostitis.....	4		4		8
<b>Dislocations:</b>						Peritonitis.....			1		1
Elbow.....			1		1	Pes planus.....	2		6	4	12
Finger.....			1		1	Phlebitis.....			1		1
Semilunar cartilages.....	2			1	3	<b>Phlegmon:</b>					
Shoulder.....			1		1	Finger.....	22	5	32	26	85
<b>Empyema</b> .....			1	1	2	Foot.....	4		8		12
Erysipelas.....	2	1			3	Hand.....	7		9		16
Exososis.....	1		1		2	Potts disease.....			1	1	2
Fissure in ano.....			2		2	Proctitis.....	1		1		2
Fistula in ano.....	1		1	2	4	Ranula.....			1	1	2
<b>Foreign body in:</b>						Redundant prepuce.....	1				1
Hand.....			2	2	4	Rheumatism.....	1	2	5	2	10
Thigh.....		1			1						

*Report of new patients treated in the clinic for surgical diseases during the year ending June 30, 1905—Continued.*

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Sciatica .....			1	....	1	Ulcers:					
Sprain:						Embolie .....	1	....	....	....	1
Ankle .....	10	1	9	4	24	Perforating .....	....	....	1	....	1
Elbow .....	3	....	8	4	15	Syphilitic .....	8	2	20	11	41
Finger .....	2	....	5	1	8	Traumatic .....	24	....	23	11	58
Hip .....	....	....	1	....	1	Varicose .....	6	....	11	13	30
Knee .....	3	....	7	1	11	Varicose veins .....	1	1	1	2	5
Shoulder and trunk ..	15	....	22	4	41	Verrucae .....	1	....	....	....	1
Stricture, rectum .....	....	....	....	1	1	Wounds:					
Subluxation .....	....	....	1	....	1	Abrasions .....	4	....	2	....	6
Sutures, painful .....	....	....	1	....	1	Contused .....	14	1	28	8	51
Synovitis .....	3	....	6	5	14	Incised .....	7	3	45	12	67
Syphilis .....	1	1	5	3	10	Infected .....	29	....	53	11	93
Teno synovitis .....	4	....	3	1	8	Lacerated .....	43	2	119	25	189
Tumors:						Gunshot .....	2	....	8	1	11
Angiomata .....	1	....	....	....	1	Punctured .....	3	1	18	3	25
Carcinomata .....	....	1	....	....	1	Able to pay .....	14	3	4	1	22
Epitheliomata .....	3	....	1	....	4	Failed to report .....	13	2	34	7	56
Lipomata .....	1	....	4	1	6	Referred to other services.	30	6	52	23	111
Papillomata .....	3	....	2	2	7	Refused treatment .....	....	....	1	....	1
Unclassified .....	....	....	1	....	1	Total .....	420	53	819	300*	1,592

## OPERATIONS.

Abscesses aspirated .....	1	Glands incised .....	1
Abscesses incised .....	111	Gummata incised .....	1
Bursæ incised .....	2	Hemorrhoids .....	4
Carbuncle incised .....	6	Herniotomy .....	3
Cast applied .....	1	Hydrocele tapped .....	2
Circumcision .....	1	Ingrown nail excised .....	5
Clavus excised .....	1	Necrosed bone removed .....	3
Cysts excised .....	10	Perisosteum incised .....	1
Digits amputated .....	2	Phlegmon incised .....	92
Dislocations reduced .....	2	Punctured wound incised .....	1
Exostosis removed .....	1	Punctured wound excised .....	1
Fissure in ano .....	1	Ranula incised .....	1
Fistula in ano .....	2	Synovitis strapped .....	1
Foreign bodies removed .....	5	Tenotomy .....	3
Fractures reduced .....	34	Tumors excised .....	7
Furuncle incised .....	19	Total .....	330
Ganglion excised .....	2		
Ganglion incised .....	3		

Total number of visits for the year, 5,314; average daily attendance, 17.

*Report of new patients treated in the clinic for general medical diseases.*

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Addison's disease .....	1	....	....	....	1	Enterocolitis .....	9	....	10	2	21
Alcoholism .....	14	....	2	....	16	Exanthemata:					
Anæmia:						Morbilli .....	1	....	....	....	1
Primary .....	....	1	....	8	9	Variola .....	....	....	3	1	4
Secondary .....	1	....	3	5	9	Gastralgia .....	....	....	....	1	1
Aneurism .....	....	....	....	1	1	Gastric ulcer .....	1	....	....	1	2
Arterio sclerosis .....	1	1	12	3	17	Gastric neurasthenia .....	....	....	2	1	3
Arthritis deformans .....	1	....	....	1	2	Gastritis:					
Asthma .....	1	....	1	3	5	Acute .....	10	7	20	18	55
Bradycardia .....	1	....	....	....	1	Chronic .....	18	20	52	55	145
Bronchitis:						Gastroduodenitis .....	1	1	3	5	10
Acute catarrhal .....	15	5	21	11	52	Goiter, exophthalmic .....	....	....	2	4	6
Chronic catarrhal .....	5	2	6	4	17	Gout .....	....	....	1	....	1
Cholangitis .....	....	1	1	2	4	Hepatitis:					
Colitis .....	2	....	2	....	4	Fibrinous .....	1	....	2	....	3
Constipation .....	22	12	60	54	148	Acute parenchyma-					
Diabetes mellitus .....	2	....	....	....	2	tous .....	1	2	2	1	6
Dysentery .....	6	1	3	4	14	Indigestion, intestinal .....	13	10	26	28	77
Eczema .....	2	1	8	8	19	Influenza .....	6	1	11	4	22
Enteralgia .....	1	....	....	....	1	Malaria:					
Enteritis:						Æstivo-autumnal .....	....	....	....	1	1
Acute .....	2	....	5	3	10	Quartan .....	....	1	....	....	1
Chronic .....	....	....	4	1	5	Tertian .....	5	2	12	5	24

Report of new patients treated in the clinic for general medical diseases—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Migraine.....	1	3	12	5	21	Rheumatism:					
Nematodes, ascaris lumbricoides.....	1		2	1	4	Abarticular.....	36	6	77	36	155
Nephritis:						Acute articular.....	14	8	26	17	65
Interstitial.....		2	3	2	7	Chronic articular.....	3	2	36	13	54
Acute parenchymatous.....			1		1	Gonorrhœal.....		1	2		3
Chronic parenchymatous.....	1		1	3	5	Stomatitis.....	1		4		5
Neuralgia.....	4		6	2	12	Syphilis.....	15		24	9	48
Neurasthenia.....	3	1	4	7	15	Tuberculosis:					
Obesity.....				1	1	Acute miliary.....			1		1
Parotitis, simple.....		1	2		3	Pulmonary chronic....	2	1	16	5	24
Pleurisy.....	1		1	1	3	Typhoid fever.....	3		7		10
Pneumonia.....	1	1			2	Referred.....	34	26	76	75	211
						Undiagnosed.....	5	2	11	9	27
						Total.....	268	122	586	421	1,397

Total number of visits for the year, 4,016; average daily attendance, 11.

Report of new patients treated in the clinic for the throat and chest.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Adenitis, tubercular.....	1			4	5	Post-nasal catarrh.....	1	4	2	2	9
Adenoids, post-nasal space.....	7	5	5	3	20	Rhinitis:					
Aneurism.....			6	1	7	Acute.....	1	1	5	5	12
Aortic regurgitation.....	2		6	2	10	Atrophica.....	4	3	2	1	10
Aortic stenosis.....			3	1	4	Hypertrophica.....	5	17	3	11	36
Arterial fibrosis.....	2		1		3	Chronica.....	2	2	4	3	11
Asthma.....	5	2	5	5	17	Sicca.....	1			1	2
Bronchitis:						Rhino-pharyngitis, chronic	12	16	13	13	54
Acute.....	11	3	48	31	93	Septum nasi, deflection of.	2	1	2		5
Chronic cardiac.....	8	1	8	5	22	Syphilitic ulceration of—					
Dilatation of heart.....				1	1	Palate.....	2	1	6	9	18
Diphtheria.....	2		1	1	4	Vocal cords.....			1		1
Emphysema.....	2				2	Larynx.....			2		2
Empyema of antrum of highmore.....		1			1	Nasal bones.....	1	1	2	4	8
Epistaxis.....	2	1	1	3	7	Tonsillitis, acute catarrhal.	6	1	16	10	33
Fatty heart.....	1				1	Tonsillitis, follicular.....	3	2	8	10	23
Foreign body in esophagus.....				2	2	Tuberculosis of larynx.....	3		1		4
Functional disease of heart.....	2			1	3	Uvula, elongated.....	1		4	1	6
Goiter.....	1			4	5	Ulceration septum nasi.....				1	1
Hydrothorax.....		2			2	Syphilitic ulceration of—					
Hypertrophy of—						Uvula.....			2	1	3
Heart.....	1	1	4	4	10	Tonsil.....	1	1	3		5
Tonsils.....	14	3	8	21	46	Pharynx.....	3		4	1	8
Uvula.....	2		1	1	4	Inflammation of cheek.....				1	1
Lingual tonsils.....	3	2	1	4	10	Abscess of palate.....			1		1
Influenza.....	6	2	3	3	14	Stomatitis.....		1			1
Intercostal neuralgia.....	1		4	1	6	Cardiac irritability.....			2		2
Laryngitis:						Acute inflammation lingual tonsil			1		1
Acute.....		2	10	6	18	Nasal spur.....	2	1	1		4
Chronica.....	2	3	2		7	Tonsillar cyst.....				1	1
Lingual varix.....		1	2	5	8	Syphilitia stomatitis.....		1	2	1	4
Mitral regurgitation.....	3	1	1	1	6	Epulis.....				1	1
Mitral regurgitation and stenosis.....			1		1	Glossitis.....	1			1	2
Mitral stenosis.....			1		1	Gingivitis.....	2				2
Neoplasm, vocal cords.....				1	1	Torticollis.....				1	1
Pertussis.....				1	1	Frontal sinisitis.....		1			1
Peritonsillar abscess.....	4		10	3	17	Foreign body in nose.....			1		1
Pharyngitis:						Oedema of palate.....	1				1
Acute.....	2	2	1	2	7	Retro-pharyngeal abscess.....				1	1
Chronica.....	6	1	4	6	17	Syphilitic adenitis.....			1		1
Granulosa.....	2	2	1	2	7	Ulceration of lips.....			1		1
Phthisis.....	15	3	52	35	105	Refused to be treated.....				2	2
Pleurodynia.....	3	2	14	10	29	Referred.....	22	4	21	21	68
Pluritis.....	1		6	5	12	Undiagnosed.....	5	2	9	6	22
Polypi of nose.....		2	4		6	Total.....	192	102	334	274	902

Number of new patients treated, 911; number of visits, 5,487; average daily, 38; number of operations, 117.



*Report of new patients treated in the clinic for the throat and chest—Continued.*

## OPERATIONS.

Adenoids removed from nasal vault .....	9	Removal of foreign body from—Continued.	
Amputation of uvula .....	11	Larynx .....	1
Cauterizations of—		Pharynx .....	2
Lingual tonsil .....	1	Curettage of ethmoid cells .....	1
Inferior turbinate body .....	7	Cauterization of lingual varix .....	1
Pharynx .....	2	Opening abscess of palate .....	1
Excision of lingual tonsil .....	9	Peritonsillar cyst incised .....	1
Spurs from septum nasi removed .....	3	Nasal gummata opened .....	1
Operation for deflected septum .....	1	Nasal papilloma .....	1
Scarification of—		Papilloma removed from pharynx .....	1
Uvula .....	2	Papilloma removed from nasal septum .....	1
Tonsils .....	1	Incision of abscess of cheek .....	1
Removal of nasal polypi .....	5	Incision of abscess of nasal septum .....	1
Tonsillectomy .....	28		
Tonsillotomy for tonsilla abscess .....	24	Total .....	117
Removal of foreign body from—			
Nose .....	1		

*Report of new patients treated in the children's clinic during the year ending June 30, 1905.*

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abscess .....	5	4	6	6	21	Lacerated wound .....	5	4	12	5	26
Adonitis .....	1	2	8	2	13	La grippe .....	1	...	1	1	3
Amenorrhœa .....	...	...	...	1	1	Laryngitis .....	1	1	2	2	6
Anæmia .....	4	7	1	3	15	Marasmus .....	...	...	3	...	3
Anterior polio-myelitis .....	...	...	1	...	1	Osteitis .....	...	1	2	...	3
Ascaris lumbricoides .....	1	2	3	...	6	Pertussis .....	3	2	2	3	10
Bronchitis .....	7	4	11	11	33	Phimosis .....	2	...	3	...	5
Burns .....	4	2	5	2	13	Phthisis pulmonalis .....	...	3	2	3	8
Chorea .....	...	1	...	1	2	Pleurodynia .....	...	1	1	1	3
Constipation .....	3	3	6	5	17	Pruritis of genitals .....	...	1	...	2	3
Contusion .....	4	5	10	8	27	Rachitis .....	1	...	7	2	10
Diarrhea .....	1	2	1	1	5	Rheumatism .....	2	1	2	3	8
Diphtheria .....	...	...	2	1	3	Rhinitis .....	1	...	2	...	3
Dyspepsia .....	8	8	9	5	30	Scabies .....	2	1	3	3	9
Eczema .....	2	3	4	3	12	Scoliosis .....	...	2	...	...	2
Enteritis .....	1	1	4	5	11	Scrofula .....	...	1	1	...	2
Enurisis .....	3	1	1	4	9	Sprains .....	1	1	...	...	2
Entero-colitis .....	...	1	2	1	4	Stomatitis .....	2	2	1	5	10
Epilepsy .....	1	...	...	...	1	Supernumerary digits .....	...	...	1	...	1
Fever:						Synovitis .....	...	...	2	1	3
Intermittent .....	3	1	2	3	9	Syphilis, congenital .....	2	3	6	3	14
Remittent .....	...	...	1	...	1	Tinea capitis .....	3	1	7	3	14
Fracture of humerus .....	...	1	...	1	2	Tinea circinata .....	1	1	6	1	9
Fracture of clavicle .....	...	...	1	...	1	Tonsillitis .....	...	...	6	7	13
Furunculosis .....	3	...	3	...	6	Traumatism .....	1	...	1	...	2
Gastritis .....	1	...	...	2	3	Ulcer .....	1	2	5	1	9
Genu valgum .....	1	...	...	...	1	Urticaria .....	3	...	1	1	5
Hernia .....	...	...	3	...	3	Undiagnosed .....	...	2	8	1	11
Herpes zoster .....	1	...	3	...	4	Vaccination .....	1	4	14	9	28
Hip disease .....	2	...	...	1	3	Vaginitis .....	...	4	...	4	8
Impetigo .....	2	3	3	3	11	Referred .....	6	9	8	14	37
Incised wound .....	9	5	18	6	38						
Insect bite .....	3	2	4	1	10	Total .....	152	105	221	152	587

Number of new patients treated, 587; total number of visits for the year, 1,690.

Report of clinic for skin diseases.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Acne.....	5	3	10	2	20	Pediculosis capitis.....				1	1
Alopecia areata.....		1	1		2	Pediculosis corporis.....			1		1
Bromidrosis.....			1		1	Pediculosis pubis.....			1		1
Chloasma.....		2			2	Pernio.....		1			1
Clavus.....			1		1	Pruritus senilis.....	2	1	2	1	6
Dermatitis venenata.....	5	1	1		7	Prurigo.....		1			1
Dermatitis herpetiformis.....		1			1	Psoriasis.....	5		1		6
Ecthyma.....	1		2		3	Purpura simplex.....			1		1
Eczema.....	24	13	18	11	66	Rosacea.....	1	2			3
Erythema multiforme.....	1	1	1		3	Scabies.....	12	7	10	8	43
Favus.....			1		1	Syphiloderm.....	8	3	21	20	52
Furunculus.....	6	1	1		8	Trichophytosis capitis.....	1				1
Herpes iris.....	1				1	Trichophytosis corporis.....	1				1
Herpes zoster.....	1	1	3	2	7	Tinea versicolor.....			1		1
Ichthyosis.....	2		1		3	Ulcus.....	1			1	2
Impetigo contagiosa.....	3	3	13	7	26	Varicella.....			1		1
Keloid.....			1		1	Verrucae.....			1		1
Lichen planus.....		1	1	1	3						
Lupus erythematosus.....		1			1	Total.....	80	44	103	54	281
Nævus.....			1		1						

Number new patients, 281; total visits, 901.

Report of new patients treated in the clinic for nervous diseases.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Anapeiretic paralysis.....	1	1			2	Neuralgia.....	4		2		6
Alcoholism.....			1		1	Neurasthenia.....	3	1	2	1	7
Angio-neurotic œdema.....				1	1	Neurasthenia, sexual.....	1				1
Cephalalgia.....			1		1	Neuritis.....	2				2
Cerebral—						Neuritis, traumatic.....		1		1	2
Embolism.....				1	1	Paralysis agitans.....		1			1
Hemorrhage.....	1		2		3	Paralysis, lead.....	1				1
Syphilis.....	1		3	1	5	Paranoia.....		1			1
Thrombosis.....			1		1	Post, latral sclerosis.....			1		1
Epilepsy.....	3	1	4	4	12	Sciatica.....			1		1
Epilepsy Jacksonian.....			1		1	Vertigo.....	1				1
Facial paralysis.....	1		1	3	5	Referred.....	4	5	7	4	20
Hysteria.....	2	1		1	4	Refused treatment.....			1		1
Indigestion nervous.....		1			1						
Multiple neuritis.....	1				1	Total.....	19	9	16	6	50
Musculo-spiral paralysis, traumatic.....	2		2		4						

Number of new patients treated, 89; number of visits, 1,227; Average daily, 12<sup>27</sup>/<sub>100</sub>

*Report of new patients treated in the clinic for diseases of women for the year ending June 30, 1905.*

Diagnosis.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Diagnosis.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Abortion.....	1		1	Perineum:			
Abscess:				Completelacera-			
Pelvic.....		3	3	tion of.....	2	1	3
Vulvo-vaginal .....		5	5	Pregnancy:			
Of abdominal				Normal.....	5	22	27
wall.....		1	1	Ectopic.....	1	1	2
Adenitis, inguinal .....		6	6	Pruritus vulvæ.....	1		1
Amenorrhœa.....		6	6	Pyelitis.....	1		1
Carcinoma of breast..	1		1	Relaxed vaginal out-			
Caruncle (urethral)..	5	1	6	let.....	2	3	5
Cervix:				Rectum, stricture of.	1		1
Erosion of.....	1		1	Salpingitis.....	10	58	68
Laceration of....	13	22	35	Sterility.....		5	5
Chancroid.....		2	2	Syphilis.....	6	20	26
Cystitis.....		6	6	Urethral prolapse...	1		1
Dysmenorrhœa.....		2	2	Urethritis.....	4	16	20
Eczema of vulva.....		1	1	Uterus:			
Endometritis.....	4	21	25	Anteflexion of...	1	5	6
Epispadias.....	1		1	Carcinoma of....		1	1
Fistula, recto-vaginal	1		1	Fibro-myoma of..	1	19	20
Floating kidney.....	1	1	2	Procidentia of...		1	1
Hemorrhoids.....	1	1	2	Prolapse of.....	3	3	6
Hernia:				Retroflexion of..	1	5	6
Femoral.....	1		1	Retroversion of..	13	77	90
Inguinal.....	2		2	Subinvolution of		2	2
Mastitis.....	2		2	Undeveloped....		1	1
Menopause.....	1	5	6	Vaginal cyst.....		1	1
Menorrhagia.....	1	1	2	Vaginitis, gonor-			
Metritis.....		3	3	rhœal.....		6	6
Metrorrhagia.....		2	2	Vulva, papilloma of.		1	1
Ovary:				Vulva, ulceration of.		4	4
Cystic.....		5	5	Reterred, undiag-			
Cyst of.....	1		1	nosed, and refused			
Parametritis.....		6	6	examination.....	19	50	69
Perineum:							
Partial lacera-							
tion of.....	12	13	25				

Total number of visits for the year, 1,338; total number of new patients, 465.

#### OPERATIONS.

Alexander's operation.....	1	Incision of fistula in ano.....	1
Appendectomy.....	2	Incision (vaginal) and drainage for pyo-	
Anterior colporrhaphy.....	2	salpinx or pelvic abscess.....	5
Cystectomy for parovarian cystoma.....	1	Ovariectomy for ovarian cystoma.....	1
Dilatation and curettage.....	2	Perineorrhaphy.....	4
Excision of Meckel's diverticulum.....	1	Plastic operation for epispadias.....	1
Excision of papilloma of vulva.....	1	Restoration of ruptured recto-vaginal sep-	
Exploratory laparotomy for carc. ovarii....	2	tum.....	1
Extra-peritoneal incision for parametral		Salpingo-oophorectomy for salpingitis, etc.	2
abscess.....	1	Salpingo-oophorectomy for extra-uterine	
Herniotomy.....	1	pregnancy.....	1
Hysterectomy for fibro-myoma uteri.....	4	Suspensio uteri.....	4
Hysterectomy for persistent menorrhagia..	1	Trachelorrhaphy.....	1
Hysterotomy for persistent menorrhagia...	1		

*New patients treated in the clinic for genito-urinary diseases.*

	Male.			Male.	
	White.	Colored.		White.	Colored.
Adenitis inguinal .....	19	113	Pruritis .....		2
Balanitis .....	6	9	Sexual neurasthenia .....	2	8
Chancroid .....	60	283	Syphilis .....	27	89
Chancre .....	20	12	Enlarged prostate .....	10	24
Condylomata .....	5	17	Herpes preputialis .....	4	8
Cystitis .....	8	25	Impotency .....	1	.....
Epididymitis .....	11	38	Operations:		
Gonorrhea:			Scrotal abscess .....	2	3
Acute .....	102	353	Chronic interstitial ne-		
Chronic .....	15	44	phritis .....	1	.....
Anterior .....		2	Periurethral abscess .....	1	.....
Posterior .....	1	3	Gangrene of prepuce .....		1
Hernia, inguinal .....		1	Urethral fistula .....		1
Orchitis .....	3	20	Incontinence .....	1	.....
Phimosis .....	2	15	Renal colic .....		1
Paraphimosis .....	5	6	Gonorrheal rheumatism .....		1
Stricture .....	6	9			
Varicocele .....		2			
Hydrocele .....	2	4	Total .....	314	1,014

Total number of visits for the year, 4,792; average daily attendance, 14½; operations, 118.

REPORT OF X-RAY DEPARTMENT.

Fluoroscopic examinations in fracture cases (location of fracture and position of fragments determined) .....	231
Radiographs of fractures (location of fracture and position of fragments determined) .....	47
Fluoroscopic examinations in cases of suspected fracture (absence of fracture demonstrated) .....	74
Radiographs in cases of suspected fracture (absence of fracture demonstrated) ..	8
Negative results in cases of suspected fracture .....	10
Radiographs of diseased bone .....	1
Fluoroscopic examinations for locating foreign bodies (position of foreign body demonstrated) .....	30
Radiographs for locating foreign bodies (position of foreign body demonstrated) .	11
Negative results in locating foreign bodies .....	5
Radiographs for suspected renal calculus .....	2
Radiographs in cases of suspected aneurism .....	9
Radiographs for all other purposes .....	3
Exposures for therapeutic purposes (cancer, lupus, etc.) .....	127
Total .....	558

THOS. A. GROOVER, M. D.

REPORT OF THE LIONEL LABORATORY FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1905.

Urinalyses .....	1,088
Sputum examinations .....	125
Pus smears and purulent discharges .....	63
Blood examinations:	
Estimation of hemaglobin .....	8
Counting corpuscles .....	33
Malarial parasites .....	21
Widal reaction .....	14
Pathological specimens:	
Papilloma .....	1
Epithelioma .....	3
Benign tumors .....	2
Miscellaneous examinations:	
Stomach contents .....	2
Pleural effusion .....	1
Cultures .....	2
Milk .....	5
Inoculation of guinea pigs .....	3
Total .....	1,371



*Donations to the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, donation day, February 7, 1905.*

Donor.	Donation.
E. Morrison Paper Co.....	300 donation bags.
Mrs. General Draper.....	Clam chowder; 6 cans soup, 6 cans baked beans.
Conrad Becker.....	Barrel of flour.
Mrs. Philip Hichborn.....	Cash, \$1.
Mrs. Joseph Harley.....	Bag rice.
Miss Woodhull.....	Bag corn meal.
Mrs. John Hay.....	Check for \$10.
Mrs. Mary Whipple.....	Groceries, sugar, tea, rice, coffee.
William Walters Sons.....	4 spreads.
Mrs. Arthur Brice.....	Check for \$5.
Miss Ella Brown.....	8 towels.
Miss Charlotte Lorelett.....	Soap, sapolio, soapine, borax.
Mrs. Horace Westcott.....	Sugar, rice, oatmeal.
Mrs. Robert Fisher.....	1 doz. boxes Hominy Grits.
Franklin Co.....	Check for \$10.
Dulin & Martin Co.....	Brooms, scrubs, floor wax, sapolio.
J. B. Kendall.....	Box olein soap.
Judge A. B. Hagner.....	Check for \$5.
Mrs. Lizzie Hill.....	Cash, \$5.
Mrs. C. A. James.....	Sack of coffee.
Hoover & Denham.....	Ham.
Mrs. Frank Carver.....	Bag of sugar.
Mrs. Hobson.....	6 packages flaked rice.
Gen. J. A. Johnston.....	Groceries, tea, sugar, rice.
Mrs. C. Peyton Russell.....	Corn, peas, beans, tomatoes.
Mrs. Eliza Cullimore.....	Cash, \$5.
Mr. Charlie Ardella.....	One-half dozen sheets, one-half dozen pillow cases.
Mrs. S. M. Burnett.....	Bushel of potatoes.
J. C. Ergood Co.....	Chest of tea.
Mrs. McMillan.....	Bag of coffee, bag of tea.
Miss Gwynne.....	Bag of sugar.
Misses White.....	Groceries, canned fruit, pickles, jelly.
Mrs. George L. Bradley.....	1 dozen cans soup, sugar, rice, prunes, jellies, jam.
Mrs. Z. T. Sowers.....	Cash, \$1.
Mrs. W. J. Boardman.....	Check for \$25.
Miss Lizzie Ledyard.....	Starch, jelly, old linen.
Mrs. Foracker.....	Rice.
Mrs. H. M. Hutchinson.....	Sugar.
Mrs. Whiteside Rae.....	One-half dozen wheat flakes, one-half dozen oat flakes.
Tokalon Wine Co.....	Port, sherry, whisky, brandy.
Mrs. M. A. Hanna.....	Corn, peas, rice, sugar, and coffee.
Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth.....	Soap, sapolio, bon ami, jellies, cornstarch.
B. B. Earnshaw & Bro.....	Tomatoes, peas, beans, corn, salt.
Mrs. John Webb.....	Tomatoes, coffee, flour, tea, beans.
Dr. George M. Kober.....	Check for \$5.
Mr. John Espey.....	One-half dozen dust brushes.
Mr. H. C. Burch.....	Apples, oranges, tomatoes, corn, peaches.
Miss Siebert.....	Preserved ginger and apple butter.
Mrs. Robert Anderson.....	25 pounds granulated sugar.
Mr. Ford J. White.....	Crackers, meal, cut sugar, rice, oatmeal.
Mrs. Wm. Goddard.....	Tea, scrub brushes, soap, sapolio, cleaner.
Mrs. R. T. Mulligan.....	Bag of granulated sugar.
Browning & Middleton.....	Bag of oatmeal.
Capt. F. A. Millar.....	Soup, tea, Presto.
Mrs. Joseph Hunter.....	Crackers, rice, oatmeal, beans, soup.
Mrs. Frederick May.....	Gelatine, tea, oatmeal.
Mrs. Carrie May Wright.....	Rice and barley.
Ambrose B. Stannard.....	2 bags sugar.
S. Kann, Sons & Co.....	Cups and saucers, plates, tumblers, brushes, bowls, toilet paper.
C. Englas Sons.....	Bag of fruit.
F. M. Criswell.....	Borax, soap, sand soap, whisk brooms, hand scrubs.
G. G. Cornwell & Sons.....	Tea, soup, crackers.
Dr. H. T. A. Lemon.....	1 case tomatoes.
Geo. Kraft's Sons.....	Bag granulated sugar.
Mrs. Randall Webb.....	Hominy and beans.
Miss Waite.....	Box of oleine soap.
Mrs. Grosner.....	Flour and coffee.
Mrs. Alfred Taylor.....	Sugar, rice, crackers, soup, tomatoes.
Mrs. Andrew Loeffler.....	Box of prunes.
Mrs. L. A. Chery.....	Canned fruit, jellies, flour, rice, sugar, crackers, tea, flour, oranges, tomatoes, corn, soap, old linen, sheets, and towels.

*Donations to the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital for the year ended June 30, 1905.*

Donor.	Donation.
<i>July, 1904.</i>	
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers for wards.
W. F. Roberts .....	Prescription blanks.
Frazee's Laundry .....	Basket old linens.
<i>August.</i>	
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.....	Cut flowers for wards.
S. Kann, Sons & Co.....	Load kindling wood.
Mr. Fred White .....	Bench for lawn.
Dr. C. G. Stone .....	Rotary gong for ambulance.
<i>September.</i>	
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.....	Cut flowers for ward.
Dr. F. C. Walsh.....	Books and magazines.
<i>October.</i>	
A friend.....	Books and magazines.
W. F. Roberts .....	Prescription blanks.
Mr. Ernest M. Merrick .....	Box of apples.
Dr. F. C. Walsh.....	Horlick's malted milk, Eskey's food, and magazines.
Dr. James D. Morgan.....	Drugs.
Frazee's Laundry .....	Basket blankets.
<i>November.</i>	
National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers for wards.
J. C. Ergood & Co.....	2 boxes figs, 1 box raisins.
Dr. A. R. Shands .....	Bolt of crinoline.
Mrs. H. E. Peller .....	Turkey for Thanksgiving.
Havener Baking Co.....	Box of cream crackers.
Mrs. Wm. H. Goddard.....	Turkey, celery, cranberries.
Mrs. Ralph Walsh.....	Sweet pickle.
Mrs. George Becker .....	Bushel sweet potatoes.
Mr. Ernest M. Merrick .....	1 dozen stalks celery.
Mr. Chas. Howison.....	Do.
Mrs. Hobson.....	Turkey for Thanksgiving.
Mrs. C. Peyton Russell.....	Do.
Mrs. F. A. Miller .....	Check for \$5.
Miss Josephine Davis.....	Raisins and fruit for Thanksgiving.
Ladies' Auxiliary Board.....	\$11 for Thanksgiving.
Geo. Kraft's Sons.....	8 mince pies for Thanksgiving.
Church of the Covenant .....	Basket fruit for Thanksgiving.
Corbin Thompson.....	Tub butter.
<i>December.</i>	
Mr. W. C. Whittemore.....	2 horse blankets, 1 whip, 1 lap blanket.
National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers for ward.
Mrs. Henry Kirke Porter.....	Do.
Mrs. Richard J. Mulligan.....	Turkey for Christmas dinner, toys, tree ornaments, books for children's ward.
Mrs. C. Peyton Russell.....	\$5 for Christmas dinner.
Mrs. Anson Mills .....	Do.
Ladies' Auxiliary Board .....	2 bolts of unbleached cotton for shirts; 1 bolt of white cotton for shirts; painting operating room, emergency room, 5 private rooms, third and fourth floor halls, elevator, and linoleum for floor of elevator; papering 5 rooms, 2 bath rooms at nurses' home; rugs for doctors' rooms, also for nurses' rooms; kitchen utensils, 1 dozen dimity spreads, art cloth for bureau scarfs.
Mrs. Wm. Goddard .....	Basket of vegetables—onions, beans, potatoes, and celery.
Mrs. Chas. Parrish .....	Oranges, apples, grape fruit, and grapes.
Mrs. James Morgan .....	Mince pies for Christmas dinner.
Chas. Javins's Sons .....	2 turkeys for Christmas dinner.
Mrs. Thomas F. Gaff .....	Turkey for Christmas dinner.
Dr. F. C. Walsh .....	Bottle of old rye.
Mrs. Joseph Hawley .....	4 dozen oranges.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers and potted plants.
Ladies' Auxiliary Board .....	4 dozen slippers for patients, 1 bolt crash, half dozen bath towels, painting 2 clinic rooms, and white women's ward.

*Donations to the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital for the year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.*

Donor.	Donation.
<i>January.</i>	
Potomac Laundry .....	Basket of old linens.
Dr. A. E. Portman .....	5 dozen tubes of sterilized gauze.
A friend .....	\$5.
Do .....	Magazines.
Mrs. Harry Kirke Porter .....	2 boxes of roses.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers, potted plants, fruit.
<i>February.</i>	
Friday Morning Sewing Class, through Miss Jane Riggs.	1 dozen sheets, 1 dozen napkins, 3 pillow cases, 5 towels, 2 dozen cheese-cloth dusters, 1 dozen flannel dusters.
A friend .....	Water bed and invalid ring.
<i>March.</i>	
Judge A. B. Hagner .....	Books and clinical papers.
A friend .....	Bath robe, fountain syringe, instruments for surgical clinic.
Mrs. James M. Morgan .....	Blankets, 3 pairs curtains.
A friend .....	Books and magazines.
<i>April.</i>	
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers for wards, books and magazines.
Ladies' Auxiliary Board .....	\$50 for commencement, muslin for shrouds, muslin for shirts; \$100 for general repairs and supplies for use in hospital.
<i>May.</i>	
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers for wards.
Ebbitt House .....	Books and magazines.
W. F. Roberts Co. ....	Prescription blanks.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers for wards.
Mrs. Harlow .....	Trays and magazines.
Mrs. Jane L. Stone Harrison .....	Bunch of roses.
<i>June.</i>	
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers for wards.
Willard Hotel Co. ....	4 barrels dishes.
Ernest Merrick .....	1 dozen boxes strawberries.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers for wards.
W. F. Roberts Co. ....	Prescription blanks.
Willard Hotel Co. ....	Magazines and papers.
Propagating gardens .....	Flowers for lawn.
Ladies' Auxiliary Board .....	\$50 for extra servant for summer months.
Miss Maud Wetmore .....	\$20 for commencement fund.
Mr. Wm. G. Slater .....	\$30 for tables for G. U. room.
Mrs. Merton Smith .....	4 sheets, 4 cases, 1 dozen towels for No. 6.
Dr. F. C. Walsh .....	Books and magazines.

## REPORT OF THE EASTERN DISPENSARY AND CASUALTY HOSPITAL.

*Officers for 1904-5.*—Thomas W. Smith, president; Tracy L. Jeffords, vice-president; Henry K. Simpson, secretary; George F. Harbin, treasurer.

*Board of directors.*—Term: One year, elected by contributing members, annual meeting, third Tuesday in June. Thomas W. Smith, president; Tracy L. Jeffords, vice-president; Henry K. Simpson, secretary; George F. Harbin, treasurer; John W. Babson, Henry P. Blair, B. W. Clark, John C. Yost, A. P. Clark, jr., R. J. Earnshaw, B. B. Earnshaw, Daniel Frasier, William T. Galliher, W. P. C. Hazen, M. D., John E. Herrell, Oscar Luckett, Frank Mack, George R. Repetti, Charles G. Stone, M. D., Samuel J. Vaughan, Michael I. Weller, Theodore J. Mayer, William P. Reeves, M. D.

*Attending staff.*—Louis K. Beatty, president; Noble P. Barnes, secretary; George C. Clark, Clarence R. Dufour, William B. French, D. Percy Hickling, D. Olin Leech, Jesse Shoup, John R. Wellington.

*Consulting staff.*—George N. Acker, Henry B. Deale, Swan M. Burnett, D. H. Hazen, James Kerr, Charles W. Richardson, J. C. McGuire.

*Dispensary staff.*—Medical service, Monday and Thursday, 2 to 3 p. m.: D. Olin Leech in charge, Edgar W. Watkins and J. D. Rodgers, assistants. Surgical service, Monday and Friday, 1 to 2 p. m.: John R. Wellington in charge, W. P. Reeves and H. M. Jewett, assistants. Gynecological and obstetrical service, Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3 p. m.: Louis K. Beatty in charge, J. Ashby Frankland, Charles H. Marshall, Frank E. Harrington, and Robert Ransdell, assistants. Pediatrical service, Wednesday and Saturday, 2 to 3 p. m.: Noble P. Barnes in charge, Ambrose Warner, Thomas J. Rossiter, and Simon R. Karpeles, assistants. Ophthalmological service, Monday and Thursday, 1 to 2 p. m.: Clarence R. Dufour in charge. Dermatological and genito-urinary service, Wednesday and Saturday, 2 to 3 p. m.: George C. Clark in charge, Edgar Y. Gilchrist and T. Glenn Jones, assistants. Ear, nose, throat, and chest service, Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3 p. m.: Jesse Shoup in charge, William P. Reeves, assistant. Neurological and electro-therapeutic service, Wednesday and Saturday, 1 to 2 p. m.: D. Percy Hickling in charge, Truman Abbe and Elliott C. Prentiss, assistants. Pathologist, William B. French.

*Home staff.*—Resident physician, P. Hamilton Lloyd, M. D.; interns, P. Parran Jarboe, J. A. Gannon, B. P. Perry.

*Board of lady managers.*—Term, one year. Elected by active members: Officers—President, Miss J. Estelle Nichols; first vice-president, Mrs. S. J. Vaughan; second vice-president, Mrs. W. D. McFarland; third vice-president, Mrs. W. F. Gatchel; fourth vice-president, Mrs. G. T. Jones; fifth vice-president, Mrs. W. C. Hibbs; recording secretary, Mrs. M. M. Mitchell; treasurer, Mrs. L. K. Beatty; corresponding secretary, Mrs. N. P. Barnes. Active members: Mrs. J. W. Babson, Miss Ball, Mrs. E. G. Brian, Mrs. J. W. Brown, Mrs. J. S. Brown, Mrs. J. W. Buller, Miss A. B. Cameron, Mrs. J. W. Cameron, Mrs. A. P. Clark, Mrs. W. D. Clark, Mrs. A. A. Chapin, Mrs. A. Copeland, Mrs. M. G. Copeland, Mrs. B. B. Cheshire, Mrs. E. F. Droop, Mrs. Engel, Mrs. William Fisher, Mrs. A. Frankland, Mrs. F. R. Fleming, Mrs. Daniel Fraser, Mrs. W. B. French, Mrs. Lewis Flemer, Mrs. A. G. Gibbs, Mrs. W. P. C. Hazen, Mrs. George Hazelton, Mrs. Isaac Hill, Mrs. Walter Ludlow, Mrs. D. Olin Leech, Miss Ella Luckett, Mrs. G. Frank Lippett, Mrs. Frank Mack, Mrs. William McCauley, Mrs. R. A. W. McKeldin, Mrs. Alex. McKenzie, Mrs. Medford, Miss Medford, Mrs. John McGregor, Mrs. J. W. Marshall, Mrs. Ed. G. Niles, Mrs. Nottingham, Mrs. E. Nottingham, Mrs. W. H. Orcutt, Mrs. Ordway, Mrs. Charles O'Neil, Miss Harriett Platt, Mrs. Rippey, Mrs. E. H. Ripley, Mrs. H. Reeside, Mrs. E. W. Richardson, Mrs. J. E. Rose, Mrs. Isador Saks, Mrs. Mary Seymour, Mrs. Jesse Shoup, Mrs. M. H. Smith, Mrs. Thomas W. Smith, Mrs. Sparks, Mrs. W. Stavely, Miss Daisy Stewart, Mrs. Charles B. Stewart, Mrs. E. W. Watkins, Miss Eliza T. Ward, Mrs. J. R. Walton, Mrs. Alex. Webster, Mrs. John R. Wellington, Mrs. M. I. Weller, Mrs. E. H. Williams, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Frank Wilson, Mrs. W. H. White.

*Matron.*—Mrs. Anna L. Hulfish, July, August, September; Mrs. Margaret H. Ferris, October 6 to June 30.



## REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

"Its locality is now 217 Delaware avenue northeast, in a large old-fashioned colonial mansion of 16 rooms, fairly well adapted to the needs of the work of sick relief and emergency cases, but lacks in all respects the conditions which ought to be contained in a building used for dispensary and emergency work." This extract is from a report to your body for the year ending June 30, 1904. The same report further records your contract for purchase of premises 708 Massachusetts avenue northeast. The purchase has been completed. The property has been improved by a third story of 12 rooms, new hot-water heating apparatus, new bathrooms, new emergency receiving ward, new operating room, all plumbing made practically new and strictly in accordance with the District of Columbia regulations, and the entire cellar finished in Portland cement. Stable, tool room, morgue and janitor's quarters completed. A new outdoor dispensary building has been built, detached from the main building, but connected with the latter by a granolithic walk.

This building contains the drug room, clinic rooms, assembly room, dark room, and steam-heating apparatus, and is complete in itself for the dispensary department. There has been added to the stable a large shed, under which the ambulance is kept ready for emergency calls. The original purchase was for an area of land of about 13,000 square feet, at a cost of \$17,500, on which there is a mortgage running five years from October 6, 1904, at 4½ per cent. Subsequent to this purchase additional adjoining ground on the west was bought by friends of the institution—lots Nos. 30, 31, and 33. The Eastern Dispensary therefore now has control of 205.17 feet front on Massachusetts avenue, NE., between Seventh and Eighth streets, containing 20,352 square feet, on which are buildings described in short as follows: Hospital building, 25 rooms; stable, containing stalls for 2 horses, feed room, tool room, toilet for men, and two rooms for janitor and ambulance driver. Dispensary building, 5 rooms. Nurses' dormitory, 7 rooms, No. 700 Massachusetts avenue, NE. This dwelling is being used temporarily.

There has been erected and is nearing completion an eight-room addition to rear building of main hospital. This building is necessary to make the main building complete as a working emergency hospital. It contains:

*First floor.*—Receiving emergency room containing bath tub, shower bath, water-closet, and wash basin, all of porcelain, on a graded terrazzo floor, walls plastered with Keene's cement, a hard cement wall which can be washed with water from hose and water to drain to sewer. Adjoining this room is a detention room. On second floor are a diet kitchen and X-ray room. On third floor there are three rooms for nurses. The rooms in this building are heated by hot water, and when complete will increase the hospital to forty-seven rooms. With all of this work tending to the complete equipment of a dispensary and casualty hospital, there has been other work of kind hearts, open purses, and willing hands. I may note a few instances.

The one feature of the premises which catches the eye is the complete condition of the grounds surrounding the building—the clean condition. It is restful to the eye, mind, and body to view it, and

comments are many and always pleasing to all interested in the institution.

This beautiful condition can not be worked out without careful and constant daily oversight. This labor of love for suffering mankind has been given cheerfully with open hands by one of our Capitol Hill friends, Mr. Theodore J. Mayer. I record his name here as a most generous friend, indeed; he has given of true and substantial help to the relief of his fellow-man all that could be desired; in fact, points out and urges additions to buildings and grounds, constantly a willing worker, a generous provider, and a yokemate par excellence.

Now that the material condition of the institution has been described, the relief given by it may be accurately found by reading the report of the medical staff in their summary of cases treated in the dispensary and casualty departments. This shows a large increase in relief given and added labor for physicians, interns, nurses, and matrons, and has increased the cost of maintenance.

A new ambulance, with horse and all harness, etc., has been given to the hospital through the kindness and generosity of Col. O. G. Staples, of this city. This addition to the force has enabled the casualty department to more than double its relief work.

The many runs made were too much of a tax on the fine animal given by Colonel Staples. Another horse was needed, and to fill that want W. P. C. Hazen, M. D., offered a fine young bay horse as a gift. His kind offer was accepted, and your ambulance corps is fully able to answer all calls made on it.

At the last session of Congress a change in governmental revenue was enacted which gave the Board of Charities authority to contract with the emergency hospitals and dispensaries for services to be performed for relief of ambulatory and casualty cases. Your institution will be working under this contract during the year 1905-6. At this writing (October, 1905), it can be said that the new system is working smoothly; experience so far leads me to report to your board that the allowances made for dispensary relief, first aid in casualty cases, redressing casualty cases, and ward bed cases are not as large, in my opinion, as they should be.

The Board of Charities consider 1905-6 as an experimental one on the new system, and also on rates for payment of services rendered by this and other institutions. Your board can rely on the Board of Charities' judgment on the question of compensation being fair to it and other institutions doing similar work.

#### LADY MANAGERS.

Their work has been done under many difficulties attending the change from the old to the new home. The new home is three or more times larger than the one at 217 Delaware avenue, NE., requiring large sums of money for furnishing, large sums for maintenance of housekeeping. Their financial report does show a large increase of expenditures. All of the work done has been accomplished only by diligent personal attention, sometimes daily by its members, and such devotion to charity can be done only by personal sacrifice. The thanks of this board are due and heartily tendered the lady managers.

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS W. SMITH,  
*President Board of Directors.*

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

OCTOBER 28, 1905.

That picture of the silent temple builders on Mount Moriah is the picture of the good work of the Board of Lady Managers the past year. Ever the builders have been at work—here, there, everywhere. From more than a hundred sources have come the little blocks that have been built together into the temple of our year's work for the Master.

In its beautiful new home the Casualty Hospital stands equipped for service. The formal opening took place on April 26, when more than 400 persons were received by the officers of the board and then shown through the building. This was one of our red-letter days.

The annual luncheon and lawn fête are regular sources of income to the hospital. A number of individual members have given musicales, parlor entertainments, and teas which have netted the hospital no small amount of money.

With the rapid growth of the hospital there has come increased responsibility, demanding careful thought and wise planning to meet the needs. This necessitated the calling of many extra meetings during the summer months; to these the ladies responded beautifully. Our board room has proven too small for the attendance on the regular board day.

The house-furnishing committee is doing nobly in its work. The hospital is indeed on the hearts of these women.

The linen, library, flower, and supplies committees have looked after their respective work most faithfully.

The membership committee has presented since July, 1904, names for election to membership on the Board, making our present enrollment.

Our corresponding secretary has been courteous and prompt in her correspondence for the hospital.

Our faithful treasurer's complete reports of money and donations are a credit to the board.

Our enthusiastic president has proven herself equal to the position, and with the hearty cooperation of her faithful vice-presidents and all the ladies of the board, has been able to bear the increased burdens.

Dear friends, we wish we might better present the work of the board of lady managers for their beloved hospital; I can only feel with Montaigne when he said in presenting a nosegay of flowers, "I have brought nothing of my own but the thread that ties them together."

Respectfully,

M. M. MITCHELL,  
Recording Secretary.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS CASUALTY HOSPITAL.

Summary of cases treated in dispensary.

	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
New cases registered during the year.....									2,191
New cases admitted to the clinics.....									1,645
OLD AND NEW CASES IN SERVICES.									
Medical service.....	49		26	1	90		162		328
Surgical service.....	109	24	8	5	144	21	53	15	379
Gynecological service.....			27				222		249
Pediatric service.....		109		71		154		200	534
Ophthalmological service.....	15	5	8	4	30	6	51	18	137
Dermatological and genito-urinary.....	62	9	12	4	207	25	47	6	372
Ear, nose, throat, and chest.....	28		13		45	2	60	3	151
Electro-therapeutic and nervous.....	15		10		26		16		67
Total.....	278	147	104	85	542	208	611	242	2,217

Total number of visits made by patients to dispensary.....	6,605
Operations performed in the dispensary service.....	183
Number of prescriptions compounded.....	5,346
Number of redressings.....	4,724



## CASUALTY DEPARTMENT.

Total medical and surgical cases.....	2,348
Total number of operations in casualty department.....	689
Deaths.....	15
From June 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905:	
New cases, dispensary.....	2,191
Casualty.....	2,348
Outdoor.....	9
Total.....	4,548

## REPORT OF SMITH-MAYER FUND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 25, 1905.

GENTLEMEN: It is my pleasure to inform you that there has been expended for the account of the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital the sum of \$9,838.99, which represents the period from December 10, 1904, to June 30, 1905, both dates inclusive.

This amount does not include any money which was originally expended toward the purchase price at the time when this property, 708 Massachusetts avenue NE., was acquired.

Yours, very respectfully,

WM. P. STEARN,  
Custodian of Fund.Mr. THEO. J. MAYER,  
Mr. THOS. W. SMITH,  
Washington, D. C.

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

## Public funds.

## RECEIPTS.

To appropriation..... \$2,000

## DISBURSEMENTS.

To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
P. Hamilton Lloyd, M. D.....	House physician, July, 1904.....	\$32.50
J. Parran Jarboe.....	Student assistant, July, 1904.....	12.50
Lucinda Stewart.....	Janitress, July, 1904.....	8.00
Anna L. Hullfish.....	Board of patients, July, 1904.....	17.10
James J. Hayes.....	Cotton cloth.....	11.51
Lewis Flemer.....	Drugs, July, 1904.....	37.39
Do.....	do.....	11.77
B. L. Simpson.....	Fuel, July, 1904.....	6.85
National Safe Deposit Co....	Rent, July, 1904.....	33.33
A. J. McKee & Co.....	Instruments and repairs of.....	18.93
Woodward & Lothrop.....	Cotton gauze.....	36.51
J. Parran Jarboe.....	Student, assistant, August, 1904.....	12.50
P. Hamilton Lloyd, M. D.....	House physician, August, 1904.....	32.50
Lucinda Stewart.....	Janitress, August, 1904.....	8.00
Wm. J. Brewer.....	Printing.....	8.65
Geo. F. Harbin.....	Return of money advanced for water rent.....	10.83
Frank Hume.....	Hospital supplies, liquor.....	15.00
National Safe Deposit Co....	Rent, August, 1904.....	33.33
Lewis Flemer.....	Drugs, August, 1904.....	31.54
Wm. J. Brewer.....	Printing.....	6.00
Anna L. Hullfish.....	Board of patients, August, 1904.....	17.85
A. J. McKee & Co.....	Instruments and repairs of.....	6.10
P. Hamilton Lloyd, M. D....	House physician, September, 1904.....	32.50
J. Parran Jarboe.....	Student, assistant, September, 1904.....	12.50
Lucinda Stewart.....	Janitress, September, 1904.....	8.00
Lewis Flemer.....	Drugs, September, 1904.....	25.48
Anna L. Hullfish.....	Board of patients, September, 1904.....	38.00
M. G. Hoe.....	Board of patients, October 3 to 6, 1904.....	3.60
Lucinda Stewart.....	Janitress, October, 1904.....	8.00
P. Hamilton Lloyd, M. D....	House physician, October, 1904.....	32.50
J. Parran Jarboe.....	Student, assistant, October, 1904.....	12.50
Saks & Co.....	Hospital coats.....	17.50



*Public funds—Continued.*

## DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
National Safe Deposit Co.....	Rent, September, 1904 .....	\$33.33
Margaret H. Ferris.....	Board of patients, October, 1904 .....	23.85
D. M. Freeman.....	Supplies, ice .....	18.56
Lewis Flemer .....	Drugs, October, 1904 .....	30.03
Biggs Heating Co .....	Repairs to furnace.....	11.45
V. Baldwin Johnson .....	Fuel .....	21.00
The H. B. Claffin Co .....	Hospital supplies .....	5.04
Frank Hume .....	Supplies, liquor .....	5.00
R. Harris & Co .....	Repairing clock .....	2.25
P. Hamilton Lloyd, M. D....	House physician, November, 1904 .....	32.50
J. Parran Jarboe .....	Student, assistant, November, 1904.....	12.50
Lucinda Stewart .....	Janitress, November, 1904 .....	8.00
National Safe Deposit Co.....	Rent for October, 1904 .....	33.34
Geo. Sweetny.....	Janitor, November 27 to 30, 1904 .....	2.20
Margaret H. Ferris.....	Board of patients, November, 1904 .....	48.15
Geo. Sweetny.....	Janitor, December, 1904 .....	22.00
P. Hamilton Lloyd, M. D....	House physician, December, 1904 .....	32.50
J. Parran Jarboe .....	Student for December, 1904.....	12.50
Lewis Flemer.....	Drugs for November, 1904.....	21.98
A. J. McKee & Co .....	Surgical supplies.....	8.40
Wm. J. Brewer .....	Printing .....	8.00
P. Hamilton Lloyd, M. D....	House physician, January, 1905.....	32.50
J. Parran Jarboe.....	Student, January, 1905.....	12.50
George Sweetny.....	Janitor, January, 1905 .....	22.00
Margaret H. Ferris.....	Board of patients, December, 1904.....	25.50
Lansburgh & Bro.....	Cotton gauze.....	5.46
E. B. Hughes.....	Fuel .....	13.50
Frank Hume .....	Liquor .....	5.00
Lewis Flemer .....	Drugs .....	33.63
M. A. Leese .....	Instruments .....	2.75
Z. D. Gilman .....	do.....	4.50
V. Baldwin Johnson .....	Fuel .....	42.00
Wm. J. Brewer .....	Printing .....	3.60
A. J. McKee & Co .....	Instruments .....	4.05
Lewis Flemer .....	Drugs .....	21.95
Margaret H. Ferris.....	Board of patients, January, 1905.....	32.55
Woodward & Lothrop.....	Cotton gauze.....	25.90
P. Hamilton Lloyd, M. D....	House physician, February, 1905 .....	32.50
J. Parran Jarboe .....	Student, February, 1905.....	12.50
George Sweetny.....	Janitor, February, 1905 .....	22.00
Margaret H. Ferris.....	Board of patients, February, 1905.....	17.55
Saks & Co .....	Hospital supplies .....	3.00
D. M. Freeman.....	Ice .....	6.24
Stumph & Lyford .....	Bedding .....	10.00
Chas. G. Stott & Co.....	Special book .....	11.00
Lewis Flemer .....	Drugs .....	34.00
P. Hamilton Lloyd, M. D....	House physician, March, 1905 .....	32.50
J. Parran Jarboe.....	Student, March, 1905.....	12.50
George Sweetny.....	Janitor, March, 1905 .....	22.00
American Security and Trust Co.	Interest on loan, 6 months.....	281.25
Margaret H. Ferris.....	Board of patients, March, 1905.....	8.55
H. B. Claffin Co .....	Cotton gauze.....	6.30
P. Hamilton Lloyd, M. D....	House physician, April, 1905.....	32.50
J. Parran Jarboe .....	Student, April, 1905.....	12.50
George Sweetny.....	Janitor, April, 1905.....	22.00
Lewis Flemer .....	Drugs, March, 1905.....	26.58
P. Hamilton Lloyd, M. D....	House physician, May, 1905.....	32.50
J. Parran Jarboe.....	Student, May, 1905.....	12.50
George Sweetny.....	Janitor, May, 1905.....	22.00
P. Hamilton Lloyd, M. D....	House physician, June, 1905 .....	32.50
J. Parran Jarboe.....	Student, June, 1905 .....	12.50
Chas. G. Stott & Co.....	Stationery .....	3.29
Total disbursements.....		2,000.00

*Private funds.*

## RECEIPTS.

Date.	By whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
1904.			
July 1	Balance from last report .....		\$0.99
Aug. 1	Chesapeake Beach Railroad Co .....	Care of patient .....	38.00
1	Tracy L. Jeffords .....	Dues .....	5.00
1	Howard Lloyd .....	Attendance .....	2.00
1	Herbert Smith .....	do .....	10.00
1	Geo. F. Harbin .....	Dues .....	5.00
Oct. 1	J. H. Hardesty .....	Attendance .....	10.00
1	Arthur Krause .....	do .....	19.50
Nov. 15	Pasqual Segro .....	do .....	5.00
15	Sim McBlair .....	do .....	5.00
Dec. 2	R. H. McGhan .....	Dues .....	5.00
14	Washington Railway Co .....	Care of patient .....	7.00
20	Wm. R. Shelton .....	Dues .....	5.00
30	Frank Casy .....	Attendance .....	7.00
1905.			
Jan. 4	Mrs. Parvin .....	For care and attendance .....	63.00
Feb. 2	Fred P. Meyers .....	Attendance .....	8.00
6	W. O. Feroved .....	Donation .....	5.00
20	Mrs. Parvin .....	Attendance .....	14.50
Apr. 11	Joseph Symanoski .....	Donation .....	5.00
May 9	Geo. A. Brooks .....	Care and attendance .....	45.00
9	Mrs. Brown .....	do .....	20.00
June 12	Mrs. Mott .....	Board and attendance .....	4.50
12	Mrs. Bridwell .....	do .....	14.00
12	H. K. Simpson .....	Dues .....	5.00
27	Tracy L. Jeffords .....	do .....	5.00
29	Thomas W. Smith .....	do .....	5.00
30	— Hallam .....	Donation .....	20.45
30	Dr. D. Olin Leach .....	Dues .....	5.00
30	Dr. Wm. P. Reeves .....	do .....	5.00
30	B. L. Simpson .....	do .....	5.00
30	T. W. Smith .....	Advance .....	100.00
30	T. J. Mayer .....	do .....	100.00
30	Lewis Flemer .....	Donation .....	200.00
30	Byron S. Adams .....	do .....	1.00
30	Patients .....	Board and attendance .....	15.00
30	Through Doctor Wellington .....	Donation .....	3.00
30	V. B. Johnson .....	Dues .....	5.00
30	S. J. Vaughan .....	do .....	5.00
30	Phillips & Jueneman .....	Donation .....	5.00
30	Dr. W. P. C. Hazen .....	Dues .....	5.00
30	M. I. Weller .....	Donation .....	25.00
30	Dr. W. C. Reeves .....	do .....	25.00
30	V. Baldwin Johnson .....	do .....	10.00
30	Daniel Frazer .....	do .....	25.00
30	Garden party .....	do .....	55.00
30	Whist party .....	do .....	5.00
30	Thomas W. Smith .....	do .....	100.00
Total .....			1,037.94
Amount through board of lady managers .....			2,274.72
Total receipts .....			3,312.66

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Date.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Voucher.	Amount.
1904				
Aug. 10	Washington Gaslight Co .....	July, 1904 .....	446	\$7.10
19	Anna L. Hullfish .....	Board of patients, June, 1904 .....	447	19.20
25	Geo. F. Harbin .....	Sundry bills paid .....	448	24.00
Sept. 10	Washington Gaslight Co .....	For August, 1904 .....	449	8.70
Oct. 10	do .....	For September, 1904 .....	450	12.00
Nov. 9	do .....	For October, 1904 .....	451	16.40
Dec. 15	Geo. F. Harbin .....	For money advanced .....	452	25.00
31	Evening Star .....	Advertisement for hospital site ..	453	1.75
1905.				
Jan. 9	Washington Gaslight Co .....	For December, 1904 .....	454	18.20
Feb. 8	do .....	For January, 1905 .....	455	16.40
9	Geo. F. Harbin .....	Sundry bills paid .....	456	6.50
Mar. 7	Washington Gaslight Co .....	For February, 1905 .....	457	16.30

Private funds—Continued.  
DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Voucher.	Amount.
1904.				
Apr. 8	Washington Gaslight Co .....	For March, 1905 .....	458	\$18. 50
19	do .....	April, 1905, 217 Delaware avenue ..	459	8. 80
25	District Title Co .....	Examination lot No.10, square 724 ..	460	10. 50
May 8	Washinging Gaslight Co .....	April, 1905, 708 Massachusetts avenue .....	461	6. 20
24	Margaret H. Ferris .....	Board of patients for April, 1905 ..	462	22. 60
24	P. Hamilton Lloyd M. D. ....	Money paid for hauling furniture ..	463	1. 25
June 10	Washington Gaslight Co .....	For May, 1905 .....	464	19. 50
20	Margaret H. Ferris .....	Board of patients for May, 1905 ..	465	36. 88
28	W. A. Lockwood .....	Plaster .....	466	1. 40
29	A. H. Robinette .....	Return of money paid for freight ..	467	1. 97
30	Charles Stott & Bro. ....	Book .....	468	2. 00
30	George Sweetny .....	Janitor June, 1905 .....	469	25. 00
30	Margaret H. Ferris .....	Meals for patients, May, 1905 .....	470	18. 75
30	B. L. Simpson .....	Fuel to May 13, 1905 .....	471	62. 60
30	S. N. Meyer .....	Caps, etc. ....	472	5. 70
30	Welsbach Co .....	Mantles and chimneys .....	473	1. 80
30	Warren & Dyer .....	Paints .....	474	3. 35
30	Saks & Co. ....	Duck pants .....	475	3. 00
30	S. J. Vaughan .....	Fuel .....	476	21. 00
30	Byron S. Adams .....	Stationery .....	477	4. 50
30	E. B. Hughes & Son .....	Fuel .....	478	17. 30
30	V. Baldwin Johnson .....	do .....	479	21. 00
30	Frank Hume .....	Liquor .....	480	12. 50
30	Geo. F. Harbin .....	Return of money paid for small bills .....	481	3. 37
30	Washington Gaslight Co .....	June, 1905 .....	482	16. 50
30	Lewis Flemer .....	Drugs .....	483	200. 00
30	Margaret H. Ferris .....	Board of ambulance driver, May 23 to June 30, 1905 ..	484	19. 50
30	do .....	Board of druggist, May 24 to June 30 .....	485	19. 00
30	Jesse Williams .....	Driver .....	486	20. 00
30	Part payment on static machine ..		486½	245. 00
	Board of lady managers.			
	Salaries of matron and nurses .....			379. 50
	Other items of current expense .....			1, 722. 02
	Total disbursements : .....			3, 122. 54

RECAPITULATION.

Total receipts (private funds) .....	\$3, 312. 66
Disbursements (private funds) .....	3, 122. 54
Balance .....	190. 12
Balance of board of directors .....	16. 92
Balance of board of lady managers .....	173. 20
Total balance as above .....	190. 12

Building fund.

RECEIPTS.

Date.	By whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
1904.	Check from board of directors .....	Bequest of Anna L. North .....	\$1, 000. 00
July 19	T. J. Mayer .....	Donation .....	1, 000. 00
19	Thomas W. Smith .....	do .....	1, 000. 00
19	The Laurel Clay Co. ....	do .....	29. 50
19	E. G. Eberly .....	do .....	10. 00
27	Loan from National Capital Bank ..		1, 000. 00
27	Dr. W. P. C. Hazen .....	Donation .....	25. 00
29	John B. Daish .....	do .....	25. 00
30	B. B. Earnshaw .....	do .....	25. 00
Aug. 6	H. K. Simpson .....	Donation (part) .....	50. 00
6	John E. Herrell .....	Donation .....	100. 00
Oct. 10	S. J. Vaughan .....	do .....	25. 00
10	Henry P. Blair .....	do .....	50. 00

*Building fund—Continued.*

## RECEIPTS—Continued.

Date.	By whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
1904.			
Oct. 10	Johnson & Wimsatt .....	Donation .....	\$100.00
10	Leo Simmons .....	do .....	25.00
17	Loan from National Capital Bank .....		800.00
17	Loan from American Security & Trust Co. ....		1,250.00
24	Loan from National Capital Bank .....		800.00
Nov. 19	W. A. Church .....		10.00
19	P. J. Brennan .....	Donation .....	10.00
19	Thomas W. Smith .....	do .....	10.00
19	W. H. Marlow .....	do .....	25.00
1905.			
Jan. 5	Dr. J. R. Wellington .....	Donation .....	100.00
5	P. J. May Heating Company .....	do .....	10.85
Feb. 17	Lawrence Cavanaugh .....		10.00
17	Loan from National Capital Bank .....		800.00
20	John F. Donohoe Sons .....	Donation .....	10.00
20	F. G. Coldren .....	do .....	5.00
21	Joseph I. Weller .....	do .....	50.00
21	B. B. Earnshaw .....	do .....	50.00
21	H. K. Simpson .....	do .....	25.00
25	S. J. Vaughan .....	do .....	25.00
27	Ralph L. Galt .....	do .....	100.00
24	Loan from National Capital Bank .....		650.00
Mar. 9	P. J. May Heating Company .....	Donation .....	8.20
Apr. 13	Thomas E. Landon .....	do .....	5.00
June 19	Geo. F. Harbin .....	do .....	30.00
19	Loan from National Capital Bank .....		700.00
19	.....do .....	do .....	600.00
	Total .....		21,798.55

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Date.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Voucher.	Amount.
1905.				
July	B. F. Leighton .....	First payment purchase of prop- erty 708 Massachusetts ave. NE.	1	\$1,000.00
26	do .....	Second payment .....	2	3,000.00
Oct. 17	do .....	Third payment .....	3	1,000.00
24	do .....	Final payment .....		12,500.00
24	National Capital Bank .....	Note paid .....	4	1,012.50
1905.				
Jan. 6	American Security and Trust Co. ....	Insurance .....	5	103.00
6	District Title Insurance Co. ....	Transfer and recording .....	6	33.00
23	W. R. Shelton .....	Repairs to boiler .....	7	6.50
Feb. 17	National Capital Bank .....	Note paid .....	8	813.34
24	do .....	do .....	9	813.33
28	do .....	Payment on note .....	10	100.00
June 19	do .....	Note paid .....	11	813.34
19	do .....	do .....	12	561.02
	Total .....			21,756.03

## RECAPITULATION.

Total receipts .....	\$21,798.55
Total disbursements .....	21,756.03
Balance .....	42.52

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. F. HARBIN, *Treasurer.*



Donations, July 1, 1904, to July 1, 1905.

Donor.	Article.	Value.
Doctor Beatty.....		\$7.00
Lewis Flemer.....	1 glass jar.....	5.00
W. P. Reeves.....	Drugs.....	1.00
	1 glass jar.....	.50
P. H. Lloyd.....	Paint.....	2.00
Flower Guild.....	Flowers.....	2.00
Doctor Franklin.....	Drugs.....	2.00
District Title Insurance Co.....		22.00
Fairchilds.....	Drugs.....	10.00
Mr. Smith.....	5 loads wood.....	12.00
Doctor Franklin.....	Drugs.....	2.00
Flower Guild.....	Flowers.....	2.00
Do.....	do.....	2.00
Silverberg.....	Pictures.....	12.00
Mr. Mayer.....	do.....	45.00
Doctor Rand.....	About 125 books.....	156.00
Mrs. Ferris.....	Solution bottles.....	3.00
Miss Hess.....	Bedside outfit.....	1.00
Dulin & Martin Co.....	Pans.....	.50
Doctor French.....	Instruments.....	22.00
Doctor Rand.....	Chair.....	5.00
Mrs. C. B. Dickerson.....	1 head rest.....	4.00
Loaned or donated.....	1 copper sterilizer.....	9.00

Donations, November, 1904, to July, 1905.

Date.	Article.	Donor.	Value.
Dec. 13, 1904.....	Plumbing work.....	Wm. N. Ward.....	\$6.00
Do.....	Blank books.....	Secretary.....	1.25
Jan. 10, 1905.....	Reduction in title examination.....	District Title Insurance Co.....	25.00
Feb. 14, 1905.....	A large number of useful articles, furniture, pictures, etc.	Mrs. John C. Black, Chicago, Ill., legatee Mrs. A. M. Goodwin, through B. F. Leighton.	100.00
Mar. 14, 1905.....	A large number of surgical instruments.	Dr. W. B. French.....	<sup>a</sup> 25.00
May 16, 1905.....	Donation on bills for drugs.....	Lewis Flemer.....	200.00
June 13, 1905.....	Books, chair, and battery.....	Dr. C. F. Rand.....	50.00
Since then...	Ambulance (\$400), horse and harness (\$200).	Col. O. G. Staples.....	600.00
	Horse.....	Doctor Hazen.....	150.00

<sup>a</sup>Value not estimated; McKee estimate.

List of donations given through board of lady managers July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

2 pair woolen blankets, Mrs. G. C. Hazelton.	48 syphons soda water, J. F. Hermann, through Mrs. Alex. McKenzie.
1 pillow, through Mrs. G. C. Hazelton.	20 dust cloths, Mrs. W. C. Hibbs.
1 comfort, through Mrs. G. C. Hazelton.	1 couch, upholstered, Mrs. J. Steinle.
6 Turkish towels, Miss J. E. Nichols.	1 fracture bed and mattress, Mrs. J. M. Williams.
½ dozen toilet paper, Mrs. Charles O'Neill.	10 pounds starch, Mrs. J. W. Marshall.
2 mops and iron wax, Mrs. J. M. Williams.	Soap and washing powder, Mrs. W. H. Orcutt.
1 laundry rack, Miss J. E. Nichols.	½ dozen packages Magic blue, Mrs. N. P. Barnes.
2 dust brushes, Mrs. Alex. McKenzie.	1 roller for towels, Mrs. S. J. Vaughan.
1 clothes wringer, through Mrs. S. J. Vaughan.	2 galvanized buckets, Mrs. N. P. Barnes.
Paid freight on box soap (\$1), Mrs. S. J. Vaughan.	1 sewing machine, Mrs. M. I. Weller.
1 pair crutches, bible, and magazines, Mrs. H. J. Finley.	1 child's crib and hair mattress, Mrs. L. K. Beatty.
1 hot water bag, 1 fountain syringe, Mrs. E. G. Niles.	1 decorated toilet set, through Mrs. J. M. Williams, Mrs. Emmons Smith.
1 rubber sheet, 1 bed pan, and various other articles, Mrs. E. G. Niles.	1 large walnut bookcase, Mrs. Chas. O'Neill.
1 hair mattress, Miss Harriet Platt.	50 gallons sherbet, through Mrs. M. M. Mitchell, E. S. La Fetra.
2 roller towels, Miss C. L. Hurlbut.	2 dozen towels, Kann Bros.
1 roll top desk, 1 M. T. washstand, Mrs. J. H. Beatty.	6 sheets, through Mrs. W. F. Gatchell, M. Goldenberg.
1 bed stand, 1 urinal, Mrs. J. H. Beatty.	50 rolls toilet paper, Mrs. W. C. Hibbs.
4 roller towels, Mrs. F. K. Raymond.	10 pounds starch, Mrs. J. E. Walsh.
Picture wire and hangers, Miss J. E. Nichols.	2 cakes soap, 3 packages washing powder, Mrs. W. H. Orcutt.
400 page visitors book, Stockett, Fisk & Co., Mrs. McKenzie.	½ dozen glasses, sugar, creamer, salter, Mrs. W. H. Orcutt.
20 pounds washing powder, Mrs. M. F. Thompson.	3 pints crab-apple jelly, Mrs. Frank Wilson.
Household effects, furniture, carpets, dishes, pictures, rugs, bric-a-brac, linen, etc., Mrs. M. E. Goodwin, est. through Mrs. Black.	1 large American flag, Mrs. Alex. McKenzie.
28 articles baby clothes, Christ Child Society, Mrs. W. C. Hibbs.	10 testaments, Mrs. H. J. Finley.
	2 frying pans, Miss E. T. Ward.

Dishes and ice box, through Mrs. W. C. Hibbs,  
Mrs. Hibbs, sr.  
Jellies, preserves, Mrs. Alex. McKenzie.  
1 walnut bed, mattress, and springs, through  
Mrs. S. J. Vaughan.  
1 fourfold clotheshorse, Mrs. L. K. Beatty.  
6 1-gallon olution bottles and floating labels,  
Mrs. M. H. Ferris.  
Tray, inkstand, pen, and cups, Miss Irene Hess.  
3 enamel pans, through Miss Hess, Dulin &  
Martin Co.  
9 pictures, Mr. T. J. Mayer.  
2 pictures, M. Silverberg.  
1 roller chair, Mrs. G. F. Lippitt.  
2 feather pillows, Mrs. W. B. French.  
Flowers, Fruit and Flower Guild.  
Flowers and plants, Mrs. J. H. Small.  
Flowers and plants, Mrs. W. F. Gude.  
25 cases water, Great Bear Water Co.  
Milk, Swiss Dairy.  
Milk and cream, Thompson's Dairy.

Milk, Wm. Hartranft.  
Butter, D. Wm. Oyster.  
Butter, Chapin & Sacks.  
Groceries, J. Wells.  
Groceries, C. E. Burns.  
Groceries, L. Cavanaugh.  
Groceries, L. F. Palmer.  
Ham, L. A. Reeves.  
Coffee, Elphonso Youngs.  
Pickles, J. Ockershausen.  
Sugar and tea, Kenny Tea Co.  
Sugar and tea, Atlantic & Pacific.  
Lettuce and celery, C. Engel's Sons.  
Olive oil, Mr. Henry Evans.  
Olive oil, Mr. Lewis Flemer.  
Ice, Mr. J. R. Ferris.  
20 pounds cut sugar, Mrs. G. F. Lippitt.  
5 gallons ice cream, Mrs. J. R. Wellington.  
Ice cream, Mrs. Eliz. Freund.  
Ice cream, Standard Dairy & Ice Co.  
Ice cream and cake, Mr. J. Steinle.

In addition to the above, cash donations to the amount of \$90 have been given for special objects (the annual luncheon, entertainment, etc.) by ladies of the Board and their friends through the various committees. Many donations have also been received through our system of book collecting which was inaugurated two years ago, and has been a most satisfactory source of revenue.

Respectfully submitted.

MRS. L. K. BEATTY,  
*Treasurer.*

## REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S CLINIC.

*Board of directors and officers for 1904-5.*—President, Mrs. Emily Lee Ragan; first vice-president, Dr. Robert Reyburn; second vice-president, Mrs. W. E. Burleigh; treasurer, Mrs. M. F. Case; secretary, Miss Elizabeth Clark.

*Clinical staff.*—Dr. Ida J. Heiberger, Dr. A. Frances Foye, Dr. M. Louise Strobel, Dr. Anna Bartsch, Dr. Phoebe R. Norris, Dr. Ada R. Thomas, Dr. B. Rosalie Slaughter, Dr. R. S. Lamb.

*Consulting staff.*—Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, Dr. Mary Parsons, Dr. James F. Scott, Dr. E. A. Balloch, Dr. Geo. N. Perry, Dr. Robt. Reyburn, Dr. R. B. Carmichael, Dr. A. L. Stavely, Dr. A. A. Snyder.

*Honorary consulting staff.*—Dr. J. E. Brackett, Dr. J. Ford Thompson, Dr. D. S. Lamb, Dr. J. H. Bryan, Dr. S. M. Burnett, Dr. H. C. Yarrow.

*Additional members of the board.*—Dr. Julia E. Smith, Dr. Kate E. Lozier, Dr. I. Haslup Lamb, Miss Minnie Heiberger, Dr. M. Huddleson, Dr. C. Norman Howard, Mrs. Frank Somes.

DEAR SIR: Your communication of July 12 is received, and I will be happy to reply to the request of the Board of Charities to the best of my ability.

You have doubtless already received Mrs. Burleigh's tabulated report, and I inclose that of the treasurer, Mrs. Mary F. Case, giving our financial status and other items of interest, and the list of members of the official board, by Miss Elizabeth Clark, secretary.

I wish to add to these reports a few words in behalf of the Women's Clinic, as its chief executive officer. It affords me pleasure to testify to the efficient, full, and self-sacrificing gratuitous service of our regular class of clinicians, and to call attention to the fact that the work devolving upon them is constantly increasing, as our financial returns from month to month demonstrate. But we could do much more if we had the necessary room and equipment for regular hospital service, which our charter calls for; and we are anxiously looking forward to the time when we may be able to add the necessary additions to our building—which is now a "tight fit"—for that purpose.

We feel our work is to be much cramped this current year through the small appropriation made by Congress several years past, having been cut down in committee over \$200, and we most earnestly appeal to your board to use its influence to have the appropriation brought up to the original amount of \$1,000 per annum, as we need every dollar of that sum to carry on the clinical work.

It will be remembered that the Woman's Clinic is the only institution in the District of Columbia devoted exclusively to the needs of indigent women and children, and all its departments but one (the eye and ear, temporarily) are conducted exclusively by women.

Its unique place and usefulness have long been conceded, and we feel these facts ought to increase and strengthen its promoters, especially as it is partly self-supporting and its influence tends to building

up the self-respect of those enjoying its benefits, because the payment of ever so small an amount for service received, relieves them from the odium of being "charity patients." At this point we beg leave to respectfully suggest that the clinical service will be gladly extended to such "indigent patients" as your board might be willing to contract for, and thus enable the institution to feel it doubly earns the appropriation generously granted by Congress.

During the past year there have been no material changes in the management of the clinic.

There are no debts against the institution save only on or in the building fund, which we are lessening from month to month. It has been the policy from the first to go slowly and safely, rather than fast with the risks of failure.

Visitors are always welcome at the clinic building (1237 T street NW.) that they may see for themselves the work and under what conditions it is performed. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, yours,

EMILY LEE RAGAN, *President.*

BOARD OF CHARITIES,  
*District of Columbia.*

*Dispensary service.*

	White.		Colored.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Cases that received treatment during year .....	12	232	45	2,645
Number of new cases .....	11	66	28	1,039
Persons treated in dispensary during year .....	11	146	34	1,990
Total number of visits made by patients to dispensary during year .....	15	315	52	3,235
Number of applicants for treatment refused during year .....	0	3	0	18
Whole number of cases treated during year:				
Medical .....	9	162	33	1,814
Gynecological .....	0	42	0	705
Surgical .....	3	28	12	126
Surgical operations .....	0	3	4	21

Number of prescriptions compounded, 6,489; number from whom payment was received, 2,073; amount of money received, \$692.71.

CAROLINE P. BURLEIGH.

STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER.

Balance on hand (private fund) July 1, 1904 .....	\$147.18
Received from clinics, etc. ....	637.75
Received from donations .....	5.00
Received from building association (dividends on stock) .....	20.97
Paid out monthly payments on purchase of house .....	\$236.97
Paid out interest on deed of trust .....	210.00
Paid out for current expenses .....	16.45
Paid out for repairs on house .....	15.75
	<hr/>
	810.90
	<hr/>
	479.17
Balance on hand June 30, 1905 .....	331.73



## PUBLIC FUND.

Received from Congressional appropriation for the year.....	\$1,000.00
Paid out for drugs.....	\$426.08
Paid out for surgical instruments.....	66.47
Paid out for fuel for the year.....	90.04
Paid out for groceries, ice, and gas.....	41.48
Paid out for printing and stationery.....	46.10
Paid out for telephone.....	45.00
Paid janitress and pharmacist salaries.....	228.00
Paid for furniture, dry goods, and hardware.....	55.65
Paid balance of back tax on house.....	1.18
	<hr/> 1,000.00

JUNE 30, 1905.

MARY F. CASE, *Treasurer.*

The property of the Woman's Clinic consists of house, 1237 T street NW., purchased in June, 1903, for \$4,500. Of this amount \$1,000 was paid at time of purchase (from a building fund which had been accumulating for several years) and the balance is in a building association, to be paid in monthly installments. The interest has been paid and \$470.97 on the principal, leaving still to be paid \$3,029.03. The dividend, paid each year, on shares, goes into the payments on the principal. The personal property of this institution is only the meager furnishing of the house, in the way of office table and chairs and the necessary articles for use in the clinic rooms and drug room.

There are no debts except the debt on the house. The board does not incur any debt until some arrangement to pay it can be made.

## REPORT OF WOMAN'S DISPENSARY.

*Attending physicians for treatment of general, surgical, and gynecological cases.*—Dr. George K. Baier, Dr. Mary Holmes, Dr. Edward F. Cumiskey. Dr. Louis A. Johnson, physician in charge.

*Officers.*—Dr. Jos. Taber Johnson, president; Mrs. A. B. Williams, vice-president; Miss Alice W. Stearns, acting secretary; Alexander Muncaster, treasurer.

*Board of directors.*—Dr. Jos. Taber Johnson, Mrs. M. J. Stroud, Dr. James Kerr, Dr. Louis A. Johnson, Mrs. A. B. Williams, Mrs. J. C. Hawley, Dr. S. S. Adams, Alexander Muncaster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 3, 1905.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the report of the Woman's Dispensary for the year ending June 30, 1905.

Our assets consist of the cash balance of \$79.33, as shown by the accompanying financial statement, and dispensary furniture and instruments valued at \$300. There are no liabilities.

But for the balance of \$144.10 on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year we would have had a shortage of \$74.77, as the receipts were that much less than the expenditures, although the receipts and expenditures were about the same as in former years.

In view of the fact that we start the year ending June 30, 1906, with a balance of \$79.33 on hand, it is expected that by the end of the year we will barely have sufficient to meet current expenses.

We are in especial need of a blood counter, which would cost \$25, and we respectfully request that the usual allotment of \$400 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, be increased to \$450, so that we may purchase this instrument and also prevent a shortage at the end of the year.

*Summary of dispensary work.*

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cases treated .....	28	268	283	2,201	2,780
New cases treated .....	23	143	176	1,254	1,596
Persons treated .....	17	113	214	1,154	1,498
Visits by patients .....	21	214	262	1,966	2,463
Applicants refused .....		3		6	9
Medical cases treated .....	15	130	116	1,236	1,497
Surgical cases treated .....	13	138	167	965	1,283
Surgical operations .....	2	8	13	36	59
Vaccinations .....	5	6	71	93	175
Prescriptions compounded .....					2,900
Gynecological, eye, ear, throat, and nose treatments .....					245
Average cost per treatment, including total expenses .....					\$0.25

*Financial statement.*

## RECEIPTS

Balance on hand July 1, 1904 .....	\$144.10
Allotment by Board of Charities of the District of Columbia, disbursed by disbursing officer District of Columbia .....	400.00
Donations .....	235.25
Total .....	779.35

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent to July 1, 1905 .....	\$350.00
Medicines, instruments, and surgical supplies .....	152.86
Salary of apothecary .....	130.00
Current expenses (gas, washing, etc.) .....	67.16
	700.02
Balance on hand June 30, 1905 .....	79.33

Very respectfully,

ALICE W. STEARNS,

*Acting Secretary, No. 123 Eleventh Street NE.*

GEORGE S. WILSON,

*Secretary Board of Charities, District of Columbia.*

REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON HOME FOR INCURABLES.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your request I have the honor to submit herewith the statement of the treasurer for the year. While gratefully acknowledging the appropriation for the last year we earnestly hope that after an inspection of the home and a careful investigation of our work that the Board of Charities will feel justified in giving us an increased appropriation for the ensuing year. We feel the more justified in asking this, as we take both cancer and consumption patients, both of which diseases necessitate great expense in nursing and supplies, and we feel in taking them we relieve the District of patients who otherwise would be a charge on it. Owing to the increased price of living and the repairs always necessary, our expenses are great, and it is a constant effort to secure the necessary income, and had we sufficient funds we should be able to care for many more patients than we are now able to take. Our greatest need is another wing, which would give us increased accommodations for men and separate rooms for consumptives and better accommodations for our nurses, and we hope your board may see its way clear to help us to build such a wing by asking for an appropriation for said purpose.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLOTTE EVERETT HOPKINS,  
*President.*

Admissions, discharges, etc.

Patients in hospital June 30, 1904.....	40
Patients admitted during year.....	23
Total.....	63
Discharged during year:	
Cured.....	1
Improved.....	2
Unimproved.....	4
Deaths during year.....	13
Remaining June 30, 1905.....	43
Total.....	63
Daily average number of patients.....	40
Largest number patients at any one time.....	44
Smallest number patients at any one time.....	37



REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1905.

MADAM: I have the honor to submit below the report of the treasurer for the fiscal year 1905, as required for the annual report of the honorable Commissioners of the District of Columbia:

Assets.

Estimated value of real estate .....	\$60,000.00
Estimated value of personal property, furniture, etc .....	2,000.00
Accumulated fund, derived from legacies, etc., not held as endowment, but drawn upon only for permanent or special repairs and improvements .....	22,505.08
Balance maintenance fund .....	1,626.32
Endowment fund of cancer ward .....	510.00
Total assets (no liabilities) .....	86,641.40

Receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1905.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Balance from last year .....	\$631.02	Salaries, including medical officer .....	\$3,717.07
Pay patients .....	2,333.70	Medicines and surgical supplies .....	564.25
All other private sources .....	7,303.62	Repairs to maintain buildings and furniture .....	750.75
Appropriation .....	4,000.00	General maintenance, not included in above .....	7,609.95
			12,642.02
		Balance on deposit (American Security and Trust Company) .....	1,626.32
		Total .....	14,268.34
Total .....	14,268.34		

Estimate for appropriation, 1907, \$4,000.

BERNARD P. MIMMACK, Treasurer.

REPORT OF BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 4, 1905.*

SIRS: The following is the twelfth annual report of the Board of Children's Guardians, being the report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

The Board of Children's Guardians of the District of Columbia was created by the act of July 26, 1892, entitled, "An act to provide for the care of dependent children in the District of Columbia and to create a board of children's guardians."

It was not, however, until July 1, 1893, that the Board was enabled to receive wards.

The Board consists of nine members, appointed for a term of three years by the judges of the police court and the judge holding criminal court, who serve without compensation.

Children of all races or religions who are dependent, neglected, destitute of suitable homes, abandoned by their parents or guardians, kept in immoral associations, or when vicious or incorrigible, may be committed to the Board by the police court or the criminal court, when the children are not over 17 years of age.

PERSONNEL.

The members, officers, and staff of the Board of Children's Guardians during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, are named in the following table, with a statement of the respective dates of original appointment and close of term of present appointment of the members and terms of service of officers and staff during the year:

MEMBERS.

Name.	Term.
Mrs. Mary L. D. Macfarland.....	Sept. 16, 1902, to Oct. 5, 1905.
John F. Cook.....	Nov. 16, 1902, to Oct. 5, 1905.
William J. Miller <sup>a</sup> .....	Do.
B. Pickman Mann.....	Sept. 16, 1902, to Sept. 20, 1906.
Louis Stern.....	June 2, 1897, to Sept. 20, 1906.
Miss Ella Moore.....	Mar. 1, 1903, to Sept. 20, 1906.
Mrs. Eliza A. Babson.....	Oct. 5, 1898, to Oct. 5, 1907.
James B. T. Tupper.....	Do.
Thomas E. Sewell.....	Oct. 5, 1901, to Oct. 5, 1907.

<sup>a</sup> Died May 15, 1905.

OFFICERS.

Office.	Name.	Elected.
President.....	William J. Miller <sup>a</sup> .....	Nov. 14, 1903.
Vice-president.....	John F. Cook.....	Nov. 3, 1900.
Secretary.....	Mrs. Eliza A. Babson.....	Feb. 20, 1904.

<sup>a</sup> Died May 15, 1905.

STAFF.

Station.	Name.	Appointed originally.	Appointed to present position.
Agent and disbursing officer...	John Wesley Douglass.....	July 13, 1897	June 8, 1901
Executive clerk.....	Miss Jennie M. Tustin.....	Nov. 4, 1893	Dec. 21, 1901
Probation officer.....	Zed Hetzel Copp.....	July 16, 1902	Aug. 1, 1902
Placing officer.....	George A. Falck.....	June 1, 1903	Nov. 14, 1903
Clerk.....	Miss Estelle Foster.....	July 1, 1901	July 1, 1901
Do.....	Miss Mary F. van de Sande.....	June 11, 1900	Do.
Do.....	Doddridge W. Pickett.....	July 1, 1904	July 1, 1904
Temporary clerk.....	Mrs. Kate B. Barlow.....	May 1, 1901	Mar. 12, 1904
Physician.....	Mrs. Julia R. Hall, M. D.....	Jan 6, 1894	Jan. 6, 1894
Messenger.....	Attrell A. Richardson.....	Oct. 10, 1903	Oct. 10, 1903

STANDING COMMITTEES.

*Executive.*—President, vice-president, and secretary (ex officios), Rev. Louis Stern, Miss Ella Moore.

*Accounts.*—Messrs. Sewell (chairman), Rev. Louis Stern, and William J. Miller.

*Agents and rooms.*—Mr. Mann (chairman), Mrs. Mary L. D. Macfarland, Mr. Sewell.

*Feeble-minded children.*—Mr. Tupper (chairman), Rev. Louis Stern, Mrs. Mary L. D. Macfarland, John F. Cook.

*Homes and institutions.*—Mrs. Babson (chairman), Rev. Louis Stern, Miss Ella Moore, Mrs. Mary L. D. Macfarland, John F. Cook.

*Legislation.*—Mr. William J. Miller (chairman), Messrs. Cook and Tupper.

MEETINGS

Twelve regular, no adjourned, and three special meetings of the Board and eleven meetings of the executive committee were held during the year.

WORK OF THE BOARD.

The following is a summary of the cases investigated and of the permanent and temporary wards for each year of the Board's existence.

Year.	Cases investigated.	Permanent wards.	Temporary wards.	Probationary wards.
1893-94.....	200	203	48	.....
1894-95.....	370	110	62	.....
1895-96.....	392	93	70	.....
1896-97.....	502	88	92	.....
1897-98.....	517	95	100	.....
1898-99.....	732	135	113	.....
1899-1900.....	896	126	158	.....
1900-1901.....	1,065	146	144	95
1901-2.....	1,338	227	158	281
1902-3.....	1,228	214	166	355
1903-4.....	1,252	213	137	286
1904-5.....	1,275	250	109	212
Total.....	9,857	1,900	1,357	1,230

The minimum of commitments in any one year (1897) was 88, and the maximum in one year (1905) was 250, with an average of 158.33.

One hundred and seventeen children passed from the control of the Board during the past year, the causes for which were as follows:

Died.....	23
Returned to court and committed to reform school.....	29
Returned to court and order set aside.....	6
Attained majority.....	47
Married.....	6
Adopted.....	6
	<hr/> 117
Passed from control, 1894-1905.....	633
Remaining under care of the Board June 30, 1905.....	1,267
	<hr/>
Total.....	1,900

Further details as to the reception and distribution of children with whom the Board has had to deal will be found in the appended reports of the agent and probation officer.

The fact that more than twice as many permanent wards were received as were discharged during the past year indicates that the period of maximum growth of the work of the Board is yet in the indeterminable future.

#### WILLIAM J. MILLER.

The Board suffered the loss by death of Mr. William J. Miller, who had been a member of the Board from the date of its organization, had been its vice-president for several years, and was its president at the time of his death. In his memory the following resolutions were adopted at a special meeting held May 16, 1905:

Whereas William John Miller, who departed this life on the 15th day of the month of May, had been a member of the Board of Children's Guardians ever since the organization of the Board, more than twelve years since, and was the president of the Board at the time of his death, we, the members of the Board, who have had opportunity to become well acquainted with the character of our deceased associate, desire to place upon record the testimony of our esteem.

*Resolved*, That our late president had endeared himself to us by the exhibition of a loving and charitable disposition and a never-failing courtesy; that he had won our profound respect by the purity of his life and the integrity of his motives; that in his relations to the work of this Board in comforting the afflicted and guiding the wayward youth he ever manifested earnest purpose and sound judgment.

*Resolved*, That we tender to the family and other friends of our late president our heartfelt sympathy with the loss which they have sustained in his removal from visible association with them.

*Resolved*, That this testimonial be inscribed upon the records of the Board and copies be transmitted to the family of the deceased and to the public press.

On motion of Mr. Mann, it was ordered that the office of the Board be closed in the afternoon of the funeral of Mr. Miller.

It was further ordered that the necessary expense for appropriately engrossing a copy of the above resolutions for the family be authorized.

#### HART FARM SCHOOL.

The language of the appropriation act gives the Board no authority to prescribe conditions under which wards of the Board are kept and cared for at the Hart Farm School. The embarrassments of the situation here are fully set forth in the agent's report, to which your attention is especially invited. The Board places a considerable number



of children on indenture in families where not only no payment is made to the foster parents, but these persons undertake to care for the children, give them a required amount of schooling, and pay a small sum to the Board for their benefit at the age of 18 years.

There are proper reasons for placing some children in institutions under different conditions, but if the Board of Children's Guardians is to be held responsible for the welfare of these children it should be given control of the conditions under which the children are to be cared for.

#### NUMBER OF CHILDREN CARED FOR—PERMANENT WARDS.

The number of permanent wards July 1, 1905, was 1,267, of which 436 were white and 831 colored.

A detailed statement of the number of children committed to the Board from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1901, in each year, for the term of their minority, was given in the report of the Board for 1901. Annual continuations were stated in subsequent annual statements.

Fiscal year.	Committed.	Passed out.
1894-1903.....	1,437	444
1904.....	213	72
1905.....	250	117
Total.....	1,900	633

Remaining, 1,267.

#### PROBATION WORK.

The probation system, which was introduced in this District by the act of March 3, 1901, has worked satisfactorily.

The report of the probation officer shows the need of a larger force to look after this branch of work.

The need in this District of a separate juvenile court is ably presented in the report of the agent, which is hereto appended.

#### FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

The number of feeble-minded children under the charge of the Board on July 1, 1905, was 58.

The appropriation of \$12,000, made for the current year, is inadequate, and it is hoped Congress will increase it to at least \$14,000.

The matter of the care of feeble-minded colored children is receiving the attention of the Board. Up to the present time the Board has been unable to find any school or institution for feeble-minded children willing to receive colored children.

#### APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1906, made by the District of Columbia appropriation act approved March 3, 1905, are as follows:

For the Board of Children's Guardians, created under the act approved July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, namely: For administrative expenses, including expenses in placing and visiting children, and all office and sundry expenses, three thousand one hundred dollars;

For the following, now authorized and being paid from the appropriation for administrative expenses, namely:

For agent, one thousand five hundred dollars; probation officer, one thousand two hundred dollars; executive clerk, one thousand and eighty dollars; placing officer, nine hundred dollars; placing officer, seven hundred and twenty dollars; investigating clerk, seven hundred and twenty dollars; record clerk, six hundred and sixty dollars; visiting inspector, four hundred and eighty dollars; messenger, three hundred and sixty dollars; in all, seven thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.

For maintenance of feeble-minded children, twelve thousand dollars.

For board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said Board by the courts of the District, and for the temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, with authority to pay not more than one thousand dollars to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control and not more than three hundred dollars for burial of children dying while under charge of the Board, forty thousand dollars.

In all, for Board of Children's Guardians, sixty-two thousand four hundred dollars.

The Board of Children's Guardians is hereby directed to contract for the care and maintenance of sixty wards of the Board at the Hart Farm School at the rate of two hundred dollars per annum each; and for this purpose the sum of twelve thousand dollars is hereby appropriated.

This act makes a radical departure from previous acts as regards the payment of salaries to employees of the Board. Hitherto a gross sum has been appropriated for administrative purposes and has been apportioned as seemed to the Board best to provide for its needs within its means. Two lines of promotion of the administrative work have been kept in view; one of them the increase of personal service by addition to the number of employees; the other the recognition of the value of these services by increase of rates of salary. The new system destroys that elasticity which existed previously and emphasizes the need of foresight in providing for the growth of the work.

Too little consideration is given to the value of the services of laborers in the field of charity. A certain predisposition to any particular line of work is essential to the accomplishment of the best results in that work. Workers in charity should be persons who would, for the love of the work, if they were able, do this work without pay. Should such be the conditions under which, if any, they should be compelled to work, or should their pay be more meager than that of workers of equal ability in other lines of effort? The agent of the Board, the probation officer, the investigating clerk, for instance, might command salaries if they procured a clerkship in the Executive Departments of the Government, or in other branches of the District service, far beyond those given any employee of this Board. It is scarcely necessary to cite instances. An examination of the current District appropriation act discloses wide differences in salaries that are inequitable and unjust to the employees of this Board and which must tend to discourage them in their chosen line of work. The expenses of living are the same to them as to others occupying the same place and it is manifestly unfair that they should be at a disadvantage, as compared with others, because they have devoted themselves to the more noble, rather than to the ordinary vocations of life. Their work is for the salvation of the child element of our community and its development into true and useful citizenship, and they should receive every help and encouragement to success. We are all subject to these very human influences and in need of evidences of appreciation. The Board has felt compelled, however, in submitting its estimates, not to depart widely from the scale of salaries already authorized, trusting that at least gradually

a more adequate scale may be established. The following estimates were transmitted to the Board of Charities, August 15, 1905:

*To the Board of Charities, District of Columbia.*

SIRS: The following estimates of appropriations needed for the work of the Board of Children's Guardians for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, are respectfully submitted:

For the Board of Children's Guardians, created under the act approved July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, namely: For administrative expenses, including expenses in placing and visiting children, purchase of books needed for office use and all other office and sundry expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For salaries of employees, as follows:

For agent, one thousand eight hundred dollars; probation officer, one thousand two hundred dollars; executive clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; placing officer, one thousand dollars; placing officer, nine hundred dollars; investigating clerk, seven hundred and eighty dollars; record clerk, six hundred and sixty dollars; visiting clerk, four hundred and eighty dollars; clerk, four hundred and eighty dollars; in all, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For maintenance of feeble-minded children, fourteen thousand dollars;

For board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said Board by the courts of the District, and for the temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, with authority to pay not more than one thousand five hundred dollars to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control and not more than three hundred dollars for burial of children dying while under charge of the Board, fifty-four thousand dollars.

In all, for Board of Children's Guardians, seventy-nine thousand dollars.

The foregoing sums appropriated for the Board of Children's Guardians shall be disbursed by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, who is authorized to advance to the agent of the Board of Children's Guardians, upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia and upon such security as may be required of said agent by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, sums of money not exceeding \$200 in any one month, to be used for expenses in placing and visiting children, traveling on official business of the Board, and for office and sundry expenses, all such expenditures to be accounted for to the accounting officers of the District of Columbia within one month on itemized vouchers properly approved.

The following table shows the payments made during the past fiscal year for several items of administrative expense, excluding salaries and the estimates for the coming fiscal year:

Subject.	Year ending June 30—	
	1905.	1906.
Rent.....	\$522.50	\$600.00
Stationery and printing.....	241.54	300.00
Travel and transportation.....	1,070.93	1,200.00
Sundries.....	315.03	400.00
Total.....	2,150.00	2,500.00

The following table shows the salaries of employees for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, those for which appropriations have been made for the current fiscal year, and estimates for the coming fiscal year:

Employee.	Year ending June 30—		
	1905.	1906.	1907.
Agent.....	\$1,800	\$1,500	\$1,800
Probation officer.....	1,200	1,200	1,200
Executive clerk.....	1,080	1,080	1,200
Placing officer.....	900	900	1,000
Do.....	600	720	900
Investigating clerk.....	780	720	780
Record clerk.....	660	660	660
Visiting clerk.....	480	480	480
Clerk.....			480
Messenger.....	350	360	.....
Total.....	7,850	7,620	8,500



The estimate for general administrative expenses is \$350 larger than the expenditures for the past year and \$600 less than the appropriation for the current year. During the past year the office obtained the use of additional office room, for which it paid rent only for the remainder of a year, but estimate must now be made for a whole year. Stationery and printing cost \$328.51 in 1904 and sundry expenses, including postage, cost \$499.63 in that year. The less expenditure in the past year is due largely to the use of supplies which were left over from the previous year. Travel and transportation, which cost \$873.12 in 1904, cost \$1,070.93 in 1905, and are likely to cost more this year and next because of the increasing number of children to be visited and the possibility, due to the employment of two placing officers instead of one, of making more of the desirable visitations. The estimate for salaries is \$650 in excess of the payments for 1905 and \$880 in excess of the appropriations for 1906. These estimates restore the salary of the agent and the investigating clerk to the rates at which payments had been made prior to July 1, 1905, and which are considered none too large. The rates established for the current year were determined upon without particular consultation with the Board and are believed to have been based in part, at least, upon a misunderstanding. An increase of \$120 is asked for the executive clerk, \$100 for one placing officer, and \$180 for the other. It is proposed to change the title of one employee from "messenger" to "clerk" to overcome one misunderstanding, because the person who fills and has been filling that office is a stenographer and typewriter, mainly employed upon clerical work and only incidentally as a messenger.

When the character and responsibilities of the several employees are considered and comparison is made with the rates paid for similar services in the Executive Departments of the Government, most of the salaries paid to employees of the Board are seen to be extraordinarily low. It appears to be difficult to displace the ancient idea that persons who render service for the upbuilding of character in the human heart and the relief of the distresses occasioned by unfortunate circumstances of life are less worthy of pecuniary compensation for their time and labor than those who are employed in many other occupations. Nine dump men in the street-sweeping office of the District receive each the same pay is asked for the lowest salaried clerk in the employ of this Board. A bookkeeper in the District auditor's office receives the same pay that is asked for the agent of this Board, upon whose discretion and acumen so great reliance must be placed for the initial disposition of the hundred or more human lives which are thrown upon his consideration every month. The Board earnestly solicits the restoration and increase of salaries above set forth.

Special mention is made of the purchase of books needed for office use, because it has been decided that without such mention books can not be purchased. Either the agent or some member of the Board has had to pay for what was obtained or to go without, or, as has been done, to beg for gratuitous supply, which is a pitiable expedient on the part of a Board of this character.

The recommendation that the appropriations for this Board be disbursed by the disbursing officer of the District is in line with the recommendation of the Board of Charities. By this means the Board of Children's Guardians would be relieved of a large amount of clerical labor and be better able to perform the duties for which its clerical force is still insufficient; the agent of the Board would be relieved of burdens which tend to distract his attention and consume his time that could be better employed in other work which he has to do; the District disbursing office is already equipped with the necessary facilities to do this work. The reason for the provision authorizing advances to the agent should be obvious. Car fares, expresses, and many other expenses incidental to the administrative service, especially at a distance from the city, must be met by ready cash and can not await the rendition of vouchers. Consequently the agent has been obliged to keep a considerable sum of money from his private purse invested in this public service without any compensation while awaiting the settlement of monthly accounts. He should be relieved of this burden.

As regards the maintenance of wards of the Board, the best endeavors are made to place the children in free homes, when such homes of appropriate character are available, but the Board is not responsible for the number of wards committed to it and can not control wholly the opportunities for placing those children off expense. The cost of maintenance during the past year, including the amounts paid at the Hart Farm School, was \$54,082.42. Approximately the same amount is asked for the coming year. On the other hand, the reception of feeble-minded children is within the discretion of the Board, if discretion can be exercised properly in the presence of that crying need of help which manifests itself when a feeble-minded child is found not to be cared for as it should be. The demand for relief has exceeded the present resources of the Board. Twelve thousand dollars were paid for the care of feeble-minded children during the past year, exhausting the appropriation, and a deficit of \$331.37 was created. The same appropriation has been made for the present year—not enough to pay for the children already in the charge of the Board. Cases of this class ought to receive prompt attention. While the Congress has in the past granted



readily any deficiency appropriations asked for in this behalf, the Board is reluctant to incur obligations beyond the amount appropriated in advance, and several worthy cases were rejected for lack of funds last year. More will be asked for during the present year, and it is not unreasonable to expect that \$14,000 will be needed next year.

For the care of certain classes of children, especially older girls, no other appropriate place can be found at certain times than institutions which have been classed as sectarian. On July 1, 1905, there were 17 children in such institutions where the contract rate of maintenance is \$100 per annum. At that date 8 wayward girls, wards of the Board, from 14 to 17 years of age, were at the House of the Good Shepherd (for white girls) in Georgetown. The limit of \$1,000 available for payment to these institutions is insufficient. By the grace of these institutions children have not been refused, even when they could not be paid for, but it is asked that the limit be raised so that fair payments may be made.

The following table is continued from former years:

Per capita cost.  
MAINTENANCE.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Average number in boarding homes.....	20.64	47.74	70.73	79.7	113.7	144.6	119.6	121.92	132.32	143.91	130.29	175.56
Expense of maintenance in boarding homes.....	\$3,203.30	\$6,426.44	\$8,145.98	\$9,019.02	\$12,985.36	\$16,119.16	\$13,406.12	\$12,724.16	\$13,039.53	\$16,011.91	\$14,583.78	\$19,033.21
Per capita cost.....	\$155.20	\$134.40	\$115.17	\$113.16	\$114.20	\$111.46	\$112.23	\$104.36	\$98.54	\$111.26	\$111.16	\$108.41
Average number of wards in institutions.....	43.35	59.23	51.83	46.89	61.7	88.9	116.01	141.94	158.29	134.41	205.93	231.08
Expense of maintenance in institutions.....	\$4,738.00	\$6,173.59	\$5,821.72	\$6,192.09	\$9,229.78	\$12,792.47	\$17,555.52	\$23,261.12	\$26,836.27	\$20,073.88	\$32,028.51	\$35,049.21
Per capita cost.....	\$109.06	\$104.23	\$112.32	\$132.05	\$149.59	\$143.89	\$151.31	\$163.87	\$169.54	\$149.34	\$155.53	\$151.67
Average number in boarding homes and institutions.....	63.99	107.02	122.56	126.61	175.4	233.5	235.46	263.86	290.61	278.32	336.22	406.64
Whole expense of maintenance.....	\$7,941.30	\$12,600.03	\$13,967.70	\$15,211.11	\$22,215.14	\$28,911.63	\$30,961.64	\$35,985.28	\$39,875.80	\$36,085.79	\$46,612.29	\$54,082.42
Per capita cost, based on whole number on expense.....	\$124.10	\$118.66	\$113.15	\$120.14	\$126.67	\$123.81	\$131.49	\$136.38	\$137.21	\$129.65	\$138.63	\$132.99

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION.

Average number in free homes.....	46.24	114.38	164.66	200.19	209	252	331.52	400.85	475.64	* 622.49	671.37	755.5
Average number in boarding homes.....	20.64	47.74	70.73	79.7	113.7	144.6	119.45	121.92	132.32	143.91	130.29	175.56
Total average number subject to supervision.....	66.88	162.12	235.39	279.89	322.7	396.6	450.97	522.77	607.96	766.40	801.66	931.06
Total expense of administration and supervision.....	\$3,933.72	\$3,706.66	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,587.85	\$5,659.51	\$5,966.00	\$6,713.17	\$7,406.67	\$8,594.87	\$8,600.00	\$10,000.00
Administrative per capita based on number subject to supervision.....	\$58.80	\$22.87	\$16.99	\$14.29	\$14.21	\$14.26	\$13.22	\$12.84	\$12.18	\$11.21	\$10.72	\$10.74
Total average number of wards.....	110.23	221.4	287.22	342.22	423.31	519.2	608.8	664.71	766.25	900.81	1,007.59	1,162.14
Total expenses.....	\$11,875.02	\$16,306.69	\$17,967.70	\$19,211.11	\$26,802.99	\$34,571.14	\$36,927.64	\$42,698.45	\$47,483.43	\$44,680.66	\$55,212.29	\$64,082.42
General per capita.....	\$107.72	\$73.65	\$62.55	\$56.13	\$63.31	\$66.58	\$60.65	\$64.23	\$61.97	\$49.60	\$54.79	\$55.14

The faithful and efficient services of the employees of the Board are commended, and attention is called to the appended reports of the agent and disbursing officer, Mr. John Wesley Douglass, the probation officer, Mr. Zed Hetzel Copp, and the physician, Mrs. Julia R. Hall, M. D.

The relations of the Board with the other official agencies of the District, including the Commissioners, the Board of Charities, and the police, and with the various philanthropic associations and individuals who have cooperated with the Board, have been gratifying, and their assistance is cordially acknowledged.

Respectfully submitted.

B. PICKMAN MANN,  
*President.*

ELIZA A. BABSON,  
*Secretary.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

#### AGENT'S REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1905.

##### To the BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS:

I submit herewith for your information and consideration some facts regarding the work of the past year and some observations regarding some phases of the work:

On July 1, 1904, your permanent wards numbered 1,134. During the year ending June 30, 1905, 250 were added to, and 117 dropped from, the number of permanent wards, leaving on that date 1,267 wards.

The reasons which appeared to justify the commitment of the 250 wards during the year are as follows: Destitute of proper homes, 109; abandoned, 7; children of unfit parents, 58, and children who might be termed delinquent, 76.

The 1,267 wards were distributed on June 30, 1905, as follows:

##### White:

Industrial Home School.....	38	
Junior Republic.....	14	
St. Joseph's Asylum.....	4	
St. Mary's Industrial School.....	1	
St. Ann's Asylum.....	1	
House of the Good Shepherd.....	8	
Bruen Home.....	21	
	87	
Boarding homes.....	22	
	109	
Total white on expense.....		109
Trial with relatives or friends.....	154	
Trial for indenture.....	16	
Trial for adoption.....	14	
Indentured.....	99	
Apprenticed.....	29	
Absconders.....	12	
Hospitals.....	3	
	327	
		436

##### Colored:

Children's Temporary Home.....	44	
Hart's Farm School.....	57	
St. Paul's Normal and Industrial Institute.....	1	
House of the Good Shepherd.....	3	
	105	
Boarding homes.....	135	
		240
Total colored on expense.....		240

Colored—Continued.		
Trial with relatives.....	230	
Trial for indenture.....	84	
Trial for adoption.....	27	
Indentured.....	187	
Apprenticed.....	23	
Absconders.....	37	
Hospitals.....	3	
	591	
		831
		1,267

*Geographical arrangement of children June 30, 1905.*

District of Columbia:		
Trial for indenture.....	30	
Trial for adoption.....	33	
Trial with relatives.....	326	
Indentured.....	105	
Apprenticed.....	36	
		530
New Jersey:		
Trial with relatives.....	7	
Apprenticed.....	1	
		8
Maryland:		
Trial for indenture.....	16	
Trial for adoption.....	4	
Trial with relatives.....	13	
Indentured.....	56	
Apprenticed.....	6	
		95
Virginia:		
Trial for indenture.....	50	
Trial for adoption.....	4	
Trial with relatives.....	20	
Indentured.....	97	
Apprenticed.....	6	
		177
Pennsylvania:		
Trial with relatives.....	9	
Indentured.....	7	
		16
Delaware:		
Trial with relatives.....	1	
Indentured.....	10	
		11
New York:		
Trial with relatives.....	3	
Apprenticed.....	1	
		4
Massachusetts: Trial for indenture.....		1
West Virginia:		
Trial for indenture.....	3	
Indentured.....	6	
Apprenticed.....	1	
		10
Maine: Trial with relatives.....		1
North Carolina:		
Trial with relatives.....	1	
Apprenticed.....	1	
		2
Rhode Island:		
Trial with relatives.....	1	
Apprenticed.....	1	
		2



Colorado: Trial with relatives.....	1
Tennessee: Trial with relatives.....	1
Connecticut: Indentured.....	1
Illinois: Indentured.....	1
California: Indentured.....	1
Cuba: Indentured.....	1
North Carolina: Indentured.....	1
Boarding homes:	
In District of Columbia.....	148
In Virginia.....	5
In Maryland.....	4
	157
In institutions:	
In District of Columbia.....	122
Outside of District.....	76
	198
Absconders.....	49
	1,267

## A FEW CASES.

One very pretty child taken under charge during the past year was a 2-year-old girl, the child of an Italian man and mulatto woman.

The father's whereabouts were unknown, and the woman was frequenting a disreputable alley and drinking heavily. When taken in charge the child was suffering from hunger. The mother admitted that she had given it no food for over a day. The little one is now in a comfortable private home.

Marie, colored, aged 7 years, was left in charge of her mother's year-old illegitimate baby and subjected to the abuse of the drunken man with whom the mother lived. Warnings from this office had no effect; and when the children were found alone and neglected, a policeman was summoned and they were at once removed. The man is now serving a year's term for larceny, and the woman is in jail for keeping a disorderly house.

Four unusually handsome and intelligent white children, ranging from 2 to 9 years, became wards of the Board through the death of both parents within a few months of each other. There were no relatives who could provide for the children, and friends in the church who had rendered aid during the mother's illness applied to this office. The children are now in happy homes where they are loved and are being given every advantage.

Not all the children committed to this Board are taken from unworthy parents.

There are frequent appeals from fathers and mothers who feel that owing to poor health or grinding poverty they can not give their children the necessary care and training. One colored man, dying of consumption, made application for the commitment of his motherless children, so that when he was gone they would not fall into the hands of unworthy relatives. Another in the same circumstances gave the children into the care of the Board through the court, saying his last days would be happier to know that they were safely provided for.

Several children have been committed as protection against drunken, worthless fathers who tried to interfere with relatives who were caring for the children after death of the mother. These men always recognize the power of the Board and keep at a safe distance.

There is a crying need for day nurseries in our city. Many a woman who now has to apply to public or private agencies to care for her child or children could get along if there were conveniently situated day nurseries where such child or children could be cared for while the mother went out to work.

## TEMPORARY WORK.

On temporary rolls July 1, 1904.....	11
Names added during the year.....	109
	120
Total to be accounted for.....	120
Returned to parents.....	60
Permanently committed.....	47
Died.....	3
Absconded and not recovered.....	2
Transferred to probation list.....	1
Committed to Reform School.....	1
On temporary rolls July 1, 1905.....	6
	120

## TEMPORARY WARDS.

	Days on expense.	Cost.
In institutions.....	1,458	\$555.77
In boarding homes.....	2,146	622.33
For transportation.....		34.25
Total.....	3,604	1,212.35

Average daily expense, 33.6 cents.

A less number of children was dealt with by 28, and a less amount of money by \$290.06 was expended on this class. This is as it should be. Private agencies ought to do the bulk of the work of a temporary character. Still there will always probably exist the necessity for the Board's doing some of this work. The aim is and shall be to keep it at the minimum.

## PROBATION WORK.

Your attention is directed to the detailed report of the probation officer. The most gratifying fact shown therein is that 73 less children were placed on probation last year than the preceding year. This practically means that 73 less children were before the court for offenses against the law. Is it unreasonable to claim that juvenile delinquency is on the decrease largely as a result of the probation system, imperfect as that system is? Your agent has kept in close touch with this branch of the work throughout the year, being consulted on all important cases by the probation officer and a decision as to the proper recommendation to make to the court being agreed upon.

I renew with all the emphasis at my command the recommendations I have made in former years as to the wisdom of working for the establishment of a separate juvenile court. All friends of neglected childhood throughout the District of Columbia—and they are legion—will never rest satisfied until the very best machinery known to the highest civilization of the world is set here for the salvation of our youth. The following are among the reasons which seem to me to warrant the establishment of a separate juvenile court for the District of Columbia:

(1) Such a court is declared by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia as the very basis of a wise public system for the care of dependent and delinquent children. The Commissioners were directed by Congress to submit a "general plan for the future care of the delinquent and dependent children in the District of Columbia." They canvassed the whole subject most thoroughly, receiving suggestions from all in a position to be cognizant with the subject, and submitted a most comprehensive plan, which is printed as Senate Document No. 85, second session Fifty-eighth Congress.

(2) There is now no such court having a legal existence. There is a juvenile branch of the police court by mutual tacit understanding among the District Commissioners, the judges of the police court, and other public officials. This branch of the police court has no special and definite authority or jurisdiction with reference to delinquent or dependent children, except what is conferred upon it in a general way relating to all classes of people. Such special and definite authority is sought to be conferred upon a special court in a lawful way. The present arrangement is not only inadequate in not having sufficient authority and jurisdiction in law, but it is itself unstable and insecure, inasmuch as it depends upon a mutual and tacit understanding among people who happen now to occupy official positions. Their successors might not favor even an arrangement like the present, and would have it in their power to revert to the old way of having juvenile offenders tried with adult criminals. To avoid this possibility, a juvenile court should be legally established.

(3) Children's cases should be heard away from the atmosphere and environment of police courts, in clean, quiet, uplifting surroundings. Suggestions of punitive dealings should be reduced to a minimum, and the entire course of treatment should be from the educational and remedial point of view. Now the old police court, with all its malodorous environment, receives these children.

(4) The beneficence of the law forbidding children from being sent to jail or workhouse or held at police stations with adult criminals and the good influence of a house of detention for youthful offenders are all lost and nullified by the last step, viz, subjecting them to a police court hearing.

(5) A judge with a keen insight into child nature and thoroughly familiar with all the forces at work for juvenile advancement everywhere should devote his exclusive time, thought, and energies to this particular field. Judges who are wearied with the harrassing cases of drunks, disorderlies, fornications, and the like can not bring to the consideration of children's cases that calm, deliberate, and sympathetic judgement which may make

for weal or woe the child's whole future. The cases of adult offenders and juvenile delinquents are entirely different—demand different treatment.

(6) The present separate sessions of the police court for juveniles are presided over by one judge and then the other, alternating daily. This causes confusion and instability of authority, and very often works injustice to the children and unnecessary expense to the District of Columbia. For example, a boy may be before the court on Monday and his case partially heard. It may be necessary to continue the case for future investigation. The same judge will not sit upon the bench again until Wednesday, and the child must be held unnecessarily at the house of detention on expense. Such instances are by no means uncommon, and in a year amount to a considerable sum by way of expense in dollars and cents.

(7) A juvenile court constituted as provided for in the bill under consideration (Senate bill No. 5443, 3d sess. 58th Cong.) would save to the community in money more than it would cost to run such court. Such mercenary consideration is wholly of minor importance compared with the weightier moral benefits, but, in these days of scarcity of District of Columbia money, must be reckoned with.

The approximate cost to the District of Columbia of a juvenile court under the provisions of this bill is \$8,000 annually. This is, of course, allowing nothing for rent of new quarters, it being assumed that the court will convene at some place now under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Of course, the ideal juvenile court ought to be specially provided for in a separate building, or perhaps in a house of detention built especially for detention and court purposes. But the friends of this measure are willing to wait. It costs approximately 33½ cents per day to maintain a child in any of our public child-caring institutions, or about \$120 per annum. If, therefore, an authoritative and well-equipped juvenile court can keep 67 children during one year from being public charges, it will save to the District of Columbia the \$8,000 necessary to run the court. The history of the juvenile courts everywhere warrants the assertion that this can be done and much more. The fundamental and working idea of juvenile courts is to save the child in the home. A court with definite authority of law and adequate equipment, as provided for in this bill, can do just this sort of work a hundred per cent better than it is now being done.

(8) There is abundance of work for such a court to warrant its creation. For the year ending June 30, 1903, according to the report of the major and superintendent of police, there were arrests of 1,983 children under 16 years of age. For the year ending June 30, 1904, there were 1,674 arrests of children under 16.

Of course, all these cases did not reach the court, and just how many did can not be learned from the records of the juvenile branch of the police court. But these figures are correct: During the period from July 1, 1904, to January 1, 1905 (six months), there were 733 cases of children reported to the probation officer from the House of Detention. It is estimated there were at least 280 cases which came to court directly—not by way of the House of Detention. There were 99 commitments to the Board of Children's Guardians during minority on petition and 58 children under temporary care. Other public child-caring institutions which would be affected by this bill received through their admission committee 31 children during this period. According to the judge of the police court, 98 cases of compulsory support of children under 14 years by parents were presented during the year ending June 30, 1904. This class of cases under this bill would be heard by the juvenile court. Assuming that the ratio for the first half of this year is about the same, there would be 49 cases, a grand total of 1,250 cases for a period of six months. When it is considered that very few of these cases are closed out finally at the hearing, but are of the continuing class, requiring much time and thought, it will be seen that there is plenty of work for the proposed court. By way of comparison, the Marion County juvenile court, the county containing the city of Indianapolis, had before it the first six months of its existence 393 cases. During the year ending July 1, 1902, 1,002 children were brought into the Buffalo juvenile court. In four years the Chicago juvenile court has handled approximately 15,000 cases.

(9) A juvenile court would centralize the authority for assuming public support of all children, and thus minimize duplication of effort and liability to imposition. Now such authority is vested in the judges of the police court (two) and, as far as the reform schools are concerned in the judges of the criminal courts and in the trustees of two child-caring institutions, each with reference to its own institution. This way is not businesslike. The juvenile court would mold into a homogeneous system all the links in the chain of public child-caring agencies.

(10) A centralized system of paroling children from public institutions would be established, as well as a uniform system of supervising such paroled children, all which would operate for the good of the children and the benefit of the community.

(11) The results in other cities justify its establishment here. The judge of the Cleveland juvenile court says:



"Among the tangible results so far observed in the working of the juvenile court in Cleveland may be mentioned a decrease of over 60 per cent in the past school year in cases of truancy. Another result observed under the juvenile law is that the police authorities and even the parents themselves do not hesitate to bring into the juvenile court children on apparently trivial charges, whereas under the old system the police authorities would not arrest a child and bring him to trial in the police court unless the offense was serious. As a result of bringing children into the juvenile court at the very beginning of their wayward career, it is not difficult to put them on the right path. In a word, under the juvenile law we get hold of the children before they are entirely lost. Another result is a decrease of about 50 per cent in the number of children committed to institutions as compared with the old method in the city police court."

The governor of Colorado, in his inaugural address to the legislature, declared that the Denver juvenile court had saved the State and county \$88,000 in eighteen months.

The juvenile court has now been in operation in Illinois about four years, a long enough time to make it possible for those interested in the work to form a fair idea as to the tangible results accomplished, both from an ethical and economic standpoint.

Before the enactment of the juvenile court law, boys who were so unfortunate as to come under the ban of the law in Cook County were incarcerated in the county jail and treated as criminals. According to Jailer Whitman, an average of 575 boys under 16 years of age were committed to the jail each year previous to the enactment of the juvenile court law. There boys were arrested on criminal charges, tried as criminals, and, if convicted, sentenced to serve time in penal institutions under the same laws that governed the cases against adults. Practically speaking, there is now no one under the age of 16 years committed to jail.

A recent report of the work accomplished by the juvenile court in Kansas City, Mo showed that probation system in Kansas City has saved the community nearly \$10,000 in a year and a half. In other words, if the boys who were paroled had been sent under the usual procedure to jail or the reform school the cost to the county would have reached this large sum. But as they were handled instead by a probation officer, the only expense to the taxpayers was the small appropriation toward part of his salary made by the city.

#### INSTITUTIONS.

The various institutions with which the Board has contracts, rates of payment, etc., are given elsewhere in this report. The work accomplished for your wards in these institutions is in the main highly gratifying. There are, however, a few exceptions. Conditions surrounding the Board's relations with the Hart Farm School are far from satisfactory. Here the law compels the Board to keep a fixed number of children at a fixed rate under a contract. The Board has no power to enforce the terms of the contract if it thinks such contract is not being kept. Its supervisory authority is practically nullified. It simply disburses \$12,000 of the public money in a prescribed way without authoritative responsibility for results. The location of the farm is well adapted for the purposes of agricultural training for colored youth. The boys are made to work the farm and are brought under good discipline. The school on the place, to which each boy goes half a day, gives good instruction. The instruction in the meagerly equipped blacksmith shop to a small number of boys is rather primitive. There is no play room for stormy weather, the dormitory facilities are inadequate, and the equipment of same deficient; the provisions for washing, both as to the boys themselves and their clothing, no suitable laundry and no laundress at all being provided, are exceedingly poor. These and other deficiencies have been called to the attention of the management, but up to this date have not been remedied, and it appears that under the law the Board is powerless to compel any remedial measures.

The party with whom the Board contracts, William H. H. Hart, has for the past year practically sublet the contract. I am reliably informed that he has personally visited the place but twice during the year, and then only for a little time. The personal touch with these boys, which the Board supposed it would get from the genius of Mr. Hart, has been wanting, and their moral, physical, and educational training has been let out to poorly paid help. A superintendent competent to plan for and deal with this class of children is worth more than \$25 per month and board. The monthly pay roll for all employees at the school is from \$150 to \$175. Practically all the vegetables, meats, etc., are raised on the 300 acres by the boys' labor. Forty-four hogs, averaging 200 pounds each, were killed last year; 700 bushels of sweet potatoes, 460 bushels of Irish potatoes, 500 bushels of tomatoes, and other vegetables in proportion—string beans, Lima beans, beets, cabbages, cucumbers, kale, lettuce, etc.—enough for the entire plant and more, for a considerable quantity of vegetables was sold to the soldiers at Fort Washington. It costs but little to raise the hogs, as the garbage from Fort Washington is given for the hauling. In the light of these facts, it is indeed difficult to understand why the public should be taxed \$1,000 per month and your Board made the disbursing agency for this sum while at the same time rendered powerless to in any way control or adequately supervise. In my personal judgment \$100 per



annum for each boy maintained at this school under present conditions would be a liberal and remunerative allowance. It seems to me that both methods and money here are based on wrong principle, and should be radically changed at the earliest practicable moment. Possibly the operation of an industrial home school for colored children on the District's own plant will do away entirely with the need for the Hart Farm School.

At the Children's Temporary Home the annual rate from July 1, 1904, to January 1, 1905, was \$180, from January 1, 1905, to July 1, 1905, \$156, while the average number maintained there was 57. Here the children have been well housed, fed, taught, and humanely and intelligently ministered to in every way. It appears to me as almost an axiomatic principle in child-caring work that the salary or remuneration of the contracting party should not be dependent upon the number of children kept with such party. For example, the Board contracts with a party to care for an indefinite number of children at so much a head. The more children placed and kept with such party the greater is his or her financial remuneration. There is in this method great danger of holding on to children for the school for a longer time than the necessities of the children themselves require.

Apropos of what is said above, I invite the Board's attention to the consideration of the wisdom of taking entire charge of the Children's Temporary Home, if it can be done, paying all salaries and meeting all expenses and running it as the Board's temporary home for colored children. Supplies could then be purchased at the contract rates of the District, much more economically than any private party could purchase them.

At the National Junior Republic, situated at Annapolis Junction, Md., there was maintained an average of 21 boys, at \$150 per annum each. There was a change of superintendents here during the year, which militated against the progress of the boys. The discipline was somewhat uncertain at times, the school instruction and equipment were not up to date, there was practically no provision for manual training, and the institution is not yet fixed on a solid financial basis. The management is fully alive to these deficiencies, and is making every effort to supply them. I feel sure that the Board can continue to place here boys of the kind the Junior Republic was designed to reach, with reasonable expectation that larger and better work will be done for them and with consequent better results.

At the Industrial Home School, a larger average number of children (32) was maintained and at a higher rate (\$150 per annum). In my judgment, the wards placed at this school get more for the money than at any other institution with which the Board has contract relations. The esprit de corps is unexcelled, and the whole atmosphere of the place is charged with electric activities in behalf of the children. The only danger here, so far as I can observe, is that of making the place too attractive, doing too much for them and surrounding them with too elaborate and luxuriant conditions. Long-continued existence in any institution is to be deplored and fought against. Of the 38 wards of the Board at the Industrial Home School on June 30, 1905, 5 had been there two years and over, 12 between one and two years, 10 between six months and one year, and 11 less than six months. Many of those longest here will be placed during the summer of 1905.

#### INFANTS.

There were 23 deaths among all the Board's wards during the year. Of these, 10 deaths were among children committed during the year, and 13 among those previously committed. Twelve were over and 11 under 2 years of age. Four died in hospitals, 5 in homes of relatives or friends, where they were on trial, 1 at an institution where it received the medical attention of the institution's physician, and 13 were under the immediate medical care of the Board's physician. Of the 5 foundlings permanently committed during the year, all were living and doing well June 30, 1905. Seventy-seven children under 2 years of age were dealt with, 27 from previous years and 50 committed during the year. Eleven deaths among these give a percentage of 14.28, a higher rate than last year, but still one to be proud of.

The total number of children under 2 years of age dealt with each year and the percentage of deaths to number dealt with are shown below:

Year.	Number of infants.	Percentage.	Year.	Number of infants.	Percentage.
1894.....	42	21.95	1900.....	75	21.33
1895.....	52	25.00	1901.....	56	19.64
1896.....	52	26.73	1902.....	59	18.64
1897.....	42	28.57	1903.....	55	20.00
1898.....	62	16.12	1904.....	63	9.5
1899.....	79	18.98	1905.....	77	14.28

## PLACING OUT.

On June 30, 1904, 745 of the Board's 1,134 wards were in places at no expense to the Board except for supervision. On June 30, 1905, 918 out of 1,267 wards were thus located—133 more wards and 173 more in free homes. The quantity of work done in this department has been large, and we believe the quality has been commendable. To sift from the numerous applications for children what appear to present the best possibilities, to visit such selections and become familiar with the prevailing atmosphere therein, to know the children so thoroughly by name, face, temperament, and possibility as to be able to intelligently select one who will fit into the accepted home—all require time and skill of a high order. The working theory for guidance of your office in home finding and home placing is in part stated above, and we come just as near absolutely following out the theory as the volume of business with the working force at command will allow. Many placements have been made in Maryland and Virginia and the law complied with in reference to visitation.

*Financial exhibit, year ending June 30, 1905.*

## PRIMARY APPROPRIATIONS.

For maintenance.....	\$39,700.00
For administration.....	10,000.00
For feeble-minded.....	12,000.00
For Hart Farm School.....	12,000.00
For burial of wards.....	300.00
For deficiency for maintenance.....	3,500.00
For deficiency to pay sectarian institutions, year ending June 30, 1904.....	830.68
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>78,330.68</b>

## EXPENDITURES.

Administration:	
Salaries.....	\$7,850.00
Rent.....	522.50
Stationery and printing.....	241.54
Travel and transportation.....	1,070.93
Sundry expenses.....	307.03
Postage.....	8.00
	<hr/> \$10,000.00
Feeble-minded:	
Elwyn, Pa., Training School.....	7,944.32
Virginian Training School, Falls Church.....	4,055.68
	<hr/> 12,000.00
Maintenance:	
District institutions.....	19,313.60
Other institutions.....	3,656.09
Private boarding homes.....	17,626.21
Medical attendance and supplies.....	1,407.00
Clothing.....	141.39
	<hr/> 42,144.29
Hart Farm School.....	11,938.13
Burial of wards.....	113.50
Deficiency to so-called sectarian institutions, fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.....	830.68
	<hr/> 77,026.60
Balance to be returned to United States Treasury.....	<hr/> 1,304.08

This surplus is from the following funds:

Maintenance.....	1,055.71
Hart Farm School.....	61.87
Burial of wards.....	186.50
	<hr/> 1,304.08

There was expended to institutions denominated as sectarian \$1,490.11—the total amount to which the Board was restricted by Congress being \$1,500. If the Board's wards with such institutions are all paid for on a per capita basis at the uniform rate of \$100 per annum there is still due and unpaid the sum of \$494.19, divided as follows:

House of the Good Shepherd, colored girls (Baltimore).....	\$50. 28
House of the good Shepherd, Washington.....	80. 20
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum.....	88. 63
St. Ann's Infant Assylum.....	185. 94
St. Rose's Industrial School.....	25. 12
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum.....	64. 02
Total.....	494. 19

I recommend that this amount, plus \$331.37 deficiency on account of feeble-minded wards, or a total of \$825.56, be requested of the next Congress as a deficiency item.

As will be noted, the Board covers back into the Treasury from its total appropriation a sum considerably in excess of this deficiency.

A comparison of the expenditures for the preceding year with those of this year follows:

Total expenditures for year ending June 30, 1905.....	\$77,026. 60
Total expenditures for year ending June 30, 1904.....	66,616. 86

Total increase.....	10,409. 74
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Increases:

To boarding homes.....	\$4,479. 58
To institutions.....	3,507. 75
To salaries.....	1,431. 26
To feeble-minded.....	670. 43
To travel and transportation.....	197. 81
To burial of wards.....	38. 50
To rent.....	42. 50
To deficiency.....	830. 68
To sundry office expenses.....	22. 40
	<hr/> \$11,220. 91

Decreases:

To stationery and printing.....	86. 97
To medical attendance and supplies.....	30. 15
To Hart Farm School.....	61. 72
To clothing.....	425. 33
To postage.....	207. 00
	<hr/> 811. 17
	<hr/> 10,409. 74

As will be seen from the above, about 70 per cent of the increase was paid to institutions and boarding homes for a larger number of children cared for. The rate at the Industrial Home School was \$150 per annum, as against \$123 the preceding year, and the amount paid was \$2,174.65 greater.

In addition to the public appropriation, \$1,585.45 was paid in by friends or relatives of children, all of which was applied directly for their maintenance. Of the above-mentioned amount, \$728.60 was for children of the feeble-minded class.

It is believed that the total expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, will not exceed that for the past year.

The institutions with which the Board had contracts the past year, the actual amounts paid, and the amounts due such institutions, the annual contract rate, the average number of children maintained therein, and number of days' board furnished are here given.

	Amount paid.	Amount due.	Annual rate.	Average number of children.	Days' board.
Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children.....	\$7,944.32	\$331.37	\$225.00	35.30	14,754
Virginia Home and Training School for Feeble-Minded Children.....	4,055.68		225.00	18.02	6,611
Hart Farm School.....	11,938.13		200.00	59.69	21,791
Children's Temporary Home.....	9,717.10		{ <sup>a</sup> 180.00 <sup>a</sup> 156.00 }	57.83	21,703
National Junior Republic.....	3,281.31		150.00	21.87	8,041
Industrial Home School.....	5,359.28		150.00	35.7	13,427
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....		185.94	100.00	1.85	679
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum.....	413.63	64.02	100.00	4.13	1,744
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum.....		88.63	100.00	.88	324
St. Mary's Industrial School.....	9.61		100.00	.09	35
St. Rose's Industrial School.....		25.12	100.00	.25	91
House of Good Shepherd for Colored Girls (Baltimore).....	303.44	50.28	100.00	3.03	1,295
House of Good Shepherd.....	715.43	80.20	100.00	7.15	3,013
St. Agnes' Industrial School.....	48.00		96.00	.50	184
Bruen Home.....	3,020.16		96.00	31.46	11,548
St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School, Lawrenceville, Va.....	61.73		60.00	1.02	273

<sup>a</sup> For six months.

In closing my report I desire to bear testimony to the faithfulness, zeal, and heartiest cooperation of the Board's employees. For the many courtesies and for the patience and forbearance for the many shortcomings of the agent shown by the members of the Board I extend most grateful appreciation.

Very respectfully,

JOHN WESLEY DOUGLASS,  
*Agent, Board of Children's Guardians.*

REPORT OF PROBATION OFFICER.

There were 213 children received from the court during the year—37 white males, 159 colored males, and 17 colored females.

The last fiscal year closed with 115 children under active supervision. This number added to those received during the year makes a total of 328 to be accounted for. The following tabulated report shows their disposition:

Served full probation (six months).....	170
Committed to a reformatory.....	22
Committed to the Board of Children's Guardians.....	17
Again placed on probation.....	2
Paid fines.....	2
Reached the age of 17 years.....	7
Sent to friends outside District.....	16
	236
Under active supervision June 30, 1905.....	92
Total number accounted for.....	328

The average age of the children is 13 years—the same as last year.

The number at different ages is:

Six years.....	1	Thirteen years.....	34
Seven years.....	4	Fourteen years.....	35
Eight years.....	9	Fifteen years.....	28
Nine years.....	7	Sixteen years.....	238
Ten years.....	16		
Eleven years.....	18	Total.....	413
Twelve years.....	23		



The offenses for which they were committed are as follows:

Larceny.....	105	Playing ball in the street.....	2
Disorderly.....	28	Fast driving.....	1
Assault.....	14	Air gun in the street.....	1
Incorrigibility.....	14	Obstructing sidewalk.....	1
Throwing missiles.....	9	Drunk and disorderly.....	1
Destroying property.....	9	Fast riding bicycle.....	2
Playing craps.....	5	Unlawful assembly.....	2
Jumping cars.....	6	Discharging firearms.....	2
Vagrancy.....	4	Concealed weapons.....	1
Cruelty.....	3	Unlawful use of property.....	1
Colliding.....	1		

Miscellaneous information relative to the foregoing cases is given in the following table:

First offender.....	131
Full orphans.....	10
Half orphans.....	68
Whereabouts of father unknown.....	42
Mother in service.....	45
Attended school.....	77
Attended divine services.....	173
Born in the District of Columbia.....	156
Born in the States.....	57
Employed.....	70
Total weekly wages.....	\$383
Number of cases investigated and prepared for court.....	795
Number of visits made to children.....	1,141
Number of reports made to office by children.....	1,906

The past year has further demonstrated the wisdom of probation for juvenile offenders. The response by the children to the parole requirements has been generally satisfactory. Some of the worst cases have undergone a complete transformation as to character and habits. Parents, neighbors, and police officers have borne testimony to these changes.

The offenses this year have been more largely of the serious order. Last year there were but 106 larcenies in the 286 cases, while this year, with 70 less, there are 105 larcenies. The number of incorrigibility cases doubled and are still alarmingly on the increase.

The returns to court is 2 per cent higher this year than last, being 12 per cent. But when it is considered that many of the cases were for serious offenses, some serving under suspended Reform School sentence and some returned from that institution and placed on probation it will not seem like a loss over last year.

There were about 2,004 cases before the juvenile court during the year, the majority of which forfeited collateral. The House of Detention received and cared for 1,125.

The saving to the Government by probation since its inauguration four years ago has been \$104,680—a saving of more than \$25,000 a year. This saving has been in cases that under the old régime would have been sent to an institution at Government expense.

The Girls' Reform School refuses to admit white girls, and the court sometimes is in a quandary as to what to do with them. The situation should be remedied at once.

Faithful and efficient work in visiting has been done by Mr. D. W. Pickett. Valuable aid has been rendered voluntarily by Mrs. Julia G. Burnett, president of the Legion of Loyal Women, and Mrs. Mary C. Rugg, District agent of the Associated Charities.

The last year witnessed a large increase in so-called incorrigibility cases, many of which were disposed of by institutional placement. The prime cause seems to be parental neglect, superinduced in nearly every case by the absence from home of parents at their work, leaving the children in the care of an older child or with strangers.

The neglect of moral training in many of the homes with which we have to do is appalling. Life for the most part seems to consist of getting enough to eat to keep alive and enough to wear to keep from freezing. There are no lofty ideals, and their gods have vulgar human passions. The "growler," obscenity, profanity, and assault make up the changing variations in many homes, and larceny becomes a crime only when detected. The surprise is not that there are so many offenses, but that under the circumstances there are so few. One of the most inspiring sights to your probation officer is the brave Spartan-like struggle upward these children make when brought in view of the nobler and better life. Their efforts command our warmest love and our strongest help.

## SOME NEEDS AND REFORMS IN THE WORK.

One of the great needs of first importance is more assistant probation officers who can give their entire time to the work and labor under the direction of the Board of Children's Guardians. It is physically impossible for one person to properly investigate from one to five cases—often more—each morning and prepare them for court. When it is considered that many of these cases involve moral turpitude and require disposition affecting the life of the child for a number of years, it becomes imperative that such investigations should be thorough and deliberate. The custom of the court at New York, with its 21 probation officers, is to hold all such cases at the house of detention until every detail of the case is worked out. Thus justice is properly meted out according to the juvenile court idea and not in name only. I sincerely hope that two assistant officers may be secured at an early date.

Another urgent need is a fund at the disposal of the probation officer out of which to provide shoes and sometimes clothing for cases which are kept from school and divine services because of a lack of such things. The parent in almost every such case is a mother whose husband, whether common law or legal, is dead or has deserted her. The mother love prompts her to slave and sacrifice for the sake of home, and her brave battle against fearful odds merits commendation and practical help. Out of this same fund fugitives apprehended here whose parents refuse to send for them should be returned to their homes.

The need of a legally constituted juvenile court is more urgent than ever. While the attention given this branch of the police court by its honorable judges is of the highest order and all that could be hoped for under the circumstances, yet it is not the juvenile court idea as originally planned nor as successfully carried out elsewhere. Prisoners, parents, complainants, and officers are often put to great inconvenience by the continuance of cases caused by the alternating of the judges in holding the court. I suggest that to obviate this, weekly or monthly alternations be arranged instead of daily, as at present. There are many other reasons which might be added to this report which have been given at other times and also by different persons. There is no valid reason against such court, but many good reasons for it.

I sincerely hope that all persons interested in this reform will bring their good offices to bear on Congress, so that favorable action may be had at this session on the bill now before the Senate.

A reform of first magnitude is the organizing of a society whose object shall be to employ persons who shall make a thorough and frequent canvass of all the houses in the courts and alleys and such other sections as it may deem proper, with a view of promoting the physical, mental, moral, material, and spiritual welfare of the people. The dwellers in these sections are of the most illiterate, depraved, and poverty-stricken class. They are an easy prey to disease, crime, and want. Their struggle against appetite, adversity, ignorance, and lack of opportunity is heroic in action but heartrending in end. For their own sake and the sake of their children they need the counsel and guidance of persistent, hopeful, faithful friends.

Another reform of great importance is the imposing of long sentences on chronic adult offenders. The evil effect upon the youth from the old rounders as they strut about, loud mouthed, after serving a brief sentence is such as to measurably prepare the child to follow a criminal course. It certainly would seem the duty of the state to be as zealous in protecting against moral contagion as against contagious disease.

A law should be passed at this session of Congress removing the disabilities incident upon conviction from all juveniles under the age of 17 years convicted heretofore or hereafter convicted of any crime. This would be but simple justice to these children whose early mistake often plagues them through an after life of noble living.

Too many arrests are made for offenses that should be settled by the officer or at the precinct. A child apprehended doing wrong should be warned, and if the case is serious enough should be taken to the parents. If it should again violate the law, it is then time enough to bring it to court.

There is still as urgent need for the curfew law as ever, and I am satisfied that its enactment would greatly reduce the various juvenile offenses.

The operation of public playgrounds when more generally inaugurated will aid in reducing the number of light offenses.

The enactment of a law compelling parents to support their children is one of the great needs of our city. As the matter now stands, convictions may be had only upon complaint of the wife for nonsupport. Some of the children now on probation have suffered beyond expression from the neglect of a father who, having deserted them, now spends his income in dissolute ways. Such need the sharp action of the law.

ZED H. COBB,  
*Probation Officer, Board of Children's Guardians.*

## REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

## The BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS:

As physician of the Board, I beg to submit herewith my annual report of the medical and surgical work for the wards of the Board for the year ending June 30, 1905. Three hundred wards have been treated during the year. The number of separate cases requiring care was 448, and the number of visits made in attendance upon them aggregated 1,407. The accompanying tables give the diseases treated, the deaths, and the cause of death in each case. This statement and table constitute the physician's technical report; whatever else is added is in the nature of statements of facts showing the valuable nature and need of the public service being performed by this Board in saving children from death, disease, and demoralizing environments, and might more properly come from the agent than the physician.

I wish merely to add that I have taken great pride in the zealous performance of my work at every sacrifice, because the record of the little lives rescued and saved under the auspices of the Board makes the Board's work conspicuous and notable in the annals of charity and humanity.

Diseases.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Died.	Total
Abscesses:				
Lumbar.....	1			1
Parotid.....	4			4
Submaxillary.....	4	2		6
Acne.....	7			7
Adenoids.....	1			1
Amenorrhea.....		3		3
Anemia.....	10			10
Appendicitis.....			1	1
Arthritis (knee).....	2			2
Astibmatism.....		2		2
Bronchitis.....		27		27
Burn.....	2			2
Catarrh, nasal.....	8			8
Chilblains.....		2		2
Cholera infantum.....	1		3	4
Circumcision.....				4
Conjunctivitis.....	6			6
Convulsions (infantile).....	5			5
Constipation.....	27			27
Coryza.....	25			25
Croup.....	5			5
Cystitis.....	5			5
Diarrhea.....	35			35
Dysmenorrhea.....		2		2
Dysentery.....	2			2
Eczema:				
Capitis.....	20	6		26
General.....	4			4
Enlarged glands:				
Cervical.....	2			2
Inguinal.....	2			2
Parotid.....	3			3
Submaxillary.....	10			10
Endocarditis.....		1		1
Entero-colitis.....			1	1
Epilepsy.....		1	1	2
Furuncle.....	3			3
Gastritis (acute).....	1		1	2
General debility.....	9			9
Heat rash.....	1			1
Hernia:				
Inguinal.....		1		1
Umbilical.....		10		10
Hordeolum.....	3			3
Impeligo.....	2			2
Incontinence of urine.....	10	3		13
Indigestion.....		8		8
Keritis scrofuloso.....	2			2
Lagrippe.....	19			19
Laryngitis.....	2			2
Leucorrhea.....	1			1
Leucoderma.....				1
Malaria.....	4			4
Masturbation.....	1			1
Marasmus.....		2	1	3
Measles.....	10			10
Nephritis.....	3			3
Neurasthenia.....		1		1
Ophthalmia.....	2			2
Occlusion lacrimal duct.....	1			1
Otorhea.....	5			5

Diseases.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Died.	Total.
Pemphigus.....	1			1
Pharyngitis.....	1			1
Phimosis.....	15			15
Pneumonia.....	10		3	13
Prolapsus of rectum.....		1		1
Pertusses.....	10	5	1	16
Rachitis.....		17	1	18
Rash, infantile.....	2			2
Sprains.....	4			4
Stomatitis.....	8			8
Supernumerary digits.....	1			1
Syphilis, hereditary.....		8		8
Surgical appliances.....				2
Thrush.....	3			3
Tonsilitis.....	9			9
Tuberculosis.....		4	3	7
Typhoid.....	2			2
Ulcers:				
Toes.....	2			2
Gums.....	3			3
Cornea.....	1			1
Urticaria.....	4			4
Vaccinated.....				19
Wounds:				
Contused.....	5			5
Incised.....	1			1
Lacerated.....	2			2
Punctured.....	3			3
Total.....	358	106	15	448

Very respectfully submitted.

JULIA R. HALL, M. D.



## REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

The trustees of the Industrial Home School of the District of Columbia have the honor to submit the following as the annual report of the institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

The following is a list of the officers and members of the board of trustees as of June 30, 1905:

## OFFICERS.

President, J. Ormond Wilson, No. 1439 Massachusetts avenue NW.; vice-president, Bernard T. Janney, No. 1671 Thirty-first street NW.; secretary, Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford, No. 3156 P street NW.

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

	Term expires.
Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford	1906
Mrs. Lucie E. Blount	1906
Walter C. Clephane	1906
William B. Gurley	1907
Bernard T. Janney	1907
James B. Nourse	1907
Mrs. Emily L. Nourse	1908
J. B. T. Tupper	1908
J. Ormond Wilson	1908

## COMMITTEES.

*Buildings, grounds, expenses, and legislation.*—William B. Gurley, chairman; James B. Nourse, J. Ormond Wilson.

*Employees, education, and industries.*—Bernard T. Janney, chairman; Walter C. Clephane, Mrs. Lucie E. Blount.

*Admission, placement, housekeeping, and hygiene.*—J. B. T. Tupper, chairman; Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford, Mrs. Emily L. Nourse.

## SUPERINTENDENT.

Charles W. Skinner, at the home, No. 2526 to 2576 Wisconsin avenue NW.

The following regular officers and employees were upon the salary list of the home on June 30, 1905, at the rates of compensation set opposite their respective names:

	Annual salary.
Charles W. Skinner, superintendent	\$1, 200
Mrs. Fannie P. Skinner, matron	480
Hattie M. Van Deventer, matron	360
Layceye C. Haycock, matron	360
Bertha Thorpe, assistant matron	300
Sarah E. Jarvis, assistant matron	300
Lelah Davis, supply matron	360

	Annual salary.
Ellen D. McLoughlin, housekeeper	\$360
Elizabeth L. Risdon, matron	360
Annie M. Stidham, sewing teacher	360
Lewis A. Blundon, manual training teacher	540
Irving Miller, florist	600
Robert L. Haycock, supervisor <sup>a</sup>	80
Daniel W. Mills, farmer	420
Ida E. Coyle, nurse	300
Ella Lee, laundress	240
Lizzie Nash, cook	216
Mattie Fitzhugh, housemaid	144
Victoria Ashton, housemaid	144
Christopher Eckert, engineer	600

All the employees of the home receive their board, washing, and lodging in addition to the salaries named.

*Estimated value of property owned by Industrial Home School.*

Real estate without improvements	\$187,000.00
Buildings	150,000.00
Furniture and carpets	1,142.30
Bedding, clothing, equipments, etc	803.00
Household utensils and medicines	110.00
Groceries and provisions	100.00
Typewriters and stands	62.00
Tools, etc	327.25
Live stock	165.00
Carriages, wagons, and harness	191.00
Books	100.00
Greenhouse plants	500.00
Growing crops	100.00
Total	340,600.55

There are no endowment funds at the disposition of this institution. There is no outstanding indebtedness.

*Report of produce raised on farm from June 1, 1904, to June 1, 1905.*

Beets	bushels	17	Parsnips	bushels	15
Beans	do	46	Pumpkins		125
Chicken	pounds	270	Parsley	bunches	350
Corn	dozen ears	437	Pepper pods		1,150
Corn, dry	bushels	105	Potatoes	bushels	95
Cucumbers		710	Peas	do	29
Carrots	bushels	10	Radish	bunches	319
Cabbage	heads	1,190	Spinach	barrels	6
Celery	do	1,600	Strawberries	quarts	31
Eggs	dozens	177½	Squash		149
Kale	barrels	26	Turnips	bushels	110
Lettuce	heads	1,200	Tomatoes	do	175
Oyster plants	bushels	10	Long feed	pounds	2,600
Onions	do	35½	Hay	do	1,300

<sup>a</sup> Mr. Haycock is the principal of the public school on the grounds, and is paid from the public school funds. In return for his board, washing, and lodging, however, he has been acting outside of school hours as boys' supervisor during the school months. During the summer months, when he is not paid as a public school teacher, he has been put upon the temporary pay roll for two months, during which time he has devoted his entire time to caring for the boys.

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures of the year:

## RECEIPTS.

## Maintenance account:

Balance of school fund	\$1,132.76
Appropriation for maintenance	17,000.00
Receipts from greenhouse sales	708.50
Receipts from shop sales	56.00
Receipts from farm sales	80.75
Receipts from board of children	721.14
Receipts from Board of Children's Guardians	5,052.09
Donation	12.00
Total	24,763.24

## EXPENSES.

Salaries	\$7,243.80
Forage	323.90
Gas and electricity	548.18
Fuel	1,858.36
Bread	1,558.30
Milk	1,431.34
Shoes	515.76
Shoe repairs	347.31
Medicine and drugs	77.42
Materials used in industries	1,308.69
Clothing, provisions, and medical attendance, etc	7,912.14
	23,125.20
Balance	1,638.04
The amount appropriated for repairs and improvements of buildings and grounds was	2,000.00

## Amounts expended:

Installing boiler	260.00
Repairing boiler	155.00
Pipe covering, etc	172.81
Hot-water heater	388.00
Retubing boiler	178.00
Repairing barn	184.00
Paints, lumber, etc	353.13
Plastering, roofing, etc	154.52
Glass, putty, etc	77.54
Papering	55.25
Plumbing	17.69
Total	1,995.94

Received for sewage pumping plant 550.00

## Expended:

For electric current	\$225.08
For repairs to motor and pump	46.54
For engineer service	250.00
	521.62
Balance	28.38

## APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

The following appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1906, were made by act of Congress approved March 3, 1905:

## For the Industrial Home School:

Superintendent -----	\$1, 200	
Matron -----	480	
Two matrons, at \$360 each -----	720	
Two assistant matrons, at \$300 each -----	600	
Housekeeper -----	360	
Sewing teacher -----	360	
Nurse -----	300	
Manual-training teacher -----	600	
Engineer -----	600	
Florist -----	600	
Farmer -----	360	
Cook -----	216	
Laundress -----	240	
Two housemaids, at \$144 each -----	288	
Temporary labor not to exceed -----	400	
	<hr/>	\$7, 324
Maintenance -----	9, 676	
		<hr/>
		\$17, 000
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds -----		2, 000
Cost of operating pumping plant to dispose of sewage -----		550
		<hr/>
Total -----		19, 550

NOTE.—The foregoing schedule was made up in the committee room, it is believed, through inadvertence, from an old schedule which had been changed long before the appropriation act was passed. It was not the one in force at that time, and the work of the institution, it is respectfully submitted, can not be satisfactorily performed under it.

## ESTIMATES.

The following are the estimates submitted for the year ending June 30, 1907:

## For the Industrial Home School:

Superintendent -----	\$1, 200	
Assistant superintendent and matron <sup>a</sup> -----	480	
Two matrons, at \$360 each -----	720	
Two assistant matrons, at \$300 each -----	600	
Housekeeper -----	360	
Sewing teacher -----	360	
Nurse -----	300	
Manual-training teacher -----	600	
Florist -----	600	
Engineer -----	600	
Farmer -----	480	
Cook -----	240	
Laundress -----	240	
Two housemaids, at \$144 each -----	288	
Temporary labor not to exceed -----	800	
	<hr/>	\$7, 868
Maintenance -----	10, 132	
		<hr/>
		\$18, 000
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, including rebuilding of greenhouses -----		3, 000
Additional fire escape -----		500
New building for manual training, laundry, and nursery -----		50, 000

<sup>a</sup> The officer referred to under this designation is not a new officer, but it is proposed to change the title of the head matron so as to vest in her the power of the superintendent during his temporary absence at any time.



## For the Industrial Home School—Continued.

Cost of operating pumping plant to dispose of sewage.....	\$550
Expense of visiting and inspecting the condition of wards placed out in homes.....	500
Total .....	72,550

*Report of admissions and discharges for the year ending June 30, 1905.*

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number of children in the home July 1, 1904.....	89	44	133
Number of admissions during the year.....	42	33	75
Total cared for during the year.....	131	77	208
Discharged during the year.....	54	40	94
Died .....	0	0	0
Remaining July 1, 1905.....	77	37	114
Received from Board of Children's Guardians.....	24	23	47
Returned to parents or friends.....	19	8	27
Provided with situations or homes.....	9	4	13
Returned to the Board of Children's Guardians.....	18	26	44
Absconded.....	8	2	10
Average number of children cared for during year.....	81	46	127
Average age of children in the home July 1, 1905.....	10	11	
Total number of days' maintenance furnished inmates.....			46,383
Highest number of inmates in institution at any one time during the year.....			134
Lowest number of inmates in institution at any one time during the year.....			114
Normal capacity of institution.....			150
Per capita cost of maintenance .....			\$179.46
Officers and teachers .....			23

## HISTORICAL.

In the year 1864 a few ladies of the District of Columbia who were deeply interested in the welfare of needy children organized an institution where such children could be provided with food and clothing and be instructed industrially. On February 8, 1872, the school thus founded was incorporated under the laws of the District, its original charter being recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds on February 19, 1872, in Incorporation Book 1, at folio 185. On March 12, 1872, these articles of incorporation were amended by a certificate recorded March 13, 1872, in the same incorporation book at folio 193. Shortly thereafter the school was moved to its present location, and has been under the patronage of the Government and the recipient of funds at its hands ever since.

In the year 1896 the need of closer relations between the school and the Government, a need which had long been apparent, was officially recognized by Congress. In order to prepare for its work under the new conditons, the original charter was extended and amended by a new instrument recorded April 28, 1896, in Incorporation Book 7, at folio 266, in the words and figures following:

## CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

Know all men by these presents, that we, the undersigned, all of the full age, citizens of the United States and residents of the District of Columbia, in conjunction with others, have associated ourselves together pursuant to the provisions of sections 545 to 552 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the District of Columbia, as amended by the act of Congress approved April 23, 1884, in order to continue the association known as the "Industrial Home School of the District of Columbia," created under the act of

Congress, May 5, 1870, according to articles of incorporation dated February 8, 1872, recorded in Liber Deeds of Incorporation, volume 1, folio 185, and amended articles of incorporation dated March 12, 1872, recorded in Liber Deeds of Incorporation, liber 1, folio 193, and hereby certify: First. The said association is known in law as the "Industrial Home School of the District of Columbia." Second. The existence of said corporation shall be perpetual, unless sooner terminated by consent of the undersigned, their successors, or the board of managers of the said association. Third. The object of the association is to provide a home for friendless and neglected children of both sexes and furnish them with instruction in some branches of industry in connection with ordinary school duties, with a view of making them self-sustaining upon arriving at years of maturity. Fourth. Eighteen persons shall constitute the board of managers for the current year, the first year under the present articles. For the purposes aforesaid this association may sue and be sued, receive and convey property, real, personal, and mixed, and transact such other business as may be necessary for the successful carrying out of the objects of the association. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 25th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

Signed :

JNO. D. MCPHERSON.  
T. B. HOOD.  
HULDAH W. BLACKFORD.  
JAS. B. NOURSE.  
J. B. T. TUPPER.  
LEWIS ABRAHAM.  
CHARLES E. FOSTER.  
J. ORMOND WILSON.  
B. T. JANNEY.  
NEILSON FALLS.  
M. D. PECK.  
WILLIAM B. GURLEY.

(Duly acknowledged.)

The foregoing may be said to be the charter of the institution.

#### PROPERTY.

On June 11, 1896, the following act of Congress was approved by the President (29 Stat. L., 410) :

The board of managers of the Industrial Home School, on or before the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, shall transfer said school to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and said Commissioners shall thereupon appoint a board of trustees of said school, consisting of nine members, whose terms of office shall be, for the first appointment, three members for one year, three members for two years, and three members for three years, and thereafter all appointments shall be for a term of three years, except appointments to fill out unexpired terms. The board of trustees so appointed by the Commissioners shall manage the school under such regulations as now exist or may hereafter be made by said board, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. All designations for employment in said school, made by said board of trustees, shall be subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and, in the event of disapproval by said Commissioners of any selection by said board of trustees, the said Commissioners shall make the appointment. All supplies for said school shall be obtained by requisition upon said Commissioners, and all moneys received at said school as income thereof from sales of products and from payments for board and instruction, or otherwise, shall be paid over to the said Commissioners to be expended by them for the support of the school as herein provided.

The required transfer of title was made, and the necessary changes in its organization effected.

The school is situated upon the Tenallytown road, its grounds embracing about 17 acres adjoining the Naval Observatory. Although the purchase of a portion of these grounds in order to extend the ter-

ritory comprised within the limits of the Observatory reservation has been in contemplation, nothing has yet been done toward appropriating money for the purpose.

The buildings upon the Home School property consist, first, of the main building, used as a boys' dormitory, dining hall, hospital, office, etc., and constitutes the administration building; second, the cottage, used as the girls' dormitory; third, the school building, a well-built four-room brick structure; fourth, the stable; fifth, the machine shop, etc.; sixth, the greenhouses.

The greenhouses are badly dilapidated, and they should be practically rebuilt during the coming year. The wing of the main building, used as the nursery, is the old Georgetown almshouse, and is sadly in need of repairs, which would seem to be almost thrown away upon the present structure. Your board believes that, if our property is not to be purchased at once for the purpose of the Naval Observatory, this wing should be torn down and a new building erected in its stead, to accommodate the manual training department, the laundry, and the nursery. An appropriation of \$50,000 is asked for this purpose.

The board has done what it could toward making the buildings as safe as possible, in order to prevent loss of life in case of fire. No rubbish is permitted to accumulate in places where fire might occur; the paint shop has been removed to the spring house, so that danger from that source has been eliminated; no gasoline is used in the buildings; the joists underneath the first floors of the main building and cottage have been covered with metal, and the fire extinguishers are charged every six months. The carriage entrance has been changed so as to permit of the easy entrance of the hook and ladder truck.

In his report to the Commissioners made during the winter the chief engineer of the fire department recommended the erection of an additional fire escape leading from the nursery. A fire escape is now affixed to the main building, leading from the dormitory for the larger boys, but this is at the opposite end of the building from that occupied by the smaller boys and would be of no use to the latter. Your board believe that such a fire escape should be erected without delay, and urgently recommend that an appropriation be secured for that purpose. The funds now at the disposal of the board are not sufficient to permit of such an expenditure.

Much of the ground within the inclosure is devoted to farming purposes, and, thanks to the intelligent work of Mr. Daniel W. Mills, our farmer, who has labored early and late in order to accomplish the best results, our farm is to-day in better condition and producing more satisfactory crops than ever before in its history. The thanks of the board are due to the Washington Railway and Electric Company, which has permitted us to use the top soil from its premises immediately north of our grounds.

Portions of the grounds are set aside for recreation purposes, and are fitted up with swings, trapezes, and other simple devices of that character for the enjoyment of the children. In this connection the board desires to express its deep obligation to the estate of the late John W. Thompson, which has so kindly permitted our boys to freely use its grounds adjoining the home as a baseball field and as



a military parade ground. Without this charitable act upon its part we should frequently have bemoaned our lack of space for these things.

#### OBJECTS.

Our object, as expressed in the regulations governing the school, is "to provide for destitute white children of both sexes in the District of Columbia a good home, in which they shall receive the moral, mental, and industrial education calculated to make them upright, intelligent, and useful citizens upon arriving at years of maturity." This is a home for dependent children, not for delinquents. They are admitted between the ages of 6 and 14, both inclusive. No child is admitted upon direct application until after a careful investigation has been made by the board, or a committee thereof, to ascertain that those responsible for his custody are not able to properly care for him. All children sent to the home by the Board of Children's Guardians, however, are received without such investigation, the school being under contract with that board to receive children sent by it unless good cause to the contrary is known. The Board of Children's Guardians pays to the home the sum of \$12.50 per month for each child sent to the institution, a sum less than the cost of caring for such child, which is \$179.46 per capita annually.

Each child before admission is subjected to a medical examination, and if his or her condition is not satisfactory admission is refused.

#### VISITATION OF WARDS.

The home is a temporary abiding place merely. It is not believed that the best results in the development of character are obtained by collecting them in institutions. On the other hand, the family life is regarded as the ideal condition, and efforts are made to find suitable homes for the children, and as fast as opportunities present themselves children are placed in these homes. It is a matter of regret to the board that Congress has not seen fit to appropriate a fund which may be used in visiting the children so placed in families, as your board feels that its duty should not end with turning the child over to some stranger who may then be believed by it to be a suitable and proper person to care for and rear him, but that it should have the means at its disposal to visit at intervals the person into whose custody the child is given, and ascertain whether he is well cared for. Cases of neglect and positive cruelty to children placed out in this way have been brought to our attention, and in each instance the child has been rescued from such conditions. But many other cases of a like character doubtless escape observation because of a lack of appropriation sufficient to enable us to keep up a systematic visitation of these wards. Only 10 out of 90 families with whom children have been placed have responded to letters requesting reports.

#### DISCHARGES.

Children are discharged whenever their parents or others interested in them are able to provide them with proper homes, or when, after arriving at a suitable age, proper employment can be found for them. Meanwhile they attend the public school in the grounds (which now



comprehends all the grades from the first to the eighth, inclusive) and are taught useful industrial branches.

Many of the larger boys were dismissed during the spring to take positions. One entered the Navy, one was appointed to a position in the navy-yard, another is in a hardware store, one boy is employed on a farm, and another is learning the stationery business. Many of the girls who have gone out from this institution have obtained positions of considerable responsibility as a result of the excellent training given them here in domestic economy.

#### WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

A constant endeavor is made to surround the children with the best influences, and to this end both boys and girls have continual supervision during their play hours, not in forcing upon them any particular character of amusements, but in so influencing their own desires as to cause them to wish to do those things which they ought to do.

Too much praise can not be extended to Mr. Robert L. Haycock, the boys' supervisor, for the tact which he has displayed in dealing with the boys. Under his direction they have been engaged in decorating the grounds with flowering plants, and garden plots have been set aside for such as desire to plant and cultivate small vegetable or flower gardens upon them. The boys have taken great pride in this work, and it is believed that the love of beauty and order thus instilled into their minds has been productive of good.

The following extract from the report of the boys' supervisor may prove interesting:

Our boys, with the help of the farmer, the florist, and the supervisor, laid out 36 individual gardens, rectangular in shape, with paths running between at right angles. Each boy had a space 16 feet by nearly 5 feet. Half of the gardens were devoted to flowers, the boys being given their choice as to flowers or vegetables. Many of the plots were set out with special regard to color, in some the prevailing color being red, in others yellow. With over 20 different varieties under cultivation, there was no limit to modes of arrangement as to height and color. The results were more than satisfactory to the boys. They were especially successful with their vegetables, these growing faster than the flowers which should be at their best in the fall. Over 1,200 plants are being cared for in the flower gardens alone.

Besides these, the supervisor, with his regular class of boys, has improved the grounds around the schoolhouse and girls' cottage. The color effects in these gardens are very pleasing, even at this writing. In all, there have been set out nearly 4,000 flowering plants for the beautifying of the grounds.

Shortly after Christmas, at the request of the girls, instruction in vocal training was inaugurated with them under the able auspices of Miss Davis. The girls have made great progress, and two musical recitals given by them have been pronounced great successes.

Habits of cleanliness and self-respect are enforced, and the daily use of the toothbrush and proper attention to the person in the morning and evening and before meals is required. Those who come in with slovenly ways before long acquire new standards of living.

Miss Jennie M. Roberts and Mrs. Sarah E. Jarvis, who for so many years have been devotedly performing their duties as matrons, are greatly missed. Keen regret is felt that their own best interests demanded that they should sever their relations with the school. Their places have been filled by the appointment of Mrs. Fannie P.

Skinner and Mrs. Lelah Davis to these positions, respectively, appointments the wisdom of which has been shown by the efficiency displayed by those ladies in their work.

#### THE GREENHOUSES.

The work in the greenhouses has been most gratifying since the appointment of Mr. Irving Miller, our new florist. He is assisted in his work by the boys, and the condition of the plants promises a large revenue from this source for the coming year.

The two larger houses are planted with carnations and a few asparagus plumosus. Another house is planted with roses, and in the remaining space are lilies, mignonette, asters, ferns, cyclamen, etc.

#### SPECIAL EXERCISES.

During the year special exercises have been held on Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, Washington's Birthday, Easter, and Flag Day.

Thanksgiving Day was made the occasion of a harvest festival, at which time the assembly room was decorated with the products of the farm. The children were very much gratified to have present Mrs. Barlow, a former superintendent of the school, who addressed them.

The Christmas festival began on Christmas Eve, with singing and recitations. The Christmas dinner was served on the 25th, and the afternoon was devoted by the children to the reception of their friends and relatives, who visited the school in large numbers. On the following Monday all were invited to attend the exercises at St. Albans Church, when each child received a box of candy and a suitable gift.

On Washington's Birthday the commemorative exercises were arranged under the direction of the Washington Board of Trade, and Mr. F. A. Fenning delivered an oration, which was highly appreciated. At Easter a special service was held, and on Flag Day the children were addressed by Mr. W. T. Foster.

Special mention should be made of the fact that on August 17 our children were treated to a picnic at River View, through the generosity of Mr. E. S. Randall, who denoted the use of his boat and the grounds at this resort. Free transportation to and from the boat was furnished by the Washington Railway and Electric Company, another instance of its thoughtfulness for the welfare of this institution.

#### MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

Since the inception of this work, about a year ago, the boys have made tremendous strides in the right direction. The new uniforms of cadet gray were distributed at Christmas time, and on December 28 a drill was held by the two companies constituting the battalion in competition for a stand of colors donated by Mr. Walter C. Clephane. The occasion was honored by the presence of the Commissioners of the District and by a number of friends of the school. The flag was awarded to Company A, as the successful competitor, in a pleasing address delivered by Miss Katie Lowry, one of the pupils.

Again on May 31 the second competitive drill was held, at which the banner was awarded by Commissioner West to Company A, which proved itself the victor for the second time. On this last occasion much of the drill was held during the progress of a cloud-burst, but notwithstanding the torrential downpour the Commissioners of the District remained on the parade ground in the open until the end. The steadiness of the cadets under the circumstances was marvelous.

Mr. G. H. Huddleson, under whose direction the military instruction was commenced, entered the United States Army during the summer of 1904, but the home was fortunate enough to find a worthy successor in Mr. Eugene M. Ball, formerly an officer of the High School Cadet Regiment, who has devoted himself ever since with unflagging zeal to building up this branch of our work.

Connected with the battalion is a drum and bugle corps, which for proficiency can not be surpassed by any organization of the kind in the city.

All the officers of the school are a unit in testifying to the excellent results upon the general morale of the institution brought about by the introduction of the military feature.

#### SUPERINTENDENT.

In order to save the tax office the trouble of receiving from the superintendent the daily remittances deposited with him from the various sources indicated in the financial report, the board of trustees, at the request of the collector of taxes, on March 8, 1905, passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the superintendent of the Industrial Home School be, and he is hereby, authorized to open a bank account in his name with the Potomac Savings Bank, as superintendent, and to deposit therein from time to time all funds coming into his hands as such superintendent, and on or about the first day of each and every month to draw out from said account all balances to his credit as such superintendent, by check, payable to the order of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia.

The superintendent has proven himself to be the right man in the right place. He keeps in constant touch with other institutions of a similar character, and at the request of the board attends the annual conferences of charities and corrections. The ideas which have met with a favorable reception among the workers elsewhere and which have been found by trial in other places to have produced satisfactory results he puts into effect here, and your board believes that under his administration the school is doing all that could be hoped for with the appropriation at our command.

#### CONCLUSION.

Your board takes pleasure in saying that all the officers and employees are exerting themselves to accomplish their best. Whatever measure of success you may find has been achieved is in a large part due to the cordial assistance furnished us by the District Commissioners, the Board of Children's Guardians, and the Board of Charities.

Appended hereto will be found the report of Dr. J. F. R. Appleby, the physician to the school; also a list of all children received into and



discharged from the institution during the year, and a copy of the regulations of the school as adopted by your board of trustees, revised to date.

WALTER C. CLEPHANE,  
EMILY L. NOURSE,  
*Committee on Annual Report.*

## APPENDIX.

### REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN—HEALTH OF THE CHILDREN.

1430 THIRTY-THIRD STREET,  
Washington, D. C., August 8, 1905.

The BOARD OF MANAGERS, INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL:

It gives me pleasure to report that during the fiscal year ending July 1, 1905, there were no deaths among the children of the school. Without exception there has been little sickness of a serious nature. In September, 1904, there was an outbreak of typhoid fever. Eight cases were admitted to hospital about the same time. Two of these were girls and six were boys. Their ages ranged from 7 to 14 years—one was 7, one was 10, two were 11, three were 13, and one was 14 years old. The shortest duration of fever was fourteen days in one case. The longest duration of fever was twenty-four days in one case. The general average was seventeen and a fraction days.

The fact that all were taken about the same time indicates that the source of infection was the same for all. When the proper time had elapsed the blood of each was submitted for examination by the Widal test and each was found positive in reaction. All these cases were treated for typhoid from the first and sanitary preparations taken not only for the patients in the hospital, but also for all the inmates of the institution. The Widal test is not reliable in less than from seven to ten days of the fever. However strongly a given case of fever may resemble typhoid, it would be both imprudent and unscientific to declare it to be that disease without the sanction of the Widal test, this especially in a public institution. As soon as practicable after the report from the Surgeon-General's Office, whose officials have kindly volunteered to make these tests, the health office was notified of the existence of typhoid at the house. Efforts were made to determine the source of infection both by officials of the school and the health office, but with negative results. There were some cases of typhoid in the neighborhood before that disease appeared in the school. The surface drainage from these foci does not pass through the home school grounds.

Flies are recognized carriers of germs of this disease. I have been credibly informed that they find their way to fishing boats in the middle of the Potomac, near its mouth, where the shores are so distant as to be scarcely discernible. The distance to these points of infection is comparatively short from the home school. Flies could also be brought in by wagons passing the infected houses to the home school. As germs multiply with such fearful rapidity in favorable media, an exposed can or dish would readily furnish the breeding ground. This carrying of germs from one house to another by flies offers the best explanation of the spread of the disease in certain neighborhoods. In combating infectious diseases our fight will be without avail unless we give attention to the carriers of those diseases. When we consider that flies alone have caused more deaths, more suffering, and more loss of treasure to our race than all the wars since the foundation of the world; that mosquitoes alone have caused more deaths, more suffering, and more loss of treasure to our race than all of the wars since the foundation of the world, and that fleas alone have caused more deaths, suffering, and more loss of treasure to our race than all the wars since the foundation of the world, it behooves all civilized nations to enter into a warfare on these pests that shall be earnest, deep, and constant.

We eagerly kill a venomous reptile, and yet view with complaisance and indifference these worst of all enemies of the human race. Our mosquito-breeding pools, our fly-breeding stables, and our flea-breeding dogs and cats are about



us on every hand, and as our friends, our sisters, and brothers and our little ones are stricken we lay the blame at the door of Providence.

In India, in 1904, there were 1,022,299 deaths from the plague alone, a disease communicated and disseminated by fleas, and yet we grow hysterical over the fearful carnage of the Russo-Japanese war and provide homes for superannuated dogs and homeless cats. When communities shall no longer tolerate fly-breeding stables, our household pets, and the mosquito-breeding stagnant water in and about our cities we shall have accomplished a far greater and infinitely farther reaching good for mankind than the obliteration of war shall ever accomplish.

Respectfully submitted.

J. F. R. APPLEBY, M. D.

## REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

(1) *Object.*—The object of the Industrial Home School is to provide for destitute white children of both sexes in the District of Columbia a good home, in which they shall receive the moral, mental, and industrial education calculated to make them upright, intelligent, and useful citizens upon arriving at years of maturity.

(2) *Officers.*—The officers of the board of trustees shall consist of a president, vice-president, and secretary, who shall be elected annually at the first meeting in July of each year, if there be a quorum present, or at the next meeting thereafter at which there is a quorum present; shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors are elected, and shall perform the usual duties belonging to their respective offices by parliamentary rules and usages.

(3) *Meetings.*—The regular meeting of the board of trustees shall be held on the second Wednesday of each month, at such place and hour as the board shall designate. Notices of meetings shall be served on members personally, or mailed to them at least two days previous to the time of the meetings by the secretary. The president shall call special meetings when he shall deem it necessary, or when so requested in writing by five members of the board.

(4) *Order of business.*—At all the meetings of the board for the transaction of ordinary business the order of proceedings shall be as follows: (I) Reading of the minutes; (II) report of the superintendent; (III) reports of the committees; (IV) unfinished business; (V) communications; (VI) new business.

(5) *Committees.*—The following standing committees, to consist of three members each, shall be appointed annually by the president, unless otherwise ordered by the board: (I) Committee on buildings, grounds, expenses, and legislation; (II) committee on employees, education, and industries; (III) committee on admission, placement, housekeeping, and hygiene.

(6) *Duties of the committee on buildings, grounds, expenses, and legislation.*—(I) They shall have care of the buildings, attend to all needed repairs and insurance, see that the grounds are properly inclosed, protected, and provided with roads and walks, and supervise the erection of new buildings and requisitions for supplies for their department; (II) they shall keep themselves informed as to the general expenses of the school, and see that all money appropriated for the school is expended to the best advantage; (III) they shall make up and submit to the board for approval all estimates of amounts required for the annual maintenance of the school, improvements of the grounds, repairs of buildings and new buildings, and attend to all legislation required from Congress; (IV) they shall make a written or verbal report of their department at each regular meeting of the board.

(7) *Duties of the committee on employees, education, and industries.*—(I) They shall consider all questions relating to the number and qualifications of employees required for the school and the salaries or compensation to be paid the same, and make report thereon to the board, with such recommendations as they deem proper; (II) they shall nominate to the board for confirmation all regular employees authorized by the board, and provide for temporary help in any emergency; (III) they shall supervise the schools, shops, greenhouses, gardens, cultivation of the grounds, all other industries, the sales of their department; (IV) they shall make a written or verbal report of their department at each regular meeting of the board.

(8) *Duties of the committee on admission, placement, housekeeping, and hygiene.*—(I) They shall exercise control of the admission of children and placing them in homes, under regulations approved by the board of trustees; they shall require a semiannual report of the condition and progress of all children placed in homes until they have become of adult age, or able to look out for their own interests; they shall prescribe a form of book to be kept at the home and to contain a full history of each child, and shall see that the superintendent properly makes all entries therein up to date; they shall require such assistance from the secretary in keeping this record as they may deem proper; (II) they shall have the general oversight of the domestic affairs of the home, approve the bill of fare, and supervise the requisitions for supplies for their department; (III) they shall give special attention to all hygienic conditions of the home and the health of the children; (IV) they shall make a written or verbal report of their department at each regular meeting of the board.

(9) *Regulations relating to children of the Home School.*—(I) Admissions: Only destitute children, or those depending upon charity for support and care shall be admitted, and no child under 6 years of age or over 14 years of age shall be admitted without a special order of the board. (II) Placement: Whenever a satisfactory home can be found for any child of the institution, the committee on admissions, etc., shall select a suitable child to be placed in such home. (III) Industrial work: The children in the home of suitable age shall, in addition to their school work, engage regularly in some occupation suited to their capacity, with the object of acquiring habits of industry, of stimulating mental activity as an educational process, and of learning various manual processes for the purpose of securing suitable employment when discharged. (IV) Religious instruction: No sect distinction shall be recognized in regard to either teachers or scholars, and the same religious subjects or scripture shall be taught to the whole school, and be confined to points of doctrine and practice about which there is no dispute among Christian sects. (V) Classification: The scholars in both week day and Sunday schools shall be graded or classified according to their ages and attainments, and not according to any supposed religious opinions. (VI) Discipline: The discipline of the Industrial Home School shall be such as would be exercised by an intelligent, judicious, and kind parent in a family—vigilant, kind, firm. The superintendent and assistants under his direction shall endeavor on all proper occasions to inculcate upon the minds of the children truthfulness, self-control, obedience to parents, to all properly constituted human authority and to the laws of God, respect for the aged, forbearance toward the weak, regard for the rights of others, politeness to all, kindness to animals, industry, temperance, and frugality. The avoidance of corporal punishment, as far as may be consistent with a due regard to obedience on the part of the children and the good order of the home is enjoined, and the infliction of such punishment on parts of the body liable to be permanently injured thereby, or so as to leave temporary marks of an objectionable character, or by any person other than the superintendent or an assistant specially authorized by him to do so, is positively forbidden. (VII) Leaving without consent: Whenever a child of the home leaves the institution without consent, written notice thereof shall be sent immediately by the superintendent to the person who recommended the child for admission and to the chairman of the committee on admission, etc.

(10) *Physician.*—A physician shall be employed to visit the home, who shall make a monthly report of the health of the children and the sanitary condition of the home to the committee on admission, etc.

(11) *Duties of the superintendent.*—(I) The superintendent shall have direct control of all the employees of the school, see that the duty of each is properly performed, have the power to suspend any inefficient or insubordinate employee temporarily, and immediately shall report such action, with the reasons therefor, to the chairman of the committee on employees, etc.; (II) the superintendent shall make monthly reports to the board, giving for the preceding month the whole number of children in the school during the month, the number admitted, and the number discharged, the amounts received from sales of products and from payments for board, and the total expenses of the month, as nearly as can be ascertained; (III) the superintendent shall present monthly requisitions for supplies to the board for approval at each monthly meeting, and all requisitions must be presented to and approved by the board, and so certified by the superintendent, before they are submitted to the District Commissioners, excepting in a pressing emergency, in which case the committee charged with the supervision of the requisition is authorized to act for the board: *Provided*, That the secretary be authorized to certify the approval of

the board upon bills for the petty expenses necessarily incurred for the school by the superintendent on his own authority, not to exceed the amount of \$10 in any one month.

(12) *Annual report.*—The board of trustees shall make a report to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia at the close of each fiscal year, giving the names of the officers and members of the board; of all the employees of the board, and their respective salaries, dates of admission, and the names, ages, and places of residence when admitted; of all the children admitted, and the names, ages, and disposition made of all children discharged during the year; a classified statement of the expenses of the school, the rules of the board of trustees, and a general statement of the work of the school, with such recommendations for the promotion of its greater efficiency as they may deem proper.

(13) *Amendment of the regulations.*—These regulations may be amended at any regular meeting by a vote of the majority of all the members of the board, provided that the amendment has been submitted in writing at a previous regular meeting.

*List of children admitted to the Industrial Home School, July, 1904, to July, 1905.*

Name.	Date	Age.	Place of residence.
Henry L. Rhea .....	July 5	5	76 M street se., Washington, D. C.
Inez Latham .....	July 13	12	Baton Rouge, La.
Rebecca Duvall .....	do	14	Board of Children's Guardians.
William Weinhold .....	July 14	12	Do.
John Stephens .....	do	10	Beltsville, Md.; reentered.
Robert Reeves .....	July 15	12	Board of Children's Guardians.
Roger Mitchell .....	July 11	12	Do.
Frank Kelley .....	Aug. 5	12	1016 N. J. avenue, Washington, D. C.
Estella Flowers .....	Aug. 16	13	Board of Children's Guardians.
Agnes Bradley .....	Aug. 23	11	Do.
Annie M. Glorious .....	Aug. 27	10	515½ 6th street se., Washington, D. C.
Blanch Glorious .....	do	8	Do.
Elanora Glorious .....	do	5	Do.
Cora M. O'Donoghue .....	Sept. 3	13	Georgetown, D. C.
Saphronia O'Donoghue .....	do	10	Do.
Earl O'Donoghue .....	do	6	Do.
Harvey Cook .....	do	13	Board of Children's Guardians.
Mary A. Fletcher .....	Sept. 12	13	36 O street nw.
Charles C. Conway .....	Sept. 16	13	Board of Children's Guardians.
Hattie Lynch .....	Sept. 26	15	Washington, D. C.
Katie Lowrey .....	Oct. 1	15	No. 1 Dupont circle, Washington, D. C.
John Haas .....	Oct. 28	10	Board of Children's Guardians.
Melvin Haas .....	do	6	Do.
Mary E. Shepherd .....	Nov. 14	15	Do.
Joseph A. Mullen .....	Nov. 17	10	14 Heckman street se., city.
Annie West .....	Nov. 23	11	Board of Children's Guardians.
Estelle West .....	do	10	Do.
Howard Loftus .....	do	10	Do.
Elizabeth Kendrick .....	Dec. 6	9	Mount Rainier, Md.
Agnes Bradley .....	Dec. 7	10	Board of Children's Guardians.
Raymond Briscoe .....	do	12	1332 W street nw., city.
E. Mabel Hudlow .....	Dec. 9	13	Board of Children's Guardians.
George W. Hudlow .....	do	9	Do.
Charles R. Hudlow .....	do	11	Do.
Annie West .....	do	11	Do.
Estelle West .....	do	10	Do.
Marie Newman .....	Jan. 10	13	Do.
Elsie Newman .....	do	11	Do.
John Murray .....	Jan. 22	14	1249 4th street sw., city.
Maurice Colombo .....	Jan. 28	15	Board of Children's Guardians.
Grafton A. Baird .....	Feb. 4	9	227 N street nw.
Clifton A. Baird .....	do	8	Do.
Warriner F. Baird .....	do	6	Do.
Lee Dent .....	Feb. 5	11	Griffinsburg, Va.
Louis Lawrence .....	Feb. 6	9	1063 31st street nw.
Lottie Helm .....	Feb. 10	14	Board of Children's Guardians.
Josephine Green .....	do	11	Do.
Catherine Jett .....	Feb. 17	13	Do.
John Jett .....	do	12	Do.
Walter Jett .....	do	10	Do.
Estelle Flowers .....	Mar. 2	13	Do.
Lawrence Pumphrey .....	Mar. 3	13	914½ G street sw.
Ernest Barnes .....	Mar. 7	6	Tenleytown, D. C.



*List of children admitted to the Industrial Home School, July, 1904, to July, 1905—Continued.*

Name.	Date.	Age.	Place of residence.
William Hogan .....	Mar. 13	12	Tenleytown, D. C.
Thersa Fleming .....	Mar. 15	11	Board of Children's Guardians.
Thomas McTwiggan .....	Apr. 3	9	Do.
Russel McTwiggan .....	do	7	Do.
Lyda McTwiggan .....	Apr. 4	13	Do.
Gennie McTwiggan .....	do	11	Do.
Mary Winn .....	do	9	Do.
George Conway .....	Apr. 6	6	Do.
Earl Thomas .....	Apr. 8	9	Washington, D. C.
Anthony D'Lassio .....	Apr. 15	8	Board of Children's Guardians.
Leonard Chichester .....	Apr. 17	14	Do.
William Carnell .....	Apr. 25	6	Do.
John Kavanaugh .....	Apr. 26	10	Do.
Mary Lyles .....	Apr. 29	7	Do.
Eva Lyles .....	do	12	Do.
William Lyles .....	do	8	Do.
Frank Boswell .....	May 5	12	608 Half street sw.
John Harding .....	May 6	8	Board of Children's Guardians.
Florence O'Donough .....	May 8	6	Georgetown, D. C.
Maurice Columbo .....	May 14	15	Board of Children's Guardians.
Frank Boswell .....	May 18	12	Washington, D. C.
William Shephard .....	June 22	12	Board of Children's Guardians.

*List of children discharged from the Industrial Home School, July, 1904, to July, 1905.*

Name.	Date.	Age.	Place of residence.
Arthur Wall .....	July 4	12	Ellen Wall, Georgetown; mother.
Earl Dent .....	July 6	8	E. A. Dent, 1221 E street se.; uncle.
Ruth Fagan .....	July 7	12	Board of Children's Guardians.
Leola Jewell .....	July 9	15	Do.
Harry Ennis .....	July 14	6	Mrs. E. A. Ennis, Washington, D. C.; mother.
Herbert Dodd .....	July 16	8	Mrs. R. L. Dent, Pittsburg, Pa.; mother.
Carlus Corrick .....	do	13	C. J. Corrick, Washington, D. C.; father.
Maurice Columbo .....	July 18	14	Board of Children's Guardians.
Charles Conway .....	July 28	13	Do.
Raymond Briscoe .....	Aug. 2	13	Absconded.
Lillian Huddleson .....	Aug. 11	13	Lillian Huddleson, Tenleytown; mother.
Margaret Conway .....	Aug. 14	8	Board of Children's Guardians.
Raymond Welty .....	Aug. 15	13	Do.
William Frain .....	Sept. 1	12	Do.
John Browning .....	Sept. 2	10	1103 9th street se., Washington, D. C.
Raymond Browning .....	do	12	Do.
Bertha Marsden .....	Sept. 7	14	Board of Children's Guardians.
Mary Dobbins .....	Sept. 10	12	Do.
Pansy Crawford .....	Sept. 12	13	Do.
Eva Crawford .....	do	8	Do.
Benjamin Reeves .....	Sept. 14	12	Do.
Frank Johnson .....	Sept. 22	12	Mrs. Maggie Johnson, Georgetown, D. C.
Grace Johnson .....	do	10	Do.
George Cook .....	Sept. 23	10	Board of Children's Guardians.
Archie Weeks .....	do	11	Mrs. Lulah Weeks, Washington, D. C.
Louis Lawrence .....	Sept. 28	10	Absconded.
Mary Fletcher .....	Oct. 21	13	36 O street nw.; brother.
John Murray .....	Nov. 5	14	Falls Church, Va.; George Lessler.
Charles Summers .....	Nov. 6	12	709 11th street ne.; father.
Earl Thomas .....	Nov. 7	10	Hillsboro, Va.
Mary Shephard .....	Nov. 10	13	Board of Children's Guardians.
Do. ....	Nov. 21	13	Do.
Louis Freewalt .....	Nov. 29	16	U. S. Navy.
Estelle West .....	Dec. 1	10	Board of Children's Guardians.
Annie West .....	do	11	Do.
Arthur Lyles .....	Nov. 25	10	Unknown. } Father took them and never returned
Clarence Lyles .....	do	7	Do. } them.
Agnes Bradley .....	Dec. 4	10	Absconded.
Loring Newton .....	Dec. 5	14	Falls Church, Va.; mother.
Agnes Bradley .....	Dec. 21	10	Board of Children's Guardians.
Lavinia Harper .....	Jan. 8	13	Absconded.
Reginald Lathan .....	do	13	A. J. Yates, Surprise, Va.
James Taylor .....	Jan. 11	10	Absconded.
Grover Martin .....	Jan. 12	10	To mother, Washington, D. C.
Marie Newman .....	Jan. 14	13	Board of Children's Guardians.
Susan Fagan .....	Jan. 19	8	Do.
Carrie Fagan .....	do	10	Do.
Ernest Shephard .....	Jan. 23	10	Do.



*List of children discharged from the Industrial Home School, July, 1904, to July, 1905—Continued.*

Name.	Date.	Age.	Place of residence.
John Hass .....	Jan. 28	12	Board of Children's Guardians.
Melvin Hass .....	do	7	Do.
Bates Davis .....	Feb. 4	15	Mrs. Bertha Davis; mother.
Joe Davis .....	do	13	Do.
James Coyle .....	Feb. 5	15	Baltimore, Md.; mother.
Harrison Dennison .....	Feb. 10	15	Mother; Washington, D. C.
Inez Lathan .....	Feb. 11	14	A. J. Yates, Surprise, Va.
Lottie Helm .....	do	14	Board of Children's Guardians.
Charles Norris .....	Feb. 13	16	To uncle, Washington, D. C.
Harvey Cook .....	Feb. 15	13	Board of Children's Guardians.
Joe Dickerson .....	do	13	Alexandria, Va.; mother.
Robert Gilmore .....	Feb. 22	15	Baltimore, Md.; mother.
Estelle Flowers .....	Feb. 24	13	Board of Children's Guardians.
Ernest Philips .....	Feb. 25	14	Mrs. J. M. Curtis; mother.
Mable Philips .....	do	11	Do.
George Conway .....	Mar. 14	6	Board of Children's Guardians.
William Weinhold .....	Mar. 31	14	Do.
Estelle Flowers .....	Apr. 3	14	Do.
Patric Tambascio .....	Apr. 7	13	Washington, D. C.; father.
Raymond Briscoe .....	Apr. 15	14	Absconded.
Lee Dent .....	Apr. 26	12	A. D. Hopkins, Washington, D. C.
George Duvall .....	Apr. 28	12	Board of Children's Guardians.
Rebecca Duvall .....	do	15	Do.
Eva Lyles .....	May 8	12	Do.
Morice Columbo .....	May 11	15	Do.
Florence O'Donough .....	May 12	5	Mother.
Frank Boswell .....	May 13	13	Absconded.
Annie Dent .....	May 23	14	Mrs. Frank; aunt.
Mary Winn .....	May 25	9	Board of Children's Guardians.
Harry Riley .....	June 1	8	J. S. Wenner, Rockville, Md.
Cora O'Donough .....	June 2	14	Mrs. L. B. Thornton.
Lyda McTwiggan .....	June 7	14	Board of Children's Guardians.
Jennie McTwiggan .....	do	11	Do.
Russel McTwiggan .....	do	10	Do.
Thomas McTwiggan .....	do	8	Do.
Elizabeth Kendrick .....	do	10	Mount Rainier, Md.
Irene Reeves .....	June 9	6	Board of Children's Guardians.
John Harding .....	do	8	Do.
Kate Lowrey .....	June 20	16	No. 10, Dupont circle.
Frank Boswell .....	do	14	Absconded.
Jasper Jenkins .....	June 21	13	Mrs. Jones, 316 G street se.; mother.
Bessie Jenkins .....	do	9	Do.
Edna Russel .....	do	15	1500 North Capitol street; mother.
Ethel Dent .....	June 22	10	2236 Massachusetts avenue nw.; aunt.
Joseph Abizaid .....	June 27	11	Board of Children's Guardians.

### REPORT OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE COLORED WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

*Officers for 1905.*—President, Mrs. H. M. Hatch, 1316 S street; vice-president, Mrs. M. V. Datcher, 1212 Sixteenth street; treasurer, Mrs. Ida D. Bailey, 1713 T street; secretary, Mrs. Helen A. Cook, 1118 Sixteenth street.

*Board of managers.*—Mrs. C. F. Grimké, Mrs. M. L. Meriwether, Mrs. H. R. Tindall, Mrs. E. P. Messer, Mrs. R. L. Brooks, Mrs. I. M. Howard, Mrs. M. C. Parsons, Mrs. L. C. Moorland, Mrs. J. H. Lyons.

*Trustees.*—Mr. John F. Cook, Rev. F. J. Grimké, Dr. C. B. Purvis.

*Advisory board.*—Dr. W. S. Lofton, Mr. L. M. Hershaw, Dr. H. L. Bailey.

*Standing committees.*—Household committee: Mrs. M. L. Meriwether, 1822 Thirteenth street; Mrs. L. C. Moorland, 1932 Eleventh street; Mrs. H. R. Tindall, 2103 California avenue; Mrs. M. C. Parsons, 1304 Corcoran street; Mrs. J. H. Lyons, 1320 T street. Clothing committee: Mrs. R. L. Brooks, 408 B street SE.; Mrs. E. P. Messer, Howard University. Educational committee: Mrs. C. F. Grimké, 1415 Corcoran street; Mrs. I. M. Howard, 2224 Sixth street; Miss E. A. Cook, 1118 Sixteenth street. Committee on admission and dismissal: Mrs. M. V. Datcher, 1212 Sixteenth street; Dr. I. H. Lamb, The Cumberland. Superintendent: Dr. Rebecca J. Cole. Matron: Mrs. Mary J. Brown. Teachers: Miss N. A. Plummer; assistant, Miss S. R. Quander; industrial, Miss Sara F. Bullard; assistant, Miss Loretta Simms. Kindergarten: Mrs. A. E. Williams.

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your request for information concerning the Home for Destitute Colored Women and Children, I have the honor to submit the following:

(a) The assets of the institution, as stated in former reports, are the land, buildings, and personal property—furniture, bedding, clothing, etc.—valued at \$70,000.

Twenty-one thousand dollars, known as the “Anthony fund,” in negotiable paper, secured by real estate and yielding \$1,015 per annum, and \$1,518.94 in the bank of deposit, subject to draft for current expenses.

There is no indebtedness, bills for supplies and other current expenses being paid monthly or when presented.

(b) The treasurer’s annual statement, which accompanies this report.

The health of the inmates of the home throughout the year has been excellent. One death occurred—that of a woman aged 99 years.

The constant watchfulness of the superintendent, who has had medical training, is of great help in maintaining the health of the family. The earliest symptoms of disease among the children are noted and treated before they have time to develop or be communicated to others.

The spirit of altruism that prevails among the officers, teachers, and those employees who have been long in the service of the home lifts them out of the ranks of mere wage-earners and places them among those who devote their lives to the cause of humanity. The association pays willing tribute to their zeal and earnestness in promoting every effort of the managers for the betterment of their wards.

Two substantial improvements in the surroundings during the past year are to be noted. First in importance was the opening and widening of Eighth street. Two thousand two hundred and ten dollars was the amount assessed on the property by the District of Columbia, but the association feel amply repaid by the removal of the dilapidated and dangerous houses that blocked up the street and by the freedom of communication with Irving street and Brightwood avenue.

The filling up and leveling of the grounds under the supervision of the advisory board has also added materially to the appearance of the building.

The association, during its more than forty years of existence, has done a humane and beneficent work. It has saved from want and misery hundreds of orphaned and destitute children, and set them in the path of welldoing. Occasionally one of the younger ones has been adopted and made a real member of a family, but the majority have been retained in the home until the age of 12 or 13 years, and have then been indentured until they were 18. The managers, realizing the immense influence of the surroundings and associations on the mind of a child during this formative period, have always endeavored to place them where there would be some opportunity for further developement on educational and industrial lines.

In most cases the instruction given, the habits formed while in the home, seem to cling to them and to become their rule of life—their names are rarely to be found in the records of the reform schools or in the police courts. The majority, on leaving the safe seclusion of the home, take up their heavy burden of poverty, proscription, and race prejudice, and bear it onward through years of toil with a courage and cheerfulness that is little short of heroic.

They owe much to the training of the home, but the self-restraint, the willingness to labor without adequate compensation, the way in which they accept all the hard conditions of their life show a groundwork of character that is worthy of a happier fate.

All that has been accomplished has been made possible by a grant of money from Congress—a grant which has now been transferred, presumably in the interest of economy, to another body organized by Government, the Board of Charities. What effect this change of authority, and possibly of ideals, may have on the minds and hearts of the children it is too early to determine or even to foresee. The association can only hope that the transfer of responsibility may inure to the best interest of the little ones, for so many years the object of their solicitude—their present and their future welfare.

Respectfully submitted.

HELEN A. COOK, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Report of admissions and discharges.

	Boys.	Girls.	Women.	Total.
Number in institution June 30, 1904.....	57	32	10	99
Admitted during year (new) .....	17	12	.....	29
Readmitted.....	1	3	.....	4
Total.....	75	47	10	132
Returned to relatives or friends .....	3	3	1	7
Provided with situations or homes .....	9	6	.....	15
Otherwise provided for .....	1	1	.....	2
Died .....	.....	.....	1	1
Number remaining June 30, 1905.....	62	37	8	107
Total.....	75	47	10	132
Inmates reported above as readmitted who went away since June 30, 1904 .....	.....	2	.....	2
Daily average number of inmates .....	55	29	9	93
Total number of days' maintenance furnished inmates.....	20,407	10,885	3,402	34,794
Highest number in institution at any one time during year..	62	36	10	108
Lowest number in institution at any one time during year ..	51	27	8	86
Normal capacity of institution.....	75	75	10	160

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 5,319.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

PUBLIC FUNDS.			
RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
From appropriation .....	\$9,900.00	Salaries.....	\$3,097.10
		Medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments .....	20.00
		Current repairs to maintain property... ..	160.91
		Expended for food, clothing, and other items, as shown in quarterly abstracts .....	6,092.62
		Balance on hand, cash .....	529.37
Total .....	9,900.00	Total .....	9,900.00

PRIVATE FUNDS.			
RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance from June 30, 1904.....	\$798.08	For insurance .....	\$45.00
Cash.....	40.85	For salaries.....	240.00
From dues.....	25.00	For extra wages.....	2.00
From sale of rags.....	.64	For bags.....	5.40
From interest .....	1,015.00	For amount sent to ward at trade school..	46.96
From rebate of inheritance tax, collected on Anthony bequest.....	1,089.52	For plumbing .....	3.30
From rebate on laundry bill .....	12.83	For food .....	6.64
From charity box .....	4.44	For shoes .....	56.15
From District of Columbia—from transfer of part lot 4 in Todd & Brown's sub., bl. 1; property condemned by act of Congress, for extending or opening of Eighth street NW.....	1,200.00	For rent of lock box.....	5.00
		For outings and visits to wards.....	14.25
		For Christmas expenses .....	25.00
		To E. G. Davis, collector of taxes, District of Columbia, for the opening of Eighth street .....	2,210.00
		Balance in National Bank of Washington .....	1,518.94
		Cash in hand.....	7.72
Total .....	4,186.36	Total .....	4,186.36

IDA D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF TREASURER.

PUBLIC FUNDS.			
RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance .....	\$529.37	For food.....	\$10.20
		For coal and wood .....	372.85
		For plumbing .....	4.55
		For range .....	130.00
		Burial expenses .....	11.00
		Payment on bill.....	.62
		Balance on hand .....	.15
Total .....	529.37	Total .....	529.37

IDA D. BAILEY, Treasurer.



# REPORT OF THE WORKING BOYS' HOME AND CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION.

## REPORT OF DISBURSING AGENT.

### PUBLIC FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
From appropriation .....	\$1,000.00	For salaries.....	\$475.00
		For other items of current expense ....	525.00
Total .....	1,000.00	Total .....	1,000.00

### PRIVATE FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance from last year .....	\$842.63	For salaries.....	\$938.00
From board of inmates.....	1,425.49	For medicine, surgical supplies, and in-	
From all other sources .....	3,314.57	struments .....	23.25
		For current repairs to maintain property..	437.26
		For other items of current expense.....	3,385.55
		Balance on hand .....	798.63
Total .....	5,582.69	Total .....	5,582.69

F. G. CHILDS, *Disbursing Agent.*

REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON HOSPITAL FOR FOUNDLINGS.

*Officials.*—Z. T. Sowers, president; Mrs. H. M. Hutchinson, vice-president; Mrs. L. M. Smithe, secretary; Alexander Britton, treasurer.

*Directors.*—Z. T. Sowers, Alexander Britton, M. M. Parker, J. B. Larner, A. B. Browne, Mrs. H. M. Hutchinson, Mrs. L. M. Smithe, Mrs. W. H. Bayly, Mrs. J. C. Pennie, Mrs. W. H. Hoeke.

*Medical staff.*—Chief, Z. T. Sowers, M. D.; ophthalmologist, D. K. Shute, M. D.; laryngologist, C. W. Richardson, M. D.; specific diseases, H. A. Robbins, M. D.; general diseases, M. F. Cuthbert, M. D., S. S. Adams, M. D., V. B. Jackson, M. D. J. S. Wall, M. D.; dermatologist, R. B. Carmichael, M. D.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1905.

GENTLEMEN: The board of directors of the Washington Hospital for Foundlings have the honor to transmit to you the annual report of that institution for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Remaining in hospital June 30, 1904.....	43	DEATHS.	
Received during the year .....	54	1904—July .....	8
Total .....	97	August .....	3
Provided with homes .....	15	September.....	5
Deaths.....	35	October.....	11
Total .....	50	November.....	1
Remaining June 30, 1905.....	47	1905—January.....	1
Daily average during the year .....	35+	March .....	2
		May .....	4
		Total .....	35

Of this number 23 were under 6 months of age, 6 were under 9 months, 2 under 1 year, and 4 were over 1 year.

Physician's report.

Diagnosis.	Cured.	Improved.	Died.	Total.	Diagnosis.	Cured.	Improved.	Died.	Total.
Abscess.....	3			3	Jaundice .....	5			5
Arm, fracture .....	1			1	Malnutrition.....			15	15
Bronchitis.....	14		1	15	Marasmus .....			4	4
Circumcision.....	11			11	Ophthalmia .....	1			1
Colitis, entero .....			4	4	Peritonitis, tubercular.....			1	1
Dysentery, acute .....	1			1	Pneumonia, broncho .....	3		3	6
Eczema .....	8			8	Rhus toxicodendron.....	1			1
Enteritis, gastro.....	2		4	6	Syphilis, congenital .....			1	1
Furunculosis .....	6			6	Tonsilitis .....	1			1
Gastritis.....		1		1	Total.....	78	1	35	114
Hydrocephalus with enteritis.....			1	1					
Indigestion, acute intestinal...	21		1	22					

*Report of admissions and discharges for the year ending June 30, 1905.*

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number of inmates in institution June 30, 1904 .....	24	19	43
Number of inmates received during the year .....	29	25	54
Admitted (new) .....	28	25	53
Readmitted .....	1	.....	1
Provided with homes .....	9	6	15
Died .....	14	21	35
Number of inmates remaining June 30, 1905 .....	29	18	47
Inmates reported above as returned or readmitted who went away since June 30, 1904 .....	1	.....	1
Daily average number of inmates .....	.....	.....	35+
Total number of days' maintenance furnished inmates .....	.....	.....	13,047
Highest number in institution at any one time .....	.....	.....	48
Lowest number in institution at any one time .....	.....	.....	22
Normal capacity of institution .....	.....	.....	50
Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees .....	.....	.....	6,491

*Financial statement.*

## Assets:

Estimated value of real estate .....	\$140,000
Estimated value of personal property (consisting of furniture, equipment, and supplies on hand) .....	1,000
Total net assets .....	141,000

## GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATION.

*Receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1905.*

## Receipts:

Appropriation .....	\$6,000.00
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## Expenditures:

Salaries and wages .....	3,159.57
Medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments .....	88.45
Current repairs to maintain property .....	9.68
General maintenance not included above .....	2,742.30
Total expenditures .....	6,000.00

## PRIVATE FUNDS.

*Receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1905.*

## Receipts:

Balance June 30, 1904 .....	\$359.89
Estate of Mr. M. Briel .....	333.34
Sale of products .....	9.41
Interest .....	8.66
All other sources .....	1,109.44
Total receipts .....	1,820.74

## Expenditures:

Current repairs to maintain property .....	228.95
General maintenance, not included above .....	1,070.53
Total expenditures .....	1,299.48
Total expenditures from Government and private funds .....	7,299.48
Balance in bank June 30, 1905 .....	521.26
Total balance .....	521.26
Estimate for appropriation for 1907 .....	6,000.00

ALEX. BRITTON, *Treasurer.*

Knowing, as you do, the needs of the hospital, the directors trust that you will recommend to Congress that in its wisdom it will continue its appropriation of \$6,000 for 1906-7.

The best work of the hospital, of course, we consider to be the adoptions, the total number being 243 since the institution was opened in 1887.

Respectfully submitted by the board of directors.

Z. T. SOWERS, *President*.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.



**REPORT OF ST. ANN'S INFANT ASYLUM.**

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request I most respectfully submit the following:

St. Ann's Infant Asylum was incorporated in 1863. The members of this corporate body are seven in number—president, treasurer, secretary, and four others. Annual meetings are held regularly, at which all the members are present. Extra meetings are held when necessary. Sister Elizabeth Relihan, president; Sister Mary Teresa Daley, secretary; Sister Vincentia, treasurer; Sister Mary Joseph Garland, Sister Philomeina Donoghue, Sister Placida McDonald, and Sister Euphrasia McEneaney compose the corporate body at the present time.

The workings of the asylum are always the same—the care of the little, helpless children. We spare no labor in our efforts to make them comfortable and happy. We have not the means of extending our work, which we would be happy to do. Our quarterly reports and vouchers show that we can not possibly practice economy any more than we do. We have this year received more in legacies than ever, for which we are grateful. We are very grateful to Congress for the help we receive from them, and earnestly request that they will give us the usual amount, \$5,400. We also tender our thanks to the gentlemen of the Board of Charities; also to the secretary, Mr. Geo. S. Wilson, who is always ready to oblige, etc.

I am, very respectfully,

Sister E. RELIHAN,  
*President.*

Estimated value of property .....	\$100,000
Personal property .....	950
Total .....	100,950

*Report of admissions and discharges.*

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Inmates in institution June 30, 1904.....	71	65	136
Admitted during year (new).....	57	43	100
Total .....	128	108	236
Returned to relatives or friends.....	41	28	69
Transferred to other institutions.....	6	5	11
Died .....	12	16	26
Number of inmates remaining June 30, 1905 .....	69	59	128
Total .....	128	108	236
Daily average number of inmates.....	69	59	128
Total number of days' maintenance furnished inmates.....			51,803
Highest number of inmates at any one time.....	70	60	130
Lowest number of inmates at any one time.....	70	50	120
Normal capacity of institution .....			

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees and officers, 11,011.

## 684 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

## REPORT OF DISBURSING OFFICER.

## PUBLIC FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
From appropriation .....	\$5,400.00	For salaries .....	\$1,053.00
		For other items of current expense.....	4,347.00
Total.....	5,400.00	Total.....	5,400.00

## PRIVATE FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance from last year .....	\$137.60	For salaries .....	\$231.00
From board of inmates.....	1,326.67	For medicine, surgical supplies and in-	
From legacies or endowments.....	6,595.91	struments.....	131.62
From subscription .....	240.00	For other items of current expense.....	3,862.46
From all other sources.....	694.68	For extraordinary repairs or improve-	
		ments.....	555.91
		For payments on debts .....	4,000.00
		Balance on hand .....	213.87
Total.....	8,994.86	Total.....	8,994.86

**REPORT OF THE GERMAN ORPHAN ASYLUM.**

*Officers.*—President, Fred. Imhof; vice-president, Wm. Kettler; secretary, Wm. F. Meyers; treasurer, Chas. G. Rogier.

*Board of directors.*—Jac. J. Appich, Geo. J. Bessler, C. A. Didden, Chas. Graff, John A. Griesbauer, A. Gude, Fred. Imhof, Jacob Jose, Louis Kettler, Wm. Kettler, Werner Koch, Theo. Plitt, Chas. G. Rogier, Andrew Löffler, John F. Schneider, John Walter, M. D., W. F. Kahlert (Simon Wolf, Chr. Heurich, Geo. J. Seufferle, and Wm. Kettler, honorary); Jacob Gerstenberg, superintendent; Mrs. Margaretha Gerstenberg, matron.

*Delegates.*—Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. R. Botsch; Ladies' Sewing Society, Mrs. Kathrine Löffler; Arminius Lodge, No. 25, F. A. A. M., H. Rothschild; Germania Maennerchor, Leon Pohlmann; Washington Saengerbund, John Waldmann.

*Ladies' Aid Society.*—President, Mrs. R. Botsch; first vice-president, Mrs. J. G. Barthel; second vice-president, Mrs. Pauline Walther; recording secretary, Mrs. R. Kettler; financial secretary, Mrs. M. Boettcher; treasurer, Mrs. C. Schaefer.

*Ladies' Sewing Society.*—Honorary president, Mrs. Emma Poesche; president, Mrs. Kathrine Löffler; first vice-president, Mrs. Clara Marx; second vice-president, Mrs. Lizzie Wetzel; recording secretary, Mrs. R. Sanders; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Emma Thomfordt; treasurer, Mrs. Emma Klakring.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request of the 14th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of the German Orphan Asylum for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, together with a financial statement covering the same period.

We are again able to report a most satisfactory result of our year's work. The members of the board of trustees, as well as the two ladies' societies, have worked harmoniously under the able direction of the presiding officer, Mr. Friedrich Imhof.

The attendance at the monthly board meetings and at the extra meetings has been very good.

The health of the orphans has been very good. Only a few cases of so-called children's diseases occurred, and took a very satisfactory course.

The conduct of the children, as well as their progress in learning, has been very satisfactory.

It appears only just to acknowledge here the public spirit and beneficent charity of a great many citizens, who have furnished the institution with clothing and food and donated so liberally to the cause of the orphans.

During the past year the home has been kept in good repair; many minor repairs in tinning and plumbing were ordered and executed; all windows and doors were screened.

The beautiful stone steps at the front or main entrance have been ornamented by new iron gates and two iron vases placed at the side of the steps. At the request of the Board of Commissioners fire escapes have been placed on the north side of the building from the dormitories to the ground and nine Badger fire extinguishers with hose, etc., have been placed in different parts of the building.

On the 25th day of September a notable event occurred in the history of the institution, namely, the celebration of the twenty-fifth

anniversary or jubilee. The number of the inmates at the beginning of the fiscal year was 47; 27 boys and 20 girls.

The number at the end of the fiscal year is 45; 25 boys and 20 girls. Ten children were admitted and 12 discharged during the year.

Of the 12 discharged 5 were returned to guardians and 7 were placed to learn a trade or profession.

All the children of school age (39) attended the school at Good Hope, D. C.

*Report of admission and discharges for the year ending June 30, 1905.*

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Inmates in institution June 30, 1904.....	26	21	47
Admitted during year.....	7	3	10
Total .....	33	24	57
Return to relatives or friends .....	3	2	5
Provided with situations or homes.....	5	2	7
Number of inmates remaining June 30, 1905 .....	25	20	45
Total .....	33	24	57
Daily average number of inmates.....			45
Total number days maintenance furnished inmates.....			16,425
Highest number inmates at any one time during year.....			47
Lowest number inmates at any one time during year.....			43
Normal capacity of institution .....			50

Total number days maintenance furnished employees, 2,190.

*Assets.*

Estimated value of real estate .....	\$52,000.00
Estimated value of personal property, consisting of furniture, equipments, supplies, etc....	2,000.00
Endowment or sinking fund, consisting of mortgages, bonds, notes, and funds in building associations.....	24,933.33
Total.....	79,933.33

REPORT OF TREASURER.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.	EXPENSES.
Balance from last year .....	For hall rent .....
Pay of inmates .....	For salaries.....
Sale of products .....	For medicine.....
Interest.....	For material used in industries .....
All other private sources .....	Repairs to building.....
Appropriation .....	General maintenance .....
	Balance on hand .....
Total .....	Total .....

In addition to the above, the two ladies' societies connected with the asylum spend money as follows:

Ladies' aid society, for groceries, kitchen utensils, household goods, etc.....	\$817.08
Ladies' sewing society, for clothing, hats, window screens, etc.....	868.60

I also submit a list of officers, directors, and delegates, and in the name and by direction of the board of directors respectfully solicit continuance of your recommendation of an appropriation of \$1,500 for maintenance and support of our institution, as we have had extraordinary expenses during past year.

Very respectfully,  
The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

WM. F. MEYERS, *Secretary.*



**REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 9, 1905.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the twelfth annual report of the Municipal Lodging House, June 30, 1905, being the end of the fiscal year.

There has been an increase during the year of 584 different persons cared for in the institution, which is a moderate increase.

About the first of the year 1905, through the kindness of the Night Lodging House Association, cooperating with the District authorities, the system for handling the wood which is sawed by the inmates of the lodging house has been greatly improved. Under the old system the superintendent of the lodging house would contract with some local wood dealer to saw and split his cord wood, the dealer hauling the same to and from our wood yard, the lodging house receiving a nominal price per cord for the labor performed. The money thus derived for our labor was turned back into the District government. Much of the time it was difficult to get sufficient cord wood hauled to keep our men at work, and also to get it taken out of our way after we had it sawed and split; but under the new system above referred to those difficulties were removed and the amount of revenue which is turned back to the Government is greatly augmented.

The new arrangement allows the superintendent of the lodging house to act as agent for the Night Lodging House Association, to purchase wood of first hands in the country, have it shipped to us, and when we get it sawed and split to sell it to wood dealers, or to anyone who has the cash to pay on delivery.

The Night Lodging House Association furnishes the capital to carry on this business without pecuniary recompense to themselves, and the net profits are turned back into the public Treasury. Thus two good points are gained, viz: First, that the able-bodied men who come to us are sure of some work; and, secondly, that the revenue for labor performed is increased.

During the year I have constructed frames or crates to measure the amount of wood sawed by the men necessary for a task, rather than by the number of sticks counted out to them by the employees of the lodging house, which relieves the employees of a vast amount of unnecessary work. The men go to the pile of cord wood, carry it near the frame where they are at work, saw and pile it up in the frame or crate; thus all deception is avoided. It is interesting to note that some prefer the large and others the small sticks. Under the old system they all preferred small sticks, but now it is generally otherwise.

I also have constructed two self-dumping half-cord measures, the sawed or sawed-and-split wood falling down into the wood dealer's wagon, which is backed under said measure.

The Night Lodging House Association also furnished the means for installing a fine four-horse power electric motor, which, though belonging here, had been disconnected from the wires for some years past, and also to set up a good power-saw table, which had been in the building for years, with a new 26-inch saw. This machinery I only use when I am short of sawed wood, that we may not lose our customers at any time for not having a supply on hand, though it is not often that we have need of the power saw. However, the machine works splendidly and will cut as fast as a good man can feed the saw.

About a year ago, under the direction of the Agricultural Department, I fumigated the entire premises with certain chemicals, as bedbugs, roaches, water bugs, etc., were very annoying, and there has not been a bedbug seen since in any of the rooms where the men sleep, either on the walls, beds, or bedding; and, together with the whitewashing, scrubbing, and general cleaning, the Municipal Lodging House of this city ranks among lodging houses as a model for cleanliness.

I would recommend that a steam fumigator be installed in the lodging house; not one in which the steam comes in direct contact with the clothing, but where the radiation of dry heat is from coils of pipe, where a high pressure is maintained, the said coils of pipe to be inclosed in a wooden box. This method is being used elsewhere with greatest satisfaction. Disease germs, as well as all insect life, are completely destroyed, and without injury to the clothing; but, on the other hand, the clothing is benefited by being thoroughly dried, especially when the men come in with their clothes wet from the rain or snow. It is a great blessing to them in the morning to start out with nice dry clothing. This mode of steam fumigation would not be an expensive system to put in place.

Also, I would recommend that a portion of the tin roof be repaired and painted at once. The roof is now so eaten through with sulphur fumes from the fumigator that it leaks very badly.

The total number of persons cared for during the year was 6,205. There were 15,446 meals served and 6,964 lodgings furnished.

Appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.....	\$4,500.00
Expenses:	
Provisions .....	\$796.04
Supplies .....	881.23
Salaries.....	2,638.00
	<hr/>
Balance unexpended .....	4,315.27
	<hr/>
Different persons cared for .....	6,205
Increase over last year.....	584
Married .....	118
Single .....	6,087
Secured employment .....	84
Sent to hospital .....	16

Tabulated statement of persons furnished meals and lodging for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Nationality.	Out of work.	Sick-ness.	Total.	Nationality.	Out of work.	Sick-ness.	Total.
American born:				Foreign born—Cont'd.:			
White.....	5,375	23	5,398	Russia.....	7	.....	7
Colored.....	349	5	354	Wales.....	4	.....	4
Foreign born:				France.....	8	.....	8
Ireland.....	140	.....	140	Denmark.....	2	.....	2
England.....	69	.....	69	Norway.....	7	.....	7
Germany.....	74	.....	74	Finland.....	2	.....	2
Roumania.....	2	1	3	Italy.....	6	.....	6
Austria.....	28	.....	28	Hungary.....	1	.....	1
Australia.....	3	.....	3	Poland.....	5	.....	5
Scotland.....	44	.....	44	Chile.....	1	.....	1
Canada.....	12	.....	12	Holland.....	2	.....	2
Sweden.....	16	.....	16	West Indies.....	1	.....	1
Nova Scotia.....	1	.....	1				
Switzerland.....	17	.....	17		6,176	29	6,205

A. H. TYSON, Superintendent.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

D C 1905—VOL 1—44

## REPORT OF TEMPORARY HOME FOR EX-UNION SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 14, 1905.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Temporary Home for Ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, ending June 30, 1905, together with the names of the board of management.

### OFFICERS.

B. F. Chase, president; J. Tyler Powell, vice-president; Israel W. Stone, secretary; Rev. J. H. Bradford, chaplain, and A. A. Maxim, superintendent.

### BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

This board is composed of representatives from the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic of this Department and representatives from the camps of the Spanish War Veterans, viz: B. F. Chase, J. Tyler Powell, Israel W. Stone, J. H. Bradford, Newton Ferree; A. J. Gunning, Richard Bennett, Thomas D. Yeager, D. P. Craig, James E. McCabe, Calvin Farnsworth, Thomas S. Hopkins, J. E. Clifford, E. R. Campbell, H. M. Allen, H. W. Burns, S. W. Bunyea, and C. H. Worden of the Grand Army of the Republic and S. Clifford Cox and Rufus W. Pearson of the Spanish War Veterans.

The financial affairs and the expenditures for maintenance are conducted under the supervision of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. There are no endowment funds or liabilities. The home is maintained by annual appropriation by Congress. The furniture is valued at about \$1,300, on which there is an insurance of \$700. The board of managers meets monthly, and there is always a large attendance. The president, or in his absence the vice-president, visits the home each Monday, and interviews each inmate as to the necessity of his remaining and the prospect of his completing his business here, or of his obtaining employment and leaving the home to make place for others who may come. In meritorious cases the president extends the time of their stay.

In my last annual report I called to the attention of the Board of Charities the necessity for larger and better quarters. The experience of the past year has fully demonstrated the necessity therefor. The increasing infirmities of our old comrades, and the increased care and attention that must be given them by the officers and superintendent, moves me to emphasize the appeal to the Board of Charities for better facilities for the care of our wards. In larger quarters a ward could be arranged for those who come to us sick and in need of medicine and nursing, but as we are now housed the sick must be put in the wards where there are others who are fairly physically able to rest and refresh



themselves by sleep, but it not infrequently happens that the superintendent is called in the night to minister to an old comrade taken suddenly sick. This disturbs the other inmates of the room, and, besides, the sickness in this crowded room is a menace to the health and vitality of those who are well.

Several members of Congress who are deeply interested in the welfare of the home have prepared a bill for the purchase or building of a suitable structure where the needed rooms and facilities may be provided. The bill will be presented and urged at the next session, and on the authority of our board I most respectfully request and urge that the Board of Charities aid us in this desired legislation.

An appropriation of \$5,500 will be necessary to continue the work of the home for the fiscal year 1907.

A tabulated statement showing the work of the home for the past fiscal year is herewith submitted:

Inmates present June 30, 1904.....	22
Admitted during year.....	604
Total.....	626
Discharged during the year.....	588
Died.....	1
Inmates remaining June 30, 1905.....	38
Total.....	627
Daily average number of inmates.....	43
Total number of days' maintenance furnished inmates.....	14,816
Positions secured for inmates.....	25
Highest number in institution at any one time during year.....	57
Lowest number in institution at any one time during year.....	17
Normal capacity of institution.....	42
Number of inmates who were residents of the District of Columbia one year before admission.....	30
Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees.....	1,101

## EXPENDITURES.

Groceries and provisions.....	\$1,609.35	Medicine.....	\$13.70
Rent.....	600.00	Hardware.....	44.70
Salaries.....	1,920.00	Furniture, dishes, and tools..	96.11
Fresh meats.....	459.97	Extraordinary repairs.....	23.60
Fuel.....	215.81	Stationery.....	7.54
Gas.....	143.10	Postage stamps.....	13.00
Laundry.....	136.12	Street-car tickets.....	15.00
Medical attendance.....	23.00		
Typewriter, desk, and stool..	119.00	Total.....	5,500.00
Telephone.....	60.00		

Very respectfully,

Mr. GEO. S. WILSON,  
*Secretary Board of Charities.*

B. F. CHASE, *President.*

**REPORT OF WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**

*Officers—President:* Mrs. John M. Harlan, Euclid place and Fourteenth street. *Vice-presidents:* Mrs. David J. Brewer, 1923 Sixteenth street; Mrs. Thomas Wilson, 1218 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. E. Whittlesey, 8 Iowa circle; Mrs. G. O. Little, 1363 Columbia road; Mrs. M. E. Catlin, 1736 Thirteenth street. *Secretary:* Mrs. Walter L. Clift, 1434 Chapin street. *Treasurer:* Mrs. Delia A. Freeman, 914 French street NW. *Register:* Mrs J. L. Nuber, 912 French street.

**GENTLEMEN:** In compliance with your request I respectfully submit the following report of the Women's Christian Association for the year ending June 30, 1905:

The work of the association does not vary much from year to year, our object being to care for women temporarily out of employment, to furnish a home for women discharged from hospitals too feeble to work, and to provide a refuge for homeless women.

The number of women admitted during the year was 248. These are from various classes and conditions of life, and from all parts of the United States, the majority being residents of the District and adjacent States. The daily average was 54. The number of meals furnished during the year was 61,710.

Twenty-seven women found employment, 1 went to Garfield Hospital, 1 went to the Methodist Home, 2 women died. Early in the year, a young women's Christian association was formed, and in the autumn work will be done for young women, similar to the work done in the Young Men's Christian Association for young men.

The new association will have their headquarters downtown, but will depend upon the Women's Christian Association for their boarding home.

The officers of both associations expect a great impetus will be given to the work by increased united effort, but the need of enlarging our home building is greater than ever before.

The repairs necessary from time to time to keep our building in a habitable and good sanitary condition, and the advance in the cost of daily supplies, calls for an increase of resources, and it is to be regretted that our annual appropriation has been cut down to the sum of \$2,000.

We most respectfully ask that your honorable body recommend that Congress resume its former annual appropriation of \$4,000 for our association the coming year.

Respectfully submitted.

ABBIE B. CLIFT, *Secretary.*

Report of admissions and discharges.

Inmates present June 30, 1904 .....	44
Admitted during the year .....	243
Total.....	287
Discharged during the year .....	245
Died .....	1
Inmates remaining June 30, 1905 .....	41
Total.....	287
Daily average number of inmates .....	43
Total number of days' maintenance furnished inmates.....	15,667
Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees .....	2,934
Total number of days' maintenance furnished those working for board .....	515
Total number of days' maintenance furnished those not employees or inmates .....	1,454
Highest number of inmates at any one time during year .....	60
Lowest number of inmates at any one time during year.....	40
Normal capacity of institution .....	51
Inmates who were residents of the District of Columbia one year before admission .....	50

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Assets.

Estimated value of real estate.....	\$55,000
Estimated value of personal property, consisting of furniture and equipment.....	3,000
Accumulated endowment, consisting of Capital Traction Company bonds (\$2,500) and real-estate notes (\$4,000).....	6,500
Total.....	64,500

Receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Amount of Government funds on hand July 1, 1904 .....	None.	Table expenses.....	\$4,588.98
Amount of other funds on hand July 1, 1904.....	\$1,641.47	Salaries.....	787.77
	1,641.47	Wages.....	1,278.76
From boarders .....	\$6,395.63	Nurse.....	51.17
From register, including special donation of \$50 from Mrs. William Thompson....	142.80	Outside laundry.....	129.25
From interest on bonds and deposits .....	189.45	Superintendent's contingent .....	95.00
From admission of two life inmates .....	500.00	Gas .....	131.80
From W. C. A. Auxiliary.....	121.07	Ice .....	55.91
From Thanksgiving collections:		Fuel.....	690.53
Luther Memorial Church.....	\$8.00	House furnishing.....	376.97
First Congregational Church.....	27.41	House repair .....	581.65
All Souls' Church ..	16.10	Resetting and repairing iron fence.....	37.00
	51.51	Special taxes for new sidewalk and curb.....	198.24
From anniversary tea .....	41.76	Fire protection—extinguishers, etc .....	66.50
From sale of frame building ..	10.00	Druggist's supplies .....	58.32
From miscellaneous sources..	25.12	Printing and blank books.....	48.55
From sale of \$2,800 in 2 per cent Government bonds for reinvestment .....	2,926.75	Clothing.....	7.20
From Government appropriation.....	4,000.00	Expenses incident to new work of the association .....	62.00
	14,404.09	International board dues .....	8.00
Total .....	16,045.56	Anniversary tea .....	17.63
		Telephone charges for six months .....	19.25
		Removal of ashes.....	29.45
		Miscellaneous .....	48.78
			9,368.71
		Bought real-estate notes to the amount of \$4,000, with proceeds of sale of \$2,800 in Government bonds for \$2,926.75, adding thereto \$1,073.25 from current funds .....	4,000.00
		Total disbursements.....	13,368.71
		To balance on hand June 30, 1905 .....	2,676.85
			16,045.56

# 694 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The following brief statement of the receipts and disbursements of the association, separately stated as to public and private funds, during the year ending June 30, 1905, is also subdmitted:

## PUBLIC FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance on hand June 30, 1904 .....	None.	For salaries.....	\$550.00
From appropriation .....	\$4,000.00	For wages .....	252.00
		For other items of current expense.....	3,198.00
Total .....	4,000.00	Total .....	4,000.00

## PRIVATE FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance on hand June 30, 1904 .....	\$1,641.47	For salaries.....	\$237.77
From board of inmates.....	6,395.63	For wages .....	1,026.76
From admission of two life inmates....	500.00	For medicine.....	58.32
From interest .....	189.45	For fire protection .....	66.00
From sale of property .....	12.00	For current repairs.....	581.65
From all other sources .....	380.26	For special tax (sidewalk and curb)...	198.24
		For resetting and repairing fence.....	37.00
		For other items of current expense ....	3,162.97
	9,118.81		5,368.71
In addition there was received from sale of \$2,800 in 2 per cent Govern- ment bonds (part of endowment fund sold for reinvestment) .....	2,926.75	Added to endowment fund \$1,200 as follows: Sold \$2,800 in Government bonds for.....	\$2,926.75
		Adding thereto from cur- rent funds.....	1,073.25
			4,000.00
		Buying therewith real-estate notes to the amount of.....	4,000.00
		Balance on hand June 30, 1905 .....	2,676.85
Total .....	12,045.56	Total .....	12,045.56

Respectfully submitted.

DELIA A. FREEMAN,  
*Treasurer Women's Christian Association.*



## REPORT OF YOUNG WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN HOME.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The past year with us has been a very prosperous one. The home has been enlarged, almost doubling its capacity, and put in excellent repair. It was deemed best to close the home while these improvements were being made, so if the number admitted to the home seems small this accounts for it.

Persons admitted to the home during the year .....	410
Persons discharged from the home .....	364
Inmates in the home June 30, 1905 .....	46

Our new dining room is very attractive, and with the additional sleeping accommodations furnished by the new bedrooms and the large dormitory we feel as though our field of labor for the future is very broad.

We have a board of trustees who have worked harmoniously and faithfully under the leadership of our very able president. Our thanks are specially due our treasurer, Mr. White, who has been untiring in his labors for the welfare of the home. We are also very fortunate in our new superintendent, who is doing very good work.

Again we have to thank our many friends for their generous gifts. The Young Ladies' Auxiliary have done much toward furnishing the addition, and Mrs. Matheson's generous gift of a piano has been much enjoyed. In May a tea was given which was most successful.

We feel as though much had been done, and we hope that each year may find us doing more and better work.

MARY P. GODDING, *Secretary.*

## REPORT OF TREASURER.

## PUBLIC FUNDS.

Received from United States Government appropriation .....	\$1,000.00
Disbursements for year ending June 30, 1905:	
Salaries .....	\$267.00
Other items of current expense .....	733.00
	<u>1,000.00</u>

## PRIVATE FUNDS.

Balance from last year .....	11,436.12
Received from board of inmates .....	3,258.30
Received from interest .....	322.64
Received from rent .....	30.00
Received from all other sources .....	561.75
	<u>15,608.81</u>

Disbursements for the year ending June 30, 1905:

Salaries.....	\$790. 95
Received from interest.....	36. 67
Current repairs to maintain property .....	114. 85
Other items of current expense.....	3, 006. 66
Extraordinary repairs or improvements.....	4, 964. 25
For purchase of real-estate notes .....	6, 000. 00
Balance on hand .....	695. 43
	<hr/> \$15, 608. 81

GEO. W. WHITE, *Treasurer.*

## REPORT OF THE FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOPE AND HELP MISSION.

*National officers.*—Charles N. Crittenton, president; Kate Waller Barrett, general superintendent; Emma L. Robertson, secretary; Franklin B. Waterman, treasurer.

*Local officers.*—James T. Petty, president; Thomas E. Robertson, treasurer; Alfred Wood, secretary.

*Auxiliary committee.*—Mrs. Mary E. Simpson, chairman; Mrs. Mamie Dorsey, vice chairman; Mrs. Emma S. Ellis, secretary; Mrs. J. H. Doney, Mrs. M. P. Snell, Mrs. William Marr, Mrs. Alfred Wood, Mrs. G. W. Gresham, Mrs. R. B. Meacham, Mrs. Leroy Welsh, Miss Van Doran, Mrs. M. W. Cate, Mrs. C. Herfurth, Mrs. C. B. Burr, Mrs. Le Roy, Mrs. E. A. Weeks, Mrs. Shattock, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Emma Littlejohn, Mrs. John Gallagher, Mrs. Isabelle Worrell Ball, Mrs. F. H. Ousterhout, Mrs. Charles Robinson, Mrs. A. T. Williams, Mrs. J. D. Gilbert, Miss Suzanne Swingle, Mrs. W. H. Miller, Mrs. M. B. Few, Mrs. D. F. Eldridge, Mrs. Barse, Mrs. Jane McLean, Mrs. M. B. Hamlin, Mrs. H. C. Merchant, Mrs. J. H. Hary, Mrs. Jessie Bruner, Mrs. L. B. Bates, Miss M. R. Sammons, Miss Mary Jobb, Mrs. E. P. Clayton, Mrs. Brashears, Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. Laura F. Olney, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. E. M. Lane, Mrs. Emily Frisbie, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. J. H. Hart, Mrs. A. H. Kersting, Mrs. K. E. Kemon, Mrs. C. H. James, Mrs. John F. Shadle, Mrs. J. T. Curry, Mrs. M. A. Copenhaver, Mrs. Anna Pesey, Mrs. Hildebrand.

OCTOBER 6, 1905.

MY DEAR Mr. WILSON: I herewith take great pleasure in reporting to you the work accomplished by the Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

During the past year, in order that we might do the best and most effective work in our chosen field—that of helping any homeless or friendless woman or child—we have found it necessary to enlarge our borders and also to classify and systematize the work.

For these purposes we have purchased the commodious and well-appointed building near the corner of C and Third streets NW., in which certain departments of our work will be conducted. This building will be used exclusively for unfortunate girls and their children, thus enabling us to take up at 218 Third street NW. additional branches of social service which I believe will be of great value. One of the most important of these will be the training and protection of female domestic servants.

The records of the public lying-in-hospitals, as well as those of our Florence Crittenton homes throughout the land, show that fully 70 per cent of the girls asking ministration of these institutions are domestic servants. Is this alarming condition due to the peculiar dangers and temptations which surround the servant girl, or it because untrained and inefficient women find the easiest vocation for them to enter is that of the domestic servant?

While we know that a great deal may be done by the mistress to make the conditions more pleasant and therefore safer for the servant girl, still we believe that the latter fact is largely responsible for these conditions. We base this opinion upon our experience in dealing with these girls after they have gone astray, because we find that almost

without exception these girls are untrained and are obliged to be satisfied with the very lowest wages, often insufficient for the necessities of life. They have not been taught self-control and have but few resources in themselves, take but little pride in their work, which represents to them the veriest drudgery of life, and are willing to enter almost any door that promises them an escape, it matters not how fraught with danger it may be.

We believe that well-conducted classes for the grounding of domestic servants in the foundation of successful housekeeping and home making will not only aid to raise the standard of servant girls, but will develop character and place them out of the reach of the paltry temptations to which now so many of them succumb. Such classes we have in mind to establish. They will be conducted by competent teachers, and not only will domestic servant girls be urged to educate themselves for their profession, for such it should be considered, but mistresses, who are now suffering from inefficient help, will be asked to send their maids to us for instruction.

In addition to the classes we desire to establish a reading room and bathing facilities, with storage rooms where girls may leave their belongings when occupying temporary positions, also a certain number of rooms will be set aside for the use of girls who are out of employment.

I believe that through these measure many girls can be saved from becoming inmates of the Florence Crittenton Homes or similar institutions.

In this building we will have a department for caring for, both by the day and month, children of working women who otherwise would be left unprotected during their mothers' absence from home.

While this line of work is along formative and preventive lines of work, which, of course, as a Board of Charities does not come directly under your department, still we believe that it is your desire to prevent as well as to relieve, and therefore we hope for your earnest cooperation in this department as well as in that of our central work, that of providing a home for unfortunate girls and their children.

Our belief in the regenerating influences of motherhood is strengthened each day that we live, and while we will not relax any of our energy in giving the unnamed child an opportunity to grow up under the protection and guidance of its own mother, claiming for it all of the rights which are assured to each individual under the Constitution of the United States, we will attempt to educate, train, and develop every mother that we come in touch with into an appreciation of the opportunities and responsibilities of her position. Thus we will do all we can to lessen the number of such cases in the years to come.

With very kindest regards, I am, faithfully, yours, I. H. N.,

KATE WALLER BARRETT.

HON. GEORGE S. WILSON,

*Secretary Board of Charities, Washington, D. C.*



*General statement.*

	Adults.	Children.
Remaining June 30, 1904.....	65	57
Admitted during year .....	262	121
Born in institution .....		59
Total.....	327	237
Returned to families.....	74	51
Homes found for or transferred.....	138	85
Otherwise provided for (temporary) .....	68	36
Died (one stillborn).....	1	9
Remaining June 30, 1905.....	46	56
Total.....	327	237
Daily average.....	57	61
In Washington more than one year.....	135	.....
Highest number of inmates at any one time .....	72	70
Lowest number of inmates at any one time .....	40	38

Total number days' maintenance furnished employees, 5,375.

Total number days' maintenance furnished persons not inmates or employees, 2,680.

## FINANCIAL REPORT.

*From treasurer's report.*

## RECEIPTS.

Balance from 1904.....	\$53. 29
Appropriation from United States Government.....	2, 000. 00
Deposit from overpayment.....	. 50
Donations .....	5, 431. 38
Total .....	7, 485. 17

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent .....	975. 00
Salaries.....	720. 00
Medicines.....	439. 22
Repairs.....	197. 81
Other expenses .....	5, 081. 70
Balance, private funds .....	66. 14
Balance, Government funds unused.....	5. 30
Total .....	7, 485. 17

*Auxiliary committee, fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.*

## RECEIPTS.

Donation cash, not shown in treasurer's report, from the National Florence Crittenton Mission .....	\$779. 50
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## DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries for additional workers .....	300. 00
Clothing and expenses for inmates .....	70. 00
Expenses, maternity department.....	120. 00
Traveling expenses.....	100. 00
Repairs.....	189. 50
Total.....	779. 50

700    REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND.

Provisions, meat, fruit, vegetables, fish, etc .....	\$1, 845. 50
Groceries, ice, milk, and bread .....	100. 00
Miscellaneous .....	300. 00
Total .....	2, 245. 50

TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES.

Cash contributions .....	8, 264. 67
Contributions in kind .....	2, 245. 50
Total .....	10, 510. 17

EMMA L. ROBERTSON,  
*Chairman House Committee.*

## REPORT OF THE AID ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit on behalf of The Aid Association for the Blind of the District of Columbia the following report for the year ending June 30, 1905.

The Aid Association for the Blind was organized December, 1897, and incorporated April 13, 1899, its object being—

To establish a nonsectarian home for the blind of the District of Columbia in said District.

To promote the education and industrial training of the blind, aid the needy, dependent blind, and help them to become self-supporting.

The home for the blind is located at 915 E street NW., and is a commodious, four-story brick building, containing eighteen rooms, with a workshop in the rear, and is still subject to a mortgage of \$10,000—\$2,000 of this amount is due on October 1, 1905.

The income of the association is derived from entertainments, voluntary contributions from individuals and philanthropic societies, and membership fees (50 cents annually making one a member of the association), from which the interest, insurance, and general expenses of the home are promptly paid when due. We receive no appropriation from Congress, but gratefully acknowledge the cooperation and assistance which we still receive from the Board of Charities, they paying a per capita each month for five inmates who are subject to the investigation and approval of the said Board of Charities.

During the past year two regular inmates and one transient inmate left the institution—one going to a hospital for special treatment, the others returning to their relatives. Two new inmates have been admitted.

As stated in the last report, seven rooms in the home have been furnished by the following: The Legion of Loyal Women, The Twentieth Century Club, the Ladies of Charity of St. Patrick's Church, the Methodist Protestant Church of Georgetown, The Mothers' Meeting of St. John's Church, of Georgetown; Miss Eliza Bowie, Mrs. Julia E. Pond and friends. Through the efforts of the house committee a eucher party was given at the home of Mrs. King, and with the sum realized and a few individual donations the matron's room was papered, painted, and refurnished. There is still need of necessary repairs, and contributions for the same are most earnestly solicited.

The matron, Mrs. E. C. Gittings, having completed her fifth year of gratuitous service to the association, has, upon the urgent request of the board of directors, consented to remain another year.

The work of the home could not have prospered as it has done without the untiring energy and constant supervision of such an experienced woman as Mrs. Gittings has proved herself to be.

Dr. Thomas Dowling continues to give us his valuable services as physician to the home.

Mr. Percival Brown has been kind enough to act as attorney for the home in writing out all of our legal contracts.

The general health of the inmates during the year has been fairly good; one case only necessitating hospital treatment, other cases being treated by the house physician.

As during the past years, an hour or two every Sunday afternoon is devoted to religious services; these services are conducted by the different clergymen throughout the city. Attendance at these services is not compulsory, but the inmates of the home show their appreciation by constant attendance.

During week days friends of the association devote many hours to talks and reading for the amusement and instruction of our people. Their kindness is much appreciated by the members of the board of directors.

The following are the industries of the home: Broom making, chair caning, renovating and making of mattresses by the men; braiding of belts and bags from shoe strings and fancy braids, making aprons, wash and dust cloths, and plain sewing by the women.

In the shop are employed several blind men who are not inmates of the home. These men, besides receiving wages for the work they do, are given a hot dinner at noon without charge.

The men are not kept constantly employed, and it is the hope of the industrial committee that the friends of the association will endeavor to see that work is secured for the shops during the winter.

In December was issued the Christmas annual, *Once a Year*, and collection of the Christmas subscriptions. In February a valentine bag party was given, which was largely contributed to, and the home was made richer by many packages of fancy and staple groceries. In April an evening eucher was given at the Hotel Raleigh, realizing eighty-odd dollars.

Every Tuesday, from November to May, a once a week eucher was held. This comprised the work of the ways and means committee for the year.

The two auxiliaries are still actively engaged in their efforts and work for the home, and through them many people are made to become interested in the blind who otherwise might not know of the work. In the list of repairs to the home during the year we wish to mention that a new furnace was placed in the front part of the building and the one in the rear was repaired, necessitating an outlay of over \$200. Also, added precautions were taken to prevent fire and two new fire extinguishers were placed in the halls.

In closing my report allow me, on behalf of the Aid Association, to thank you for your generous cooperation and, hoping that the future will bring greater success for all, I remain,

Very respectfully,

JOSEPHINE L. JACOBS,  
*Corresponding and Recording Secretary.*

To the BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



Report of treasurer to the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia.

The following is a complete statement of the receipts and disbursements of The Aid Association for the Blind of the District of Columbia, for the year ending June 30, 1905.

PUBLIC FUNDS, NONE.

PRIVATE FUNDS.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Balance from last year:		For office expenses .....	\$40. 00
Current fund .....	\$797. 21	For printing .....	15. 77
Endowment fund .....	1, 000. 00	For salaries (cook, laundress, and	
		house boy) .....	384. 00
From board of inmates .....	\$1, 797. 21	For materials to be used in industries.	369. 20
From labor of inmates (home indus-	664. 00	For household supplies .....	882. 11
tries) .....	392. 46	For fuel .....	205. 90
From dues of members .....	49. 50	For current repairs to maintain prop-	
From donations .....	305. 50	erty .....	273. 85
From rent .....	261. 25	For interest on debt .....	418. 75
From annual publication and Christ-		For payment on debt .....	1, 501. 45
mas subscriptions .....	784. 86	For insurance on property .....	36. 44
From entertainments .....	196. 05	For advertising for shops .....	35. 90
From certified check deposited with		For certified check to accompany bid	
bid returned .....	38. 00	on contract for brooms, Post-Office	
		Department .....	100. 00
		For miscellaneous items .....	46. 75
		Balance on hand .....	178. 71
Total .....	4, 488. 83	Total .....	4, 488. 83

Report of admissions and discharges for year ending June 30, 1905.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Number inmates June 30, 1904 .....	5	4		1	10
Number admitted during year .....	1	1			2
Total .....					12
Discharged during year .....	1	2			3
Number inmates remaining June 30, 1905 .....					9
Total .....					12
Total number of days' maintenance furnished in-					4, 015
mates .....					11
Daily average number of inmates .....					12
Highest number in institution at any one time dur-					9
ing year .....					20
Lowest number in institution at any one time dur-					
ing year .....					
Normal capacity of institution .....					11
Number of inmates who were residents of the Dis-					
trict of Columbia one year before admission .....					

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees..... 1, 825  
Total number of days' maintenance furnished persons not inmates or employees..... 90

DONATIONS.

MONEY.

Mrs. V. L. W. Fox, Mr. John Joy Edson, Mrs. E. V. Stevens, Mrs. C. L. Fitz Hugh, C. H. Machinek, Mr. A. G. Bentley, Mrs. James J. Gordon, Mrs. C. McR. Winslow, Baron Edmondo Mayor des Planches, the Right Hon. Sir H. M. Durand, Mr. Kogoro Takahira, Señor Don Emilio de Ojeda, Señor Don Gonzalo de Quesada,

Señor Don Joaquin Walker-Martinez, Mr. J. N. Léger, Mr. T. T. Gaff, Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, Mr. George Truesdell, Mrs. Mary Scott Townsend, Mr. A. Lisner, Mrs. E. A. Hitchcock, Mrs. T. DeWitt Talmadge, the Siamese minister, Baron Moncheur, Baron Karl Von Giskra, Mrs. George Shiras, the Brazilian minister, Mr. William F. Draper, Mrs. Wm. A. Clark, the Bolivian minister, Col. Henry May, Col. A. C. Tyler, Señor Don Jorge Munoz, Mrs. John W. Thompson, Mr. M. M. Parker, Mrs. J. W. Babcock, Mr. John Dalzell, Señor Acevedo Diaz, Señor D. J. Domingo de Obaldia, Señor Manuel Alvarez Calderon, Mrs. W. B. Lamar, Señor Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, Mrs. Joseph E. Thropp, Mrs. John Hay, Mr. George A. King, Dr. T. Morris Murray, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mr. Wiatt A. Miller, Mrs. B. H. Buckingham, Miss Margaret E. Gale, Mrs. C. A. Munn, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Mrs. Gordon Cumming, Mrs. John A. Johnston, Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Mrs. S. B. Elkins, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Moore, Mrs. P. C. Knox, Mr. Thomas Hyde, Mr. William P. Eno, Mrs. J. C. Burrows, Mrs. D. Church Phillips, Mrs. W. O. Cunningham, Mr. S. G. Ward, Mrs. N. L. Anderson, Mrs. L. Tuckerman, Mrs. Arnold Hague, Mr. W. A. Slater, Mrs. E. Berliner, Hon. Henry K. Porter, Mrs. Robert Portner, Mrs. George F. Huff, Mrs. J. H. Cranford, Mrs. Leiter, Mrs. Harlow, Hon. M. W. Fuller, Hon. H. C. Lodge, Hon. R. Proctor, Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. John S. Ward, Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, Mr. Francis Colton, Mr. John E. Reyburn, Mrs. J. Barnard, Mrs. J. B. Henderson, Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. Augusta Harris, Mrs. J. Cairns, Mr. Henry Frank, Mrs. H. B. Mattox, Mrs. M. Kloczewski, Mr. Wm. Spencer, Mr. Redwood Vandegrift, Mrs. Redwood Vandegrift, Mrs. Z. T. Eberbach, Mr. Allen, St. Matthew's Chapel, Mrs. Hazelton, Mr. George C. Bergling, Mrs. Holmes, Legion of Loyal Women; Treasury Branch, Government Printing Office; Nineteenth Street Baptist Church, Mrs. James E. Gilbert, Miss K. Smoot, Mr. Walter Brown, Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Thomas E. Hopkins, Mr. Jesse W. Rawlings, Miss J. S. Goodfellow; Daughters of Ktheing, St. Steven's Church; Mrs. M. M. Davis, Mrs. Milton E. Ailes, Galt & Co., Mr. P. B. Chase, Mr. Charles Heurich, Mrs. A. H. Drake, Mrs. Casby, Mrs. C. E. Main, Mrs. H. J. Ellicott, Mrs. Josephine L. Jacobs, Mrs. William F. Hillebrand, Miss Hattie Wood, Mrs. Jeannette A. Lenman, Miss Isobel Lenman, Mrs. Lucy Kean, Council of Jewish Women, Mrs. C. Berliner, A Friend, Mrs. C. V. R. Berry, Italian Society, Mrs. Westinghouse, Mrs. William Geary Slade, Mrs. W. I. Vinal, Mrs. Thomas E. Drake, Mrs. Myrick, Mrs. H. Tournaeit, Mr. Julian Wall, Mr. Charles L. Moore, Mr. Edwin Prindle.

#### MEATS, CHICKENS, PROVISIONS, AND GROCERIES.

Mrs. S. Nauck, Mr. B. A. Dougherty, Mrs. B. A. Dougherty, Mrs. S. G. Cornwell, Wm. Galt & Co., Mr. Frank Barrett, Mrs. Andrew Stewart, Mrs. Joseph Auerbach, Mrs. Bush, Mrs. J. T. Donahoe, Mr. L. F. Palmer, Mrs. S. G. W. Benjamin, Fisher & Son, H. I. Meader, Mrs. E. C. Hutchinson, Mr. A. N. Hazen, Mr. J. B. Foraker, Mr. G. Lansburgh, Mr. Paxton, Emrich Market, Dr. G. B. Corey, Mr. B. H. Warner, Mrs. L. Porter, Mrs. C. C. Black, I. H. Goodman, H. Strauss, B. Nordlinger.

#### GROCERIES.

Mr. I. Grosner, Mr. A. O. Wright, Mrs. Willie, Mrs. Swope, W. Ashton Evans, G. L. Nicholson, Miss Wilcoxon, Mr. J. G. Cook, Mr. H. W. Offutt, Mrs. D. O. C. Callaghan, Mrs. Van Dyke, Mr. William M. Wallace, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. William King, Mr. W. A. Johnston, Mrs. W. A. Johnston, Mrs. J. W. White, Mrs. O. H. Briggs, Mrs. J. C. Hall, Dr. A. W. Tancil, Mrs. Machias, Doctor Werber, Mrs. Hahn, Mr. Alexander Kaufman, Mrs. Cyrus Mantz, Mrs. William M. Steele, Misses Smoot, Mrs. Baer, Mrs. John Lynch, To-Kalon Wine Company, Mr. Matthew Goddard, Mr. C. G. Sloane, United States Metal Bed Company, Mrs. J. C. Williams, Mr. E. M. Truell, Mrs. Mayer, Mrs. Richard Sylvester, Mrs. Ernest Smith, Mrs. Louis Hodges, Mr. C. E. Burns, Mrs. T. N. McLaughlin, Mrs. Speare, Christian Endeavor Society of Nineteenth Street Baptist Church, Mr. T. A. Rover, Mrs. R. B. David, Mrs. A. Behrend, Mr. B. B. Frank, Mrs. Milton J. Rosenan, Mr. A. H. Galt, Mrs. J. T. Du Bois, Mrs. Tindle, Mrs. Joseph G. Waters, Mrs. James E. Clark, Mrs. Black, Mrs. John R. Galloway, Almas Temple, Flower and Fruit Guild, Mrs. M. C. Smith, Georgetown Auxiliary to the Aid Association for the Blind, Mr. Walker Brown, Mr. J. L. Blount, Mr. James D. Murcheson, Mr. J. F. Oyster, Mrs. Hyatt, Mrs. A. L. Chery, Good Shepherd Church, Mrs. G. A. Andrews, Mrs. C. E. Main, Maine Association, Auxiliary No. 2 to the Aid Association, Washington Hebrew Congregation.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES.

Mrs. G. W. Baird, Mrs. H. B. Springer, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. S. A. Bartlett, Mrs. T. N. McLaughlin, Mrs. Richard Sylvester, Mrs. D. B. Wainwright, Mrs. Julia E. Pond, Mrs. G. W. Brown, Mrs. Milton Ailes, The Mothers' Meeting of St. John's Church of Georgetown.

WOOD, COAL, AND COKE.

Mr. William King, Mr. D. M. Woodward, S. Kann Sons & Co., Mr. B. A. Dougherty.

CLOTHING.

Captain Portman, Miss Elisabeth Leonhardt, Miss Hattie Wood, Mrs. Cyrus Mantz, Miss Snibbs, Mrs. T. N. McLaughlin, Mrs. C. E. Main, Miss Lillie Keim, Mrs. L. Porter, Mrs. S. G. W. Benjamin, Mrs. H. C. Metzgerott.

ICE CREAM, CAKES, AND CONFECTIONERY.

Mrs. William King, Mr. D. M. Woodard, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Dougherty, Mrs. G. Warfield Simpson, Mrs. Richard Sylvester, Mrs. S. G. W. Benjamin, Mrs. Dewey, Mrs. Spurgeon, Mrs. B. Ray.

ICE.

American Ice Company, ice daily.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. D. G. Pfeiffer, Mr. Talty (T. J.), Miss H. C. Metzgerott, Mrs. H. B. Springer, W. B. Moses & Sons, Crocker Shoe Company, Charles R. Edmonston, Eiseman Brothers, William McKnew, Mr. W. F. Gude, Barber & Ross, Byron S. Adams, Mr. John R. Galloway, Mrs. William King, Mrs. J. L. Jacobs, Mrs. Leighton, Mrs. R. N. Harper, Mrs. Redwood Vandegrift, Mrs. L. W. Calver, Mrs. K. R. Pepper, Mrs. Daw, Mr. J. T. Du Bois, Legion Loyal Women, Mrs. Electa Smith, Mrs. T. N. McLaughlin, S. Kann Sons & Co., Mr. D. M. Woodward, R. Harris & Co., Mrs. Milton Ailes, Mrs. William Spencer, Mrs. John Russell Young.

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[Incorporated April 13, 1899.]

*Home for the Blind.*

915 E STREET NW.

OBJECT.

To establish a nonsectarian home for the blind of the District of Columbia in the said District.

To promote the education and industrial training of the blind, and to aid the needy, dependent blind, and help them to become self-supporting.

---

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—*Name.*

This association shall be called "The Aid Association for the Blind of the District of Columbia."

ARTICLE II.—*Object.*

To establish a nonsectarian home for the blind of the District of Columbia, in the said District.

To promote the education and industrial training of the blind, and to aid the needy, dependent blind, and help them become self-supporting.

ARTICLE III.—*Membership.*

The payment of fifty (50) cents or more annually shall constitute a membership in the association; twenty-five (25) dollars at one time, a life member; one hundred (100) dollars at one time, a benefactor, and five hundred (500) dollars, a patron.

ARTICLE IV.—*Officers.*

SECTION 1. The officers shall be a president, four vice-presidents, recording and corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer, attorney, and honorary vice-presidents.

SEC. 2. The board of directors shall be composed of thirty (30) members, consisting of the first eight officers, viz: President, four vice-presidents, two secretaries, and the treasurer, and twenty-two other members of the association elected by the body for that office.

SEC. 3. The board of directors shall have power to fill vacancies for unexpired terms.

ARTICLE V.—*Meetings.*

SECTION 1. The annual meeting shall occur the third Thursday in April of each year; the election of officers shall be held biennially.

Nine members shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 2. Special meetings may be held on the call of the president or five (5) members of the association.

ARTICLE VI.—*Amendments.*

This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any meeting of the association, provided that notice of such amendment has been given in writing at a previous meeting.

## BY-LAWS.

## DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

*President.*—To preside at meetings and appoint committees.

*Vice-presidents.*—In the absence of the president to assume her duties.

*Recording and corresponding secretary.*—To keep minutes of all meetings; to attend to correspondence; send notices of meetings; report to the board of directors monthly, and to the association at every meeting, and prepare annual reports.

*Treasurer.*—To have charge of the funds of the association, and deposit the same as treasurer in a banking institution; to report monthly to the board of directors and to the association at each meeting, and at other times when requested by the president or the board of directors. The treasurer shall give a bond, to be approved by the president, in the sum of \$2,500, which may be increased as required by the board of directors.

*Attorney.*—To act as attorney at law and counselor for the association.

## STANDING COMMITTEES.

Admission.  
House.  
Industries.

Printing.  
Advisory.  
Ways and means.

Auditing.  
Outside visiting.

Regular meetings of the board of directors shall be held monthly.

Annual membership fees shall be due on January 1 of each year, and if not paid within one year, two notices having been sent, membership shall lapse.

## ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Minutes of last meeting.  
Reports of officers.  
Reports of committees.

Unfinished business.  
New business.



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